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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2013

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2012.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE MILITARY

WITNESSES

CMSAF JAMES A. ROY, CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT OF THE AIR FORCE

SERGEANT MAJOR RAYMOND F. CHANDLER III, SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

SERGEANT MAJOR MICHEAL P. BARRETT, SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE MARINE CORPS

MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER RICK WEST, MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY

CHAIRMAN OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. CULBERSON. Today, we are gathered to address the quality of life issues faced by our men and women in uniform, to make sure that they don't have to worry for one moment about the quality of the care that their families are receiving, that the quality of the housing, all the things that we take for granted in our day to day lives we want to make sure that our men and women in uniform take for granted as well, and don't have to worry about them, as they are out there on the front lines of freedom, protecting this great nation.

We are immensely proud of your service. Gentlemen, we are thrilled to have you here today.

You will find, if you don't already know, that this subcommittee works arm in arm, irrespective of party or geography or no matter where we are from, no matter what political philosophy we may have that got us here. We are all equally committed to make sure that we support you, that we help you.

We are praying for you. We are proud to be here to do whatever we can to support you. And we are looking forward to your testimony today.

And it is my privilege to welcome and introduce my good friend from Georgia, Mr. Bishop, for any comments he may have.

RANKING MEMBER OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much for yielding, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, as I said last year, I always look forward to this hearing. These individuals that are sitting before us represent that our military has to offer. And they always give us the best picture of what those on the front lines are dealing with.

We talk a lot about facilities and equipment and strategy. But basically, it is the men and the women, like the ones sitting before us, that really make our military what it is today.

I will say again that our service members make our military great. And it is our responsibility to make sure that you are taken care of. That is why we started the Military Family Caucus, so that we can better address the issues that you will be raising today.

In all of your testimonies, you raise many issues that confront your respective services. And I would like for you to use this opportunity to tell us what we have gotten right, what we need to improve in order to ease the burden that is placed on our service members and their families.

Just a few weeks ago, my staff and I were at Ft. Myer in a staff training session. And I heard directly from soldiers regarding some of the issues that they are facing.

And I said, I would like to—I want to make sure that we do enough to help the service members and families, because the last thing that service members need to worry about is what is going on back home.

Finally, I want you to know that as issues arise, we don't want you to hesitate to let the committee know what help you may need. And you can do it through the official channels or you can do it back channel.

But the bottom line is we want to know what it is you need, so that we can do our dead level best to make sure that you and your service members have it.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Bishop.

During your testimony today, I would like to ask each one of you in particular to talk to us about—I am especially interested in the quality of education that is available for our men and women in uniform when they are based in different parts of the country.

Do they have, in your opinion, good opportunities and choices for education? You know, the public schools are not always sometimes, unfortunately, the best where the bases are. And I am particularly interested in making sure that charter schools are available, that choices are available for their families, in terms of education for their kids.

And we are just delighted to have each one of you here today. And I am going to introduce—I guess I could really introduce each one of you in turn.

We will start with the sergeant major of the Army, Raymond Chandler. We are delighted to have you here with us today, sergeant major. You are a returning witness, of course.

And you are already as my extraordinary staff points out, quite correctly, already sworn in on March 1st of last year. You have 31 years of service in the Army, sir. And we thank you so much for that service.

You joined in June of 1981 and have served in all tank crewman positions and had multiple tours a troop squadron and regimental master gunner. And we are delighted to have you here today, sir, and look forward to your testimony.

I guess I will—if you want to go? I guess I will introduce everybody and then we will just recognize you in turn.

Also with us today is Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal Barrett.

He is a first time witness. Delighted to have you with us today, sir. And assumed your current post as the 17th sergeant major of the Marine Corps on June 9th of 2011, after 31 years of service, enlisting about the same—it looks you all are pretty close, but he has got you by about 2 months—in March of 1981 as an infantry instructor, assigned to numerous support duties that include an armor, nuclear, biological, chemical, non-commissioned officer and a training chief, and served in the Gulf War.

Sergeant Major Barrett served with Task Force Papa Bear, completed two combat deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom in the al Anbar Province, Iraq, and deployed to Operation Enduring Freedom in March of 2010, and becoming the NATO regional command, southwest command sergeant major for Nimruz and Helmand Province in Afghanistan.

Thank you very much, sir, for your service and for being here today.

Also, I want to be sure to introduce Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Rick West, who is here again as a returning witness, and also, of course, came in as the Master Chief Campa on December 12th of 2008, after 31 years of service, entered the Navy straight from high school in 1981.

Master Chief West is a submariner, particularly near and dear to my heart, whose assignments include service on the staff of the commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, extraordinarily important these days with the Communist Chinese coming after us aggressively, breaking in and stealing every piece of intellectual property they can, both public and private, and chief of the boat aboard the USS Portsmouth.

Most recently served as fleet master chief for the U.S. Fleet Forces Command. And we are delighted to have you here today with us, sir. Thank you for your service.

Chief WEST. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. And also, I want to introduce the chief master sergeant of the Air Force, James Roy, who is also a returning witness, and was appointed on June 30th of 2009. And your background, master chief, includes leadership roles at the squadron group, Air Force and combatant command levels and—squadron group, Air Force and combatant command levels, and served as senior enlisted leader and adviser to the U.S. Pacific Command combatant commander and staff.

And we are just delighted to have you here today, sir. Thank you also for your service to the nation.

Folks who have really particularly served their nation and they are not recognized enough and thanked enough, I want to be sure to recognize your spouses. I understand that Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Roy are in the room.

Deeply grateful for your patience, your prayers, and the sacrifices that you and your families made.

And if I could also ask that your wives, perhaps, also visit with me and some of the other members about education. What can we do to help make sure that the kids of the families that your husbands command are given every education opportunity that they need?

We are delighted to have you here today. We thank you for taking the time to be here, and above all for your service to the nation.

And without objection, your written statements will be entered into the record. And please feel free to summarize your remarks in about 5 minutes each, or as much time as you feel like you need, of course.

We will flexible on this committee. I want to make sure that you are given ample time to tell us what you feel like you need to do from the heart, in addition to the official statement about what we need to do to make sure the men and women under your command are taken care of.

We thank you all for your statements.

And I would like—if I could, Chief Chandler, allow you to proceed, sir.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SERGEANT MAJOR CHANDLER

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of this committee, thank you for your invitation to represent the two million soldiers and families who make up our Army.

This subcommittee has a tremendous responsibility in ensuring that we have what we need to accomplish our mission and take care of our soldiers today and into the foreseeable future. And I thank you for what you do for our Army on a daily basis.

I want to stress the amazing work being done every day by our Army team. I have traveled almost 200,000 miles as the sergeant major of the Army this past year. In every place I go, you cannot help but be in awe of the professionalism, dedication and sacrifice of our soldiers every day.

They are, quite frankly, the best trained, best manned, best equipped and best led force in our Army's history. Our families are the strongest and most resilient in the nation. And our civilian workforce is second to none.

I am proud to be a part of this Army team. I would like to introduce three people here that have accompanied me today.

First, the command sergeant major of the Army National Guard, Command Sergeant Major Richard Burch, who serves as the senior enlisted advisor for Lieutenant General William E. Ingram Junior.

Also with me is the command sergeant major of the United States Army Reserve, Command Sergeant Major Michael D. Schultz, who serves as the senior enlisted adviser to Lieutenant General Jack Stultz.

With these two distinguished warriors, I am proud to represent the all volunteer force, your United States Army.

Also with me is my bride, who is the most ardent supporter of our Army families. And she has traveled with me on many occasions and is an inspiration to our Army families and to me on a daily basis.

Over the past 10 years, our Army has been fully committed to combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Secretary McHugh, General Odierno and I are proud of all of our soldiers and civilians and what they have accomplished over this last decade.

We have proven ourselves in every engagement and continue to display a physical and mental toughness long associated with the word "soldier." Even though we are in an Army in transition, our mission has not decisively changed.

We must prevent war by our capacity, readiness and modernization, shape the environment that which we are in, and when called to combat, fight and win our nation's wars decisively.

To ensure we are the decisive land force in the world, General Odierno has articulated five priorities: provide trained and ready forces for the current fight; develop the Army of the future; sustain the all volunteer force; adapt a leader development to meet our future security challenges; and to foster a continued commitment to our Army profession.

With the successful completion of our mission in Iraq and continued transition to Afghan security forces, and the reduction of the United States presence in Afghanistan, the time is right to begin reducing our force structure to support these priorities.

Over the next 6 years, the Army will reduce its active force and strength from 570,000 to 490,000 soldiers, which includes a reduction of at least eight brigade combat teams. We will accomplish these cuts in a controlled and responsible manner.

Your support in managing this draw down is critical to our success. And though we are proud of the contributions of our soldiers and families over the last decade, and look forward to the challenges ahead, we recognize that there is still much work to be done.

We must endeavor to meet issues associated with post traumatic stress, traumatic brain injury, wounded warrior care, suicide, sexual assault and harassment, and hazing head on, to ensure our soldiers are not only receiving the care they need, but also maintaining the good order and discipline we expect of a United States Army soldier.

I, along with other senior Army leadership, am committed to this, and will not rest until we make significant and lasting improvements in these areas.

In closing, I want to thank you for your support you have shown of the Army over the last decade. The post-9/11 GI Bill, one of the most generous benefits any soldier has ever received, increased survivor benefits for the families of our fallen, and your direct influence on our wounded warriors have made all the difference for our soldiers and families.

We would not be the Army we are today without your continued support. I truly appreciate this opportunity to speak before you and tell you our story.

I welcome your questions. Thank you. And Army strong.

[The information follows:]

RECORD VERSION

STATEMENT BY

RAYMOND F. CHANDLER III
SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERAN AFFAIRS
AND RELATED AGENCIES

SECOND SESSION, 112TH CONGRESS

ON QUALITY OF LIFE
IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

FEBRUARY 16, 2012

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
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COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT BY
RAYMOND F. CHANDLER III
SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

Introduction

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of this committee, thank you for your invitation to represent the 2 million men, women and Family members who make up our Army. This sub-committee has a tremendous responsibility, ensuring we have the correct end strength and policies in place for our Soldiers today and in the foreseeable future.

We are truly appreciative for all the support you've shown to the Army over the last decade. The Post 9-11 GI Bill, increased survivor benefits for the Families of our fallen, and your direct influence on our Wounded Warriors have made all the difference for our Soldiers and our Families. We would not be the Army we are today without your continued support.

Over the past ten years, our Army has been fully committed to combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. SEC McHugh, GEN Odierno, and I are proud of all that our Soldiers and Civilians have accomplished over the last decade. We have proven ourselves in every engagement and continue to display the physical and mental toughness long associated with the word "Soldier."

Even though we are an Army in transition, our mission has not changed… to fight and win our Nation's Wars. In today's uncertain and complex strategic environment, we must do more to ensure the Army is the best manned, best equipped, best trained and best led force in the world.

Last month, GEN Odierno released his *Marching Orders- America's*

Force of Decisive Action for the Army, stating his intent to sustain a high-quality All-Volunteer Army that remains the most decisive land force in the world; provides depth and versatility to the Joint Force; is agile, responsive, and effective for Combatant Commanders; and ensures flexibility for national security decision-makers in defense of the Nation at home and abroad.

GEN Odierno highlighted three principal and interconnected roles for the Army as part of Joint Force 2020. First, the Army must prevent conflict by maintaining credibility based on capacity, readiness and modernization. This averts miscalculations by potential adversaries. Second, the Army must shape the environment by sustaining strong relationships with other Armies, building their capacity, and facilitating strategic access. Finally, if prevention fails, the Army must rapidly apply its combined arms capabilities to dominate the environment and win decisively.

Over the last five years, the Army has grown to meet the requirements associated with large-scale operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. With the successful completion of our mission in Iraq and the continued transition to Afghan security force lead and the reduction of U.S. presence in Afghanistan, the time is right to begin reducing our force structure.

Over the next six years, the Army will reduce our active force end strength from 570,000 to 490,000, which include a reduction of at least eight brigade combat teams. We will accomplish these reductions in a controlled and responsible manner. Our priority is to retain the best qualified professionals and successfully transition those who leave the service. Though there are several ways we'll meet the desired end strength, one of the biggest changes will be to the way we retain Active Component Soldiers. This new plan gives brigade-level commanders the flexibility to retain Soldiers with the greatest potential for future service based on reenlistment objectives.

As we draw down the Army, it is imperative we care for those Soldiers and Families not retained. Through the Army Career and Alumni Program, we will ensure a successful transition out of the service and into the civilian sector. The Army, in coordination with Department of Labor and Department of Veterans Affairs, will conduct assistance training and transition counseling for Army Personnel beginning no later than 12 months from their transition date in order to enable Soldiers successfully transition into civilian society. Also, those who are eligible will be considered for service in the Army National Guard or Army Reserves. This deliberate and dignified approach is in keeping with recognizing the extraordinary sacrifice of the American Soldier over the last ten years.

As we drawdown, it is critically important the Army maintains its peak readiness. Late last month, the Army released the *Army 2020: Generating Health and Discipline in the Force Ahead of the Strategic Reset Report 2012,* also known as the Gold Book. The Gold Book provides critical insight into health and disciplinary issues that impact the Army and provides guidance on ways to improve for the future.

The Gold Book mentions the progress we've made over the last three plus years, especially in the areas of access to healthcare and unit and Soldier discipline. The document also recognizes there is still much work to be done. Challenges such as post traumatic stress, suicide, sexual assault and harassment, hazing, and reckless behavior must be met head on to ensure our Soldiers are receiving the care they need, while at the same time, maintaining good order and discipline.

Though the number of suicides this year is trending slightly downward, we know that one suicide is one too many. Our senior leaders recognize that in order to make progress on this issue, policies and programs must address the larger issues of physical and behavioral health while increasing surveillance and detection of at-risk and high-risk behavior.

Though the Army will never be able to predict whether a particular individual will commit suicide, it can ensure those at the greatest risk receive adequate care and monitoring while bolstering our ability to identify and respond to risk indicators.

Through the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention program, the Army is also absolutely committed to eradicating sexual assault and sexual harassment. It degrades mission readiness and negatively impacts on our recruiting and retention goals, but more importantly, we have a moral obligation to sustain the trust of our Soldiers, Families and Civilians.

We are in year three of the I. A.M. (Intervene, Act, and Motivate) Strong Sexual Assault Prevention Campaign that focuses on increasing per-to-peer bystander intervention, offender accountability, expanding prevention program, applying resources, encouraging reporting of incidents and maintaining reporting capability.

The Army also hired additional special investigators, as well as five nationally recognized experts as consultants, to improve the quality of sexual assault investigations. Also, in accordance with the national Defense Authorization act, the Army is in the process of implementing a program to provide one full time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and one full time Victim Advocate at every brigade or equivalent unit.

Our efforts, along with the efforts of our sister services, will become a model for the nation in the prevention of sexual assault and harassment.

Hazing also continues to be an issue for our Army. Every Army professional has a personal obligation to prevent hazing and ensure we treat each other with dignity and respect. Those who participate in hazing are not living our Army Values. Army Regulation 600-20 and the Uniform Code of Military Justice specifically prohibit hazing in all forms. Those who participate may be subject to disciplinary action and court martial. We will continue to review our programs and enforce standards.

Resilience

The stress and strain of ten years of persistent conflict has taken its toll on our Soldiers and Families, but because of programs and initiatives like Comprehensive Soldier Fitness and Master Resiliency Training, we are beginning to see signs of progress. Comprehensive Soldier Fitness provides the skills our Soldiers and Families need to overcome hardships and adverse events, bounce back and grow stronger. Comprehensive Soldier Fitness through the Global Assessment Tool, which gives Soldiers, Families and Depart of the Army Civilians an overall assessment in the five dimensions of strength: physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and Family. Based on the Global Assessment Tool's feedback, they can take any of the 30 interactive, online modules to help build and maintain resilience.

Skills taught in Comprehensive Soldier Fitness are having appositive effect on Soldier-reported resilience and psychological health. The presence of qualified Comprehensive Soldier Fitness trainers embedded within units positively impacts the psychological health of Soldiers within those units. Right now, approximately 7,000 Master Resiliency Trainers are serving around the globe, acting as the units and Families first line of resiliency efforts.

In support of our Master Resiliency Training, Army Community

Service offers Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Resilience Skills Training for Family members on specific mental and physical resilience techniques and incorporates resiliency modules into their instructional courses.

Behavioral Health

Over the last few years, the Army has made vast improvements in understanding and countering the effects of post traumatic stress.

The Army has increased its outpatient behavioral health access and delivery by more than 10% in Fiscal Year 11, with a surge in behavioral healthcare from 253,773 individual Soldiers in Fiscal Year 10 to 280,403 in Fiscal Year 11. This increase demonstrates the Army's expanded capacity for providing behavioral healthcare, while underscoring the importance it places on behavioral health therapy as a critical element of Army medicine.

The Army Medical Command continues to implement the Comprehensive Behavioral Health System of Care Campaign Plan, which identifies, prevents, treats, and tracks behavioral health issues affecting Soldiers and Families.

The Army continues to improve its surveillance, detection and response programs to reduce the effects of Post Traumatic Stress on service and post-service veteran health. Leader emphasis on redeployment reintegration and Soldier-civilian transition is critical to early diagnosis, treatment and follow-up care. Tele-health is also proving to be an effective way to deliver a wide range of behavioral health therapies targeting Post Traumatic Stress among geographically isolated or dispersed Soldiers.

Wounded Warriors

We also continue to make huge strides caring for our more than 10,000 wounded, ill or injured Soldiers. Since 2007, more than 51,000 Soldiers and their Families have been or are being cared for by these dedicated caregivers and support personnel.

However, nationwide shortages of specialized physicians, nurses, and behavioral health professionals impact the ability of both civilian and military systems to recruit and retain clinical experts. While we have been successful in attracting behavioral health experts, more are required as the ranks of those Soldiers requiring such support and care continues to grow.

We continue to have problems, however, with the Integrated Disability Evaluation System. The number of Soldiers enrolled in Integrated Disability Evaluation System has risen from 5,978 in June 07 to 18,691 at the end of 2011, adding almost 50 days to the process.

The Army has taken a number of actions to reduce the time it takes to complete Integrated Disability Evaluation System. Though Integrated Disability Evaluation System has increased the time Soldiers are in the process, it has reduced the time required for Soldiers to begin receiving Veterans Affairs benefits following their transition by eliminating the requirement for Soldiers to complete a second round of disability assessments with the Veterans Affairs following separation.

Army Family Programs

The Army is committed to providing our Families the quality of life programs commensurate with the quality of their service. The Army does this through the Army Family Covenant, which was re-signed by myself, Secretary of the Army John McHugh, and Chief of Staff of the Army Raymond Odierno in October. This covenant represents a commitment to provide quality of life programs to Soldiers and their Families.

We will sustain the Army's commitment to Families while operating under a fiscal reality fundamentally different than what we have known in the recent past. Although our fiscal reality will change, the cumulative effects of a decade of war will continue into the future. We are currently reviewing, consolidating, and reengineering our programs to make them simpler and easier to access while ensuring we deliver the necessary programs in the most efficient, effective manner possible.

Closing

In closing, I want to stress the amazing work being done every day by our Army Team. As the Sergeant Major of the Army, the best part of my job is visiting our Soldiers, Families and Civilians across the world. The professionalism, dedication and sacrifice they display every day is the reason our Army is the envy of every other in the world. Our Soldiers are the best trained, best manned, best equipped and best led force in our history. I appreciate this opportunity to speak before you tell our story and I welcome your questions at this time. Thank you and Army Strong.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, sergeant major.

Sergeant Major Barrett, we look forward to your testimony, sir. Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SERGEANT MAJOR BARRETT

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Good morning. Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop, members of the subcommittee, right now, 30,000 Marines are forward deployed around the world, defending our nation's liberty, saving strategic environments, training and engaging with our partners and our allies, ensuring freedom of the seas and deterring aggression.

Over the past year, the forward presence and crisis response of America's Marines, working in concert with our most important joint partner, the United States Navy, has created opportunities and provided decision space for our nation's leaders.

Your Marines were first on the scene to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in Japan, Cambodia and Thailand. We conducted the first precision air strikes over Libya, and successfully executed a tactical recovery of a downed American aviator.

We conducted non-combatant evacuation operations in Tunisia, and the reinforcement of our embassies in Egypt, Yemen and Bahrain.

While accomplishing all of that, your Corps continued to conduct sustained combat and counter-insurgency missions in Afghanistan.

General Amos and I have just returned from visiting many of our nearly 20,000 Marines and sailors currently deployed there. And I can tell you first hand that their martial spirit and their moral remain notably high.

Through the fidelity and support of Congress, our Marines and sailors in the fight and at home have received what is necessary to ensure success over this past year. To best meet the demands of the future and the many types of missions Marines will be expected to perform now and beyond the post-OEF security environment, the commandant of the Marine Corps established four priorities.

And to that end, we will provide the best trained and best equipped units, who will forward deploy into harms way. We will rebalance our Corps and posture it for the future.

We will better educate and train our Marines to succeed in distributive operations and increasingly complex environments. And we will keep faith with our Marines, our sailors and their families.

I am sincerely thankful for this opportunity to appear before you today to provide you with a report on the progress we are making regarding our enduring commitment. We will keep faith with our Marines and families who have sacrificed so much for more than a decade of war.

And as we take on the challenges of the future, faced with shrinking budgets and forces, the Marine Corps continues its efforts to ensure Marines and their families maintain the quality of life they so richly deserve.

I have much to report regarding our progress in family readiness and care, support to those who have lost a loved one, cared for our wounded, ill and injured, our revised Transition Assistance Management Program, behavioral health, support to our deployed Marines, and improvements to our infrastructure and our facilities.

We embrace these critical areas as one Marine community and as one team. Mission first; Marines and their families always.

Your Corps is ever mindful that meeting our nation's need for an expeditionary force and readiness that operates capably in every time and place is paramount. Our Marines and families are, indeed, national treasures. They continue to march forward in their dedicated service to the nation.

We will keep faith with them. We owe them no less.

Thank you for your unwavering support. And I welcome your questions.

[The information follows:]

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STATEMENT OF

SERGEANT MAJOR MICHEAL P. BARRETT

SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

BEFORE THE

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES

ON

FEBRUARY 16, 2012

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL
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HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop and distinguished Members of this Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to report to you on our ongoing efforts towards an enduring commitment the Marine Corps has made. In this era of shrinking budgets and forces, the Marine Corps will keep faith with our Marines and families, who have sacrificed so much for more than a decade of war. This is my first opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee, and I have much to report regarding our progress in family readiness and care, support to those who have lost a loved one, care for our wounded, ill and injured, effective transition assistance, behavioral health, support to our deployed Marines, and improvements to infrastructure and facilities. The Marine Corps continues its strong record in these areas, and we thank you and the American people for your unwavering support for our most precious assets, our Marines and families.

Keeping Faith through Strong Families

The Marine Corps will keep faith with its Marines and families through enhanced family readiness and family care programs. Family readiness programs strengthen Marines and their families and promote increased socialization and community connection through official unit communication, readiness preparation and information, and referral opportunities. These programs seek to improve their resiliency through training that increases the ability of Marines and families to cope with the rigors of life in the Marine Corps whether at home or deployed.

The Marine Corps has over 400 Family Readiness Officers, who connect Marines and families to critical information and referrals and assist families during all phases of deployments. Family readiness also benefits from dependable but innovative communication tools that help families effectively manage their lives in times of stress. eMarine, a secure website, delivers readiness information to Marines and their families whether they are on active duty stationed at large installations or in the reserves living in remote locations. It gives family members access to documents, photos and videos, discussion forums, and vital information about their Marine's unit from anywhere in the world, 24/7. The Marine Corps conducted a full review during Fiscal Year 2011 of Marine Corps Community Services programs to ensure they adequately support the mission and operational requirements of the Marine Corps. While our programs conform to the Commandant's guidance and Congressional direction, we are developing program plans and supporting resource requirements to maintain capabilities at appropriate levels.

Family care programs support the care and development continuum of Marine Corps children from birth into their teens. Family care is comprised of our school liaisons, who provide approximately 70 school districts with information about the needs of Marine Corps families and access to beneficial training and counseling services to support teachers and students. Marine parents are comforted by the support of a local education expert, who provides meaningful insight to new transfers and those with questions on local education policies.

Child care services remain a high priority. In Fiscal Year 2011 we provided 15,927 child care spaces, which reflects an 18 percent increase in capacity from Fiscal Year 2010. The Marine Corps opened five child development centers in Fiscal Year 2011 and plans to open five more in Fiscal Year 2012. The Marine Corps also completed a Child Development Program and Facility Master Plan, which reviewed child care capabilities and costs across the Marine Corps. This plan will facilitate efforts to build multi-capable, adaptable services, reexamine structure, and ensure that our programs are prepared to deliver capabilities in an efficient manner to our Marines and their families. We will continue to standardize our processes in Fiscal Year 2012 and will work to enhance child care for Marines and families serving on independent duty or at locations that are isolated from military bases and stations.

Families enrolled in our Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) strongly endorse our focus on providing a continuum of care and the improvements made to their level of support. Two years of increasing enrollments and a reduction in issues experienced by families relocating to new duty stations demonstrates this approval. EFMP had only 4,500 enrolled family members in Fiscal Year 2008; it has over 10,000 today. The Marine Corps continues to underwrite the cost of up to 40 hours of short-term respite care per month for enrolled families, providing more than 450,000 hours of respite care in Fiscal Year 2011. We continue to transform our program, which the Department of Defense (DoD) and our sister services continue to recognize as a premier program. Marine Corps policy ensures that the assignment and relocation process is sensitive to EFMP family needs and allows Marines to remain competitive for promotion while maintaining a continuum of care for exceptional family members.

Keeping Faith with the Families of our Fallen

The Marine Corps Casualty Assistance Program is committed to ensuring that families of our fallen Marines are treated with the utmost compassion, dignity and honor. Always seeking to improve survivor assistance and demonstrating a record of quick, effective action, our Casualty Assistance Program is a 24-hour-per-day operation manned by Marines trained in casualty reporting, notification and casualty-assistance procedures. Casualty Assistance Calls Officers assist the next-of-kin with burial arrangements, applications for benefits and entitlements, contact with benevolent and philanthropic organizations, and obtaining reports of investigation. Within days of the incident, families are connected to representatives from the

Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, a nationally-recognized provider of comfort and care to those who have suffered the loss of a military loved one. The Marine Corps reaches out to the next-of-kin approximately 60 days after the loss to help resolve any residual issues and to let the families know that they are still part of the Marine Corps family. We will remain steadfast in our support of our Marine Corps families who have paid so much in service to our Nation.

Keeping Faith through a Commitment to our Wounded, Ill and Injured

The Marine Corps will continue advocating for better diagnostic and increased treatment options for Marines with complicated injuries including post traumatic stress and traumatic brain injury. In collaboration with the other services, we developed a set of events-based parameters, mandating that our leaders seek out Marines who have experienced a concussive event. This measure no longer relies on identification of impacted service members solely on their willingness to seek help on their own initiative. These protocols are in place now in Afghanistan, and we are already seeing a culture change in the attitude of Marines about being evaluated early for a traumatic brain injury. We have established an in-theater Concussion Restoration Care Center that brings comprehensive concussion evaluation, diagnosis and management as close to the front lines as possible to ensure that appropriate care is available as quickly as possible in an environment that the Marine can easily and comfortably access if they or their comrades have a concern. We are currently developing policy and applications to track traumatic brain injury from "point of injury" to "return to full duty." These measures will empower commanders with the information they need to monitor the health of a Marine who has suffered a concussive event and intervene appropriately for the duration of a Marine's career and long after the initial injury.

Marines continue to sustain wounds on the battlefield, are injured in training accidents, fall ill, and experience other tragedies that require non-medical support and care. The Marine Corps' Wounded Warrior Regiment (WWR) provides this care. Our wounded warrior care model approach is to return Marines to their parent units as quickly as their medical conditions permit. Wounded, ill and injured (WII) Marines who remain with their parent units are supported by their command structure with the assistance of the WWR. WII Marines with medically acute cases are joined to a WWR element.

Our WWR provides care to the total Marine force. Our Regimental Headquarters in Quantico, Virginia commands the operation of two Wounded Warrior Battalions and multiple detachments in locations around the globe, including at major Military Treatment Facilities and VA Polytrauma Centers. All WWR elements function as a cohesive team to allow for consistent, top-notch services for WII Marines, their family members, and caregivers. Now in its fifth year of operation, we continue to enhance its capabilities to provide needed care and support to WII Marines and their families.

There is no one-size-fits-all approach to warrior care and care does not lend itself to a process, but rather, it is a relationship between the Marine Corps and the WII Marine. With this in mind, we have taken steps to ensure that our WWR has the right mix of staff at its locations. We have adjusted our staffing to meet the demand for administrative support which includes, travel facilitation; non-medical attendant orders; and various pays and entitlements. Additionally, we have assigned specially-trained Marine Section Leaders (senior non-commissioned officers) to various locations where WII Marines are joined to maintain good order and discipline and ensure that these WII Marines are provided leadership, mentorship, and encouragement on a daily basis.

In the evolving world of wounded warrior care, properly trained staff is a vital requirement to ensure the needs of our WII Marines are met. Our WWR has launched wounded warrior care-specific computer-based training modules on a wide array of issues. This training will ensure staff is imparting accurate and timely information. The WWR continues to refine its services. Our WWR's fundamental assets and capabilities are described below and are available to WII Marines whether they are joined to the WWR or remain with their parent command. The WWR has a Recovery Coordination Program that provides Recovery Care Coordinators (RCCs) to approximately 1,240 WII Marines. RCCs serve as the WII Marine's central point of contact to help them set and meet their recovery and transition goals. It should also be noted that the WWR's RCCs coordinate with the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) Federal Recovery Coordinators (FRC), VA Liaisons for Healthcare stationed at DoD Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs), and Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation New Dawn (OEF/OIF/OND) Case Managers to ensure a smooth transition to VA services. Additionally, WWR's Marine Corp Liaison assigned at the VA collaborates closely with the VA Care Management team for assistance with Marine Corp issues or non-medical care management needs. When a Marine is wounded, ill or injured, the WWR works to focus them on their abilities through the Warrior Athlete Reconditioning Program (WAR-P). WAR-P provides activities and opportunities for Marines to train as athletes, while increasing their strength so they can continue with military service or develop healthy habits for life outside of the Marine Corps.

The WWR's Medical Section does not manage WII Marines' clinical care, but rather helps facilitate access to medical programs and care needs that have been identified by the medical system. This staff section works closely with the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and

Surgery to handle the physical and psychological needs of WII Marines and determine the most appropriate course of action. The Medical Section has a small staff of psychological health professionals located in our Call Center and assists WII Marines, their families, and Marine Corps commands with outreach education about medical conditions such as traumatic brain injury, combat operational stress, post traumatic stress, and substance abuse. The WWR's Sergeant Merlin German Wounded Warrior Call Center, a Department of Defense Best Practice, renders various types of resource and referral assistance to WII Marines and Marine veterans. The Call Center not only receives calls on a 24/7 basis, but also conducts outreach efforts to check on the well-being of WII Marines and disseminate information on various issues important to our Marines. Combat-wounded Marines who remain with their parent units are contacted at prescribed intervals based on medical acuity by the WWR's battalion contact cells to determine if they have any needs or issues that require support.

For WII Marines, their family members and caregivers, communication and information is a critical element of a successful recovery. To address this need, the WWR strategically disseminates information on its programs and services to various audiences, including Marine Corps leaders, to ensure the total Marine Corps force, including all wounded warriors and commanders are aware of our WWR's services. As the vast majority of WII Marines reintegrate to their communities, we have taken steps to ensure they are highly competitive in a difficult job market. The WWR provides specialized transition support through its Transition Cells, located at our Regimental Headquarters and Wounded Warrior Battalions. Transition coordinators work closely with Marines to reach their employment and education goals. Specific services provided to Marines in a one-on-one setting include comprehensive career assessments; development of education and career plans; career coaching through the entire transition process; identification of education, internship and training opportunities; and networking, mentoring, and transition activities, such as job fairs.

Marine Corps leadership fully recognizes that the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) can be difficult for some Marines to navigate. To help all Marines through this process, the Marine Corps uses Physical Evaluation Board Liaison Officers (PEBLOs) and Wounded Warrior Attorneys to assist WII Marines in understanding the IDES process, from the Medical Evaluation Board through the Physical Evaluation Board processes, including appeals. We also provide IDES self-help tools, such as an IDES Pocket Guide and Fact Sheet. Through the WWR's website, WII Marines and their family members can access an IDES Toolkit with quick links to resources and information on IDES. We are pleased to report that WII Marines are realizing the benefits of the WWR's Hope and Care Centers. These centers provide a one-stop-shop for services including counseling, physical therapy, education and training. The center at Camp Pendleton, California opened in October 2011 and the center at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina is scheduled to open in June of this year.

WII Marines and their family members and caregivers have sacrificed much and the Marine Corps can assure this Committee and the Congress that it will fully honor their sacrifices by continuing to provide them quality care and support to posture them for success, whether they return to duty or transition back to civilian life.

Keeping Faith by Returning Quality Citizens

The Marine Corps makes Marines, wins our Nation's battles, and returns quality citizens. We focus on the personal and professional development of Marines and provide services in areas such as personal financial counseling and transition assistance in order to accomplish the mission of returning quality citizens to our Nation.

We are working to revolutionize our Transition Assistance Management Program so that it is fully integrated and mapped to the lifecycle of a Marine - from recruitment through separation or retirement. Transition will not just be an event at the end of a Marine's career; it will rather be a continuous and integrated part of a Marine's service to the Nation. The first change will be to our Transition Readiness Seminar, which will give Marines a choice of focusing on one of four pathways during this program: going to college; attending vocational or technical training; finding a job; or starting a business. The seminar will require Marines to complete assignments beforehand in order to maximize the seminar's efficiency and effectiveness. This tailored approach will reduce information overload and will target individual needs of the Marine.

We will continue to improve the outreach capabilities of our Marine for Life program so veteran Marines can contact us if they need assistance or utilize a reliable network of Marine-friendly individuals, employers and organizations. We stand with them to ensure they know their Marine Corps family will be there to help them. The Marine Corps will also continue to assist its families with employment support. The Family Member Employment Assistance Program helps Marine families achieve employment goals through educational workshops, career counseling and assessment, and resume and interviewing techniques. Recent Congressional authorities regarding apprenticeship programs and spouse employment counseling will greatly improve the transition experience. During their active duty careers, leaders advise Marines on the benefits of using tuition assistance to achieve their future goals.

The Marine Corps provides a variety of classes and tools that help Marines and their families make responsible decisions in personal finance including one-on-one financial counseling, workshops, and information and referral. We assist Marines and family members in financial distress and promote "Military Saves" week that reinforces healthy financial management decisions to save. We have created a new Personal Financial Management curriculum, which covers 34 major topics including saving and investing, credit and debt management, and smart home buying, selling and renting. In an effort to determine the state of financial readiness and the effectiveness of these financial services, we conducted financial health surveys of Marines and families throughout the Total Force in 2008, 2009 and 2011.

Bringing the totality of these tools to bear on the critical issue of transition will assist Marines and their families to effectively translate their military skills and experience to the civilian world. These tools will also help Marines and their families enjoy the lasting fruits of effective transitions of quality citizens from military service.

Keeping Faith through Prevention, Treatment and Resiliency

The integration of our Behavioral Health programs seamlessly weaves our efforts in sexual assault, suicide, combat and operational stress, substance abuse and family advocacy into the larger support network of command structures and the health and human services across the Marine Corps. This integration also institutionalizes resiliency training, which strengthens Marines and families by increasing their ability to cope with the challenges of combat and the rigor of life in the Marine Corps whether at home or forward deployed. The Marine Corps will improve its resiliency efforts through our Behavioral Health Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations on our programs, and universal training, which will consolidate all behavioral health information into a single training session that focuses on common risk factors.

Our Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program follows a holistic approach to prevention and response, utilizing a top-down leadership message of support and an emphasis on bystander intervention. Marines have an inherent responsibility to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault. Our priority is to reduce the number of incidents as well as reduce the number of unreported sexual assaults by utilizing a consistent and focused emphasis on command climate. The Marine Corps has revitalized our curriculum for Non-Commissioned Officers to include a new video-based bystander training, entitled "Take a Stand," designed to reduce stigma by stimulating conversation and engaging Marines with a more personalized message about sexual assault prevention. Command Team training emphasizes the importance of a command climate that does not condone sexual assault and reinforces the message that senior leaders will take appropriate actions when reports are made. In addition, 24/7 helplines are available at all major installations to provide resources and advocacy for victims. Full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Victim Advocates provide a coordinated effort among first responders.

In Calendar Year 2011, 33 Marines died by suicide and 171 attempted suicide. In Calendar Year 2010, 37 Marines died by suicide and 172 Marines attempted suicide. While there is evidence that Marine attitudes toward behavioral health are changing, we still have much work to do in this area. Leaders prevent suicide by strengthening all Marines and encouraging Marines to engage helping services early, when problems are most manageable. We continually encourage Marines to recognize, acknowledge and seek help for stress reactions, and we deploy evidence-based prevention practices such as peer-to-peer suicide prevention training. The Marine Corps will work closely with the DoD Suicide Prevention Office to implement recommendations of the DoD Joint Task Force on the Prevention of Suicide. Our award-winning "Never Leave a Marine Behind" suicide prevention program, which is peer-led and continually updated to reflect emerging evidence-based practices, is tailored to reflect the culture and values of the Marine Corps. We will continue to forge strong relationships with federal agencies, academia, and private industry in order to further our understanding of suicide prevention. We will expand the use of proven tools such as DSTRESS, which is a "by Marine/for Marine" counseling center for all Marines, attached Sailors, and families, who can call, chat online, or Skype with a veteran Marine, Fleet Marine Force corpsman, or Marine Corps family member. DSTRESS, which will have a global capacity in 2012, addresses the full spectrum of behavioral health needs, whether they are problems arising from the everyday stressors of life or a suicidal crisis.

Combat and Operational Stress Control (COSC) helps Marine leaders maintain their warfighting capabilities by addressing the negative impacts of stress. COSC enhances force preservation, readiness and the long-term health and well-being of Marines and their families. Every battalion or equivalent unit across the Total Force will have an Operational Stress Control and Readiness (OSCAR) team by mid 2012. OSCAR teams are comprised of mentors (selected unit Marines and leaders), extenders (unit medical and religious personnel), and mental health professionals, who provide a network of support. As of January 2012, the Marine Corps had trained over 4,000 Marines as OSCAR mentors, who break stigma and act as sensors for the commander by noticing small changes in behavior and taking action early before stress becomes a medical issue. COSC is incorporating lessons learned into new courses in COSC fundamentals and will continue to enhance its Behavioral Health Information Network, which is a web-based clearinghouse that provides the latest information, free of charge, concerning behavioral health to Marines and their families.

Keeping Faith with our Marines in the Fight

Deployed support is one of the most important services we provide. Our Exchange, Recreation, Fitness, and Communication services boost morale and reduce mission-related stress.

- ***Exchange***. Ongoing missions in Afghanistan include the operation of two Direct Operation Exchanges Tactical (DOX-T) at Camps Leatherneck and Dwyer, one Tactical Field Exchange at Camp Delaram II, one Impress Fund Site at Forward Operating Base Edinburgh, and numerous Warfighter Express Services Teams (WEST) operating out of Camps Leatherneck, Dwyer and FOB Edinburgh.

- ***Recreation and Fitness***. We provide sports, recreational, and fitness equipment to units throughout Helmand Province. This transportable equipment includes sports/recreation cooler kits filled with sports gear and board games, electronic game kits, Theater-in-a-Box kits, and functional fitness equipment for use in austere environments. Reading materials, both electronic and paperback, are also distributed. Our award-winning libraries provide online tools for research, recreation and professional development. Several libraries offer private webcam meetings so families can stay connected with their deployed Marines.

- ***Communication.*** Morale satellite services are available to deployed Marines. We have delivered 13 small satellite communications systems to units in Afghanistan. Each system has two phones that provide 6,000 free minutes per month and five laptops that allow internet browsing, social networking, and chat/video capabilities to deployed Marines. Motomail continues to serve deployed Marines with over 4.1 million letters sent since December 2004.

- ***MCCS Amenity Wi-Fi Solution***. The Marine Corps Community Services Amenity Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) Solution program began in October 2008. The main purpose of the program is to acquire, deploy, administer, and support Wi-Fi capability at no-cost to Marines and Families. This morale and welfare initiative helps Marines stay in contact while separated from their families. Wi-Fi is conveniently located at temporary lodging facilities, exchange food courts, libraries, education centers, child and youth Centers, Clubs, and Wounded Warrior program facilities.

Keeping Faith through Quality Facilities and Infrastructure

The Marine Corps continues to strive for a prolonged commitment to facilities and infrastructure that supports operations and quality of life for our Marines and their families.

- The Fiscal Year 2013 budget request includes $3.9 billion (military construction, family housing construction and operations, sustainment, base operating support, and restoration and modernization), which continues our efforts to operate, maintain, and improve our infrastructure. This funding provides critical Military Construction and Facilities support for our active and reserve forces.

- In Fiscal Years 2009 - 2012, the Marine Corps received $8.8 billion in new construction and design. With this funding, we are providing new quality of life facilities, improved operational and training facilities, and more up-to-date utility infrastructure systems.

- The Marine Corps has three major funding areas where recapitalization and modernization initiatives in infrastructure and facilities are programmed: Bachelor and Family Housing; Facility Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization; and Military Construction.

The Marine Corps currently maintains over 100,000 bachelor enlisted housing spaces worldwide for permanent party and trainees.

- From Fiscal Year 2008-2012 the barracks construction projects were planned to replace inadequate facilities, provide a consistent 2+0 standard across the Marine Corps, and eliminate space deficiencies by 2014. These projects were programmed to meet 90 percent of the requirements with a 202,000 force and are now projected to meet just under 100 percent of the requirement for a reduced force.

- Fiscal Year 2013 and future Barracks Projects are primarily related to specific force relocations and student/training needs, not the previous Barracks Initiative. The Fiscal Year 2013 MILCON request includes two barracks projects that are not part of the BEQ initiative; these will provide space for our Marines at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and at The Basic School for student officers.

- The Marine Corps is the youngest, most junior, and least married of the four military Services. Providing appropriate and comfortable living spaces that positively impact the morale and development of these young men and women makes sense.

- The Marine Corps' goal is to provide a 2+0 room standard that allows two junior enlisted Marines (E1-E3) to share a room and bath. We believe that assigning two junior Marines to a room is the correct balance between the privacy desired by the

Marines and the Marine Corps' goals of providing companionship, camaraderie, and unit cohesion.

- This balance provides the atmosphere we believe is necessary to motivate, train and develop Marines, while fostering unit integrity. Noncommissioned officers (E4 and E5) are provided a private room with bath in a 2+0 room.

Marine Corps families are an integral component of readiness. We must always remember that Marines and their families serve out of a sense of duty and loyalty to our country and, as they do so, face the difficulties of the military lifestyle - frequent relocations often far from extended family and frequent deployments that separate families for months at a time. We have a responsibility to provide adequate family housing to our families.

- Continued support for full funding of the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) allows more families to access quality, affordable housing in the local community. This is important since more than two-thirds of service members do not live on a military installation.
- However, we have over 24,000 homes worldwide for the many families who prefer to live in military or Public Private Ventures (PPV) housing for a number of reasons, including economics, safety, schools, and community support. PPVs, combined with traditional military construction, will continue to build and improve the homes necessary to supplement local community housing.
- Our Fiscal Year 2013 family housing budget request of $49 million includes $20 million to sustain and restore 44 mid-rise homes and to construct site amenities in support of new units being constructed by the Government of Japan at MCAS Iwakuni, Japan and for the operations, maintenance, and leasing of 1,100 units located worldwide.

We have privatized over 97 percent of our world-wide inventories to date and continue to see success from our PPV projects across Marine Corps installations. PPVs have not only improved the homes in which our families live, they are also providing community support facilities such as community centers, playgrounds and greenscapes that help create neighborhoods and a sense of community for our Marines and their families.

As resources overall and military construction funds in particular become more constrained, the Marine Corps will continue to rely on the sound stewardship of existing facilities and infrastructure to support our needs. In Fiscal Year 2013, we will again program facilities sustainment funding at 90 percent of the DoD Facilities Sustainment Model, resulting in a facilities sustainment budget of $651 million. Even this relatively strong commitment could result in some facilities degradation, according to the model. Since Fiscal Year 2004, we have been able to execute over 90 percent of the DoD Sustainment Model each year and it is possible that such opportunities to exceed our initial programming objectives for facilities sustainment will again arise in Fiscal Year 2013.

Funding in recent years has provided facilities that address long-standing requirements at our bases and stations across the Marine Corps. It is always a pleasure to visit our installations and hear young Marines talk about the work they perform in these new facilities. Our Fiscal Year 2013 budget request of $741 million continues to support our Marines. Funds are being requested to support Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Joint Strike Fighter and MV-22 support facilities, quality of life improvements, such as a mess hall at Quantico, utilities and infrastructure improvements, and training and professional military education facility improvements.

Keeping Faith with our Marines and Families

In these times of transition, the Marine Corps is committed to remaining focused on our responsibilities here and around the globe. We must lean forward and be ready to answer the call to duty in any clime or place. As we remain constantly vigilant to the external threats to our Nation, we will stay focused on our internal responsibilities to the Marines and families that form our ranks. We have a young force and an almost equal number of active duty Marines and family members. We will be fiscally responsible and will critically assess the needs of our family members and prioritize resources. We will do so, however, in a manner that recruits, retains, and sustains the world's finest fighting force while keeping faith with our Marines and their families. We owe them no less. Thank you for your lasting support.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sergeant major.

And I welcome the testimony of Master Chief West. Thank you, sir.

OPENING STATEMENT OF MASTER CHIEF WEST

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir.

Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I am privileged to appear before you today along with my service counterparts and Force Master Chief Wheeler, who represents our Navy Reserve, to testify on the quality of life of our enlisted force.

I would like to thank you for your attention to the important issues affecting our Sailors and their families, and for your steadfast commitment to keep our Navy strong. Your efforts to sustain and advance quality of life initiatives for service members are vital in the development and deployment of a focused, potent and prepared force.

America's Navy is defined, first, by its agile war fighting capability. Operating forward and always ready, our fleet is deterring aggression, protecting sea lines, projecting power and delivering humanitarian assistance where needed.

Despite physical constraints facing our nation, the world's oceans and waterways are not getting smaller. We still remain engaged in every theater of operation.

Sailors are the singular keystone in our Navy's total force. Their families share our burdens and our sacrifices. They do this with admirable strength, conviction and resiliency.

It is imperative that we provide quality of life commensurate with the immeasurable contributions of our Sailors and their families. We must also ensure our Sailors are safe, healthy and well compensated, well trained, well educated, and that Sailor and family support programs and initiatives must continue to evolve as the needs of our families change.

Mr. Chairman, committee members, the brave men and women of the United States Navy continue to perform exceptionally well under demanding conditions. Congressional support remains fundamental to their success and the readiness of our force.

As I complete my 32 year career, I would like to take one last opportunity on behalf of the men and women of the United States Navy and the families who faithfully stand by them to thank you, thank you for your unwavering support.

And I look forward to answering your questions.

I would be remiss, today is my 25th anniversary. I sure as heck would not be in front of you today if it wasn't for my spouse being there for me. So, sir.

[The information follows:]

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCITON
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT OF

RICK D. WEST

MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF THE NAVY

(SUBMARINE WARFARE/SURFACE WARFARE)

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,

VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES

OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

ON

FEBRUARY 16, 2012

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy

MCPON (SS/SW) Rick D. West

Master Chief Rick West became the 12th Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy on Dec. 12, 2008.

West was born in Rising Fawn, Ga. He graduated from Northwest Georgia High School in 1981 and immediately entered the U.S. Navy.

West received recruit training and Quartermaster training at Orlando, Fla., followed by Enlisted Submarine School at Groton, Conn. His first duty assignment was aboard *USS Ethan Allen* (SSN 608) where he completed Submarine Qualifications. Other assignments include *USS Thomas Edison* (SSN 610), *USS Sea Devil* (SSN 664), Commander Naval Activities United Kingdom (COMNAVACTUK), *USS Tecumseh* (SSBN 628)(Blue), and COMSUBPAC Staff (TRE Team).

West was assigned as Chief of the Boat aboard the San Diego based Fast Attack Submarine, *USS Portsmouth* (SSN 707), completing two Western Pacific deployments and earning two Battle Efficiency "E" awards.

West served as Command Master Chief in Submarine Squadron ELEVEN. Upon completion of his tour at COMSUBRON ELEVEN, he was selected as Force Master Chief (FORCM), attended the Senior Enlisted Academy in Newport, R.I., and served as Force Master Chief, Submarine Force U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMSUBPAC) from Jan. 2001 to Jan. 2004.

West then reported to *USS Preble* (DDG 88) in San Diego, Calif., where he completed a deployment to the Arabian Gulf and qualified as Enlisted Surface Warfare Specialist.

West was then selected to serve as Pacific Fleet, Fleet Master Chief from Feb. 2005 to June 2007.

Prior to being selected to be MCPON, he served as the 14th Fleet Master Chief for Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command from June 2007 to Dec. 2008.

West's personal awards include the Legion of Merit (two awards), Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), Navy Achievement Medal (two awards), Enlisted Surface Warfare Insignia, Enlisted Submarine Insignia, and SSBN Deterrent Patrol Pin.

Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop, and distinguished members of this subcommittee, as the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, I am honored and humbled to have the privilege to represent more than 427,000 active and reserve Sailors who comprise the finest Total Force in the history of the United States Navy.

Our men and women are tremendously dedicated to our Nation and our Navy: They make many sacrifices. We owe it to our Sailors and their families to ensure they are safe, healthy, well-compensated, and well-educated. We also owe it to them to make sure they are properly organized, trained and equipped to face the threats, challenges and the uncertainty of today and the future.

Your Navy

While our Nation and Navy are at a turning point after a decade of war, the challenges we face remain unpredictable and diverse, perhaps more than ever. What happens on the world's waterways is critical to defending the homeland, to national security objectives around the globe and to peace and prosperity.

Despite budget constraints, the world's oceans and waterways are not getting smaller. We must remain ready, at all times, to answer the Nation's call as we have done successfully for more than 236 years. To accomplish this we will employ the tenets promulgated in Chief of Naval Operations's Sailing Directions:

- Warfighting First - be ready to fight and win today, while building the ability to win tomorrow.
- Operate Forward - provide offshore options to deter, influence and win in an era of uncertainty.
- Be Ready - harness the teamwork, talent and imagination of our diverse force to be ready to fight and responsibly employ our resources.

During the past year, I have traveled extensively around the world to visit, listen, learn and speak with Sailors and their families. I have observed, firsthand, their tremendous work and sacrifices, and I am constantly amazed and truly awed by their outstanding capabilities and resiliency as they serve with distinction on ships, squadrons, submarines, and ashore. No matter where they are in the world, or what they do for our great Navy, everything they do contributes to our nation's Maritime Strategy. Today's Sailors are the best ever, performing their missions with distinction and professionalism. I am very proud to be their shipmate.

Engaged in the Global Arena

America's Navy is a global force for good, on station around the world, around the clock, building partnerships through maritime security cooperation and spanning our core capabilities of forward presence, deterrence, power projection, sea control, maritime security, humanitarian assistance, and disaster response.

We have a busy, engaged Navy. On any given day, nearly 50,000 Sailors, including over 4,000 mobilized Reserve Sailors, and 40 percent of our ships are underway or deployed globally. Our submarines are cruising the depths of the world's oceans, our AEGIS cruisers and destroyers are protecting allies from ballistic missile attack, fighting pirates and catching drug smugglers. Our expeditionary units are building new and enduring partnerships around the world. Our Sailors, led by SEALs, EOD, Seabees and Hospital Corpsmen, are fighting to defeat Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, and participating in the development of host-nation government and military capacity.

In addition to our traditional maritime mission, Navy's contribution in support of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) has been a vital component of our national effort to secure a safer world. Individual Augmentees (IAs) are an integral part of Navy's ongoing support of OCO. More than100,000 Navy IAs have served in support of OCO since 9/11. There are currently approximately 28,000 Sailors in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR) supporting Navy, Joint Force, and Combatant Commander requirements, 12,000 of whom are serving ashore.

Navy is currently providing support to more than 8,100 requirements, nearly half of which are critical missions, such as, cargo handling, airlift support, and Naval Mobile Construction. Navy also performs missions for which no standard, mission-ready capability exists, including detainee operations in Guantanamo Bay and Afghanistan, medical support to Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, in Germany.

The primary challenges of achieving mission proficiency and unit cohesion are accomplished through training. All IAs attend Navy Mobilization Processing Site/ Expeditionary Combat Readiness Center (NMPS/ECRC) for five days for medical, administration and uniform issue. They also process through NMPS during post-deployment. IAs deploying to CENTCOM AOR receive additional training at Navy Individual Augmentee Combat Training (NIACT), or an equivalent extended combat skills curriculum depending on the requirement, for skills in shooting and driving, final medical record review, and weapon issue. Additional mission specific training may be required as dictated by the capability indicated through the Request for Forces (RFF) process.

IAs departing the theater out-process through the Warrior Transition Center, in Kuwait, to decompress and transition from a war zone to a more traditional existence in a non-threatening environment. Through the Warrior Transition Program accredited professionals, including two chaplains and two psychiatric registered nurses, facilitate small-group discussions focused on a variety of topics including; combat and operational stress control services, reintegration training and final in-theater administrative support.

IAs are encouraged to attend Returning Warrior Workshops (RWWs) following deployment to participate in group discussions about their experiences. RWWs are a two-day weekend program, conducted quarterly in each Navy Reserve Region across the country, designed to support reintegration, resilience and growth of returning Sailors and their families following demobilization.

In Fiscal Year 2011, 20 Navy Reserve RWWs were held in various locations around the country. Since their establishment, RWWs have provided first-rate support to more than 10,000 Sailors and family members, by identifying problems, encouraging members to talk about their experiences, directing family members to resources, improving the mobilization/demobilization process, and honoring the sacrifice and service of returning warriors and their loved ones. Twenty RWWs are planned during Fiscal Year 2012.

End Strength

Our Sailors are the most valuable assets we have in ensuring our maritime, air and cyberspace dominance, and in supporting OCO. Today's leaner Navy remains the preeminent global maritime combat power.

As we developed our Fiscal Year 2013 budget request; we worked to appropriately balance risk while preserving our capacity to meet current fleet and joint requirements, foster growth in emerging mission areas, and provide vital support for Sailors and Navy families. The Fiscal Year 2013 budget request supports active end strength of 322,700 and Selected Reserve end strength of 62,500. Our request meets critical manning challenges of our operational units by increasing manpower at sea and reducing manpower at shore infrastructure.

While transition is manageable, it will challenge our ability to maintain sea-shore flow, for some Sailors, and to sustain manning levels across the force, in the near-term, as we execute these billet shifts. In Fiscal Year 2012, Navy placed end strength previously funded by the OCO appropriation into our baseline program. We are also projecting further reduction of IA demand as we withdraw from Afghanistan.

Recruiting

We continue to succeed in our goal of recruiting the best and brightest young men and women our nation has to offer. Although just 25 percent of America's population between the ages of 17 and 24 is recruitable, we continue to attract some of the most talented youth in America while maintaining our traditionally high recruit-quality standards. Navy Recruiting Command achieved all enlisted sub-goals, including total female, nuclear field, and Naval Special Warfare/Special Operations. For new contract quality in Fiscal Year 2011, we attained 98.7 percent High School Diploma Graduates, with 88.2 percent scoring 50 or higher on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB). Navy expects to continue in fiscal year 2012, the strong recruiting success we have enjoyed over the past four years. Nuclear Field and Special Warfare/Special Operator rating groups remain top enlisted recruiting priorities.

Quality of Life is the foundation of our recruiting and retention efforts. Providing those who volunteer to serve with the best equipment, training and education is a fundamental responsibility. We begin developing Sailors in basic training and offer a career-long training continuum to enhance their personal and professional development. We look forward to working with you to ensure we continue to provide the tools needed to recruit and retain the right Sailor, with the right skills, at the right time, in order to meet current and future mission requirements.

Retention

Navy continues to retain Sailors at historically high levels. When I joined the Navy in 1981, first-term retention was approximately 40 percent. Today, we retain approximately 65 percent of first-term Sailors. Multiple policies and programs such as improved mentoring, leadership focus on reducing common dissatisfiers, specialized incentives, alternate career options, and life/work balance strategies contribute to increased retention in specific pay grades and skill sets. Overall attrition remains low at 4.42 percent.

Officer and enlisted inventory shortfalls remain in several critical specialties in which operational tempo is high or in which pay disparities exist between military and the private sector. Targeted special pays have a strong impact on reenlistments. Selective Reenlistment Bonuses (SRBs), in particular, are essential to retaining personnel in critical skills, such as the Nuclear Field, Information Dominance, and Special Warfare and select ratings that provide direct support to OCO. We continue to use SRB and quality-of-life initiatives to address these shortages, and we appreciate your continuing support for these important incentives. We must continue to recruit, train, equip and retain the Sailors of tomorrow. We have the ability to transition Sailors from active duty to the reserve and back again through numerous Continuum of Service initiatives that enhance the Sailors contribution and balance family life with naval service.

Enlisted Retention Board

As a result of high retention and historically low attrition contributing to over-manning in certain skill sets, Navy found it necessary to conduct a focused Enlisted Retention Board (ERB) in August 2011 to meet end strength targets and to afford top-performing Sailors the opportunity to for continued active service. This helps balance the force profile while improving advancement opportunity for Sailors retained on active duty.

The Board was charged with selecting fully-qualified Sailors, based on experience, range of Navy Enlisted Classifications (NEC), performance indicators, potential for future service, and available quotas developed to achieve future force balance across the Navy. The ERB reviewed roughly 16,000 records and identified approximately 3,000 Sailors for separation from active duty. We know ERB has been difficult for Sailors identified for separation and their families and we are committed to providing the best transition assistance and support services possible. In addition to the wide range of benefits already afforded to Sailors who separate, Navy is providing several enhanced transition assistance benefits to ERB-separating Sailors. These transition services, aimed at helping ERB separating Sailors succeed in the civilian job market, include personal consultation, career assessment, and resume development coaching, as well as the “Shipmates to Workmates” program, which seeks to actively assist separating Sailors find and compete for jobs at partnering Navy commands, and to provide Sailors with a "one-stop shop" for transition resources and information on applying for federal jobs. Finally, these Sailors are afforded an opportunity to affiliate in the Selected Reserve based on billet availability.

Commanders and Officers-in-Charge directed to ensure they personally notified each Sailor of their ERB retention status and the specific benefits available to them.

Temporary Early Retirement Authority

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, signed into law on December 31, 2011, reenacted authority for Secretaries of the Military Departments to offer voluntary early retirement to service members with at least 15 but less than 20 years of service, to assist in force management during a period of reducing end strength. While the authority to offer early retirement was not available when the ERB was being developed and executed, we are now offering it to eligible ERB-affected Sailors.

Navy Reserve Force

Since 1915, Navy Reservists have played an integral part in service to our nation. From World War I to World War II, through Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, to 9/11 and OCO, Navy Reserve members have continually stepped up, supported and defended our nation against enemies, foreign and domestic. Since 9/11, our Navy Reserve has filled more than 69,000 mobilization requirements, making up slightly two-thirds of the IA force. As of October 2011, more than 7,000 Navy Selected Reserve Sailors are providng global operational support. Our Navy Reserve Warriors continually prove they are more than capable of meeting any challenge and conducting any mission, anytime, anywhere.

As I travel the world to meet and talk with Sailors, I am amazed at the integration that has taken shape over the years between our Active and Reserve Components. We are one Force working side-by-side in all corners of the world; a Total Force integrated and executing the Navy's mission wherever and whenever called.

Even though we have always had an operational Navy Reserve, we have relied heavily on our strategic reserve force in order to meet various naval and joint military missions since the terrorist attacks on 9/11. Our Sailor's Creed begins with "I am a United States Sailor" and that is exactly what I see when I travel throughout our Navy - active and reserve Sailors from all walks of life working together as a single team, one family, one Navy.

Learning and Development

Education and training are strategic investments, enabling us to develop a highly-skilled force to meet the demands of the CNO's Sailing Directions and the Joint Force. Our Fiscal Year 2012 education and training budget of $1.5B supports increased investment in curricula, training technology, and instructors for critical mission areas such as missile defense, cyber, and anti-submarine warfare.

Navy offers college-focused incentives, including the Navy College Program for Afloat College Education and tuition assistance (TA). We are committed to the professional development of our Sailors, while continuing to develop management controls to stay within our budget and remain aligned with the other Services. The Virtual Education Center (VEC) established to support the Voluntary Education Program has been extremely successful providing centralized management of TA requests, Sailors' academic transcripts, and virtual counseling. The VEC reduces paperwork and processing time while increasing accessibility to educational opportunities for our Sailors.

Demand for credentialing exams continues to be very high, demonstrating the great value Sailors place on gaining professional recognition for their training and experience. In Fiscal Year 2011, Navy funded 19,762 certification exams, a 43 percent increase over Fiscal Year 2010. The Navy Credentialing Opportunities Online (COOL) website experienced 497,002 visits, a 65 percent increase over Fiscal Year 2010, and 30,460,627 hits, an 11 percent increase. Sailors in all 83 ratings have applied for voluntary credentialing exam funding, and of those Sailors who completed their voluntary certification exams (via Navy COOL funding) 94.2 percent passed. This is much higher than the national average pass rate of 75-85 percent, and represents a positive return on investment. In 2011, Navy COOL and Navy's Credentialing Program was awarded "Best Workforce Development Program" by Human Capital Management Defense_awards, and Navy COOL was also recognized through *Training Magazine's* Top 125 Award for the second consecutive year.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the Navy Credentialing Office will grant time-in-service waivers to 3,000 Sailors affected by the Fiscal Year 2012 Enlisted Retention Board, allowing Sailors with less than one year remaining in service to receive credentialing exam funding. The Navy Credentialing Office is working on several recommendations from the President's Employment Initiatives DoD/Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Veterans Employment Task Force. These include establishing a central listing of certification/licensing agencies that recognize military training and experience, establishing a process for recognizing certification/licensing agencies that consider/accept military training and experience, and developing a process to make military Programs of Instruction visible to credentialing organizations. Work has also begun to develop Navy COOL pages to display credentialing opportunities for Navy's 198,000+ civilian employees and provide a greater resource across the entire Navy workforce. Lastly, in early 2011 Navy's Credentials Program Office developed and demonstrated a functioning "mock USMC COOL website."

To develop strategically-minded and critical thinking leaders adept in naval and joint warfare, Navy has developed a progressive continuum of professional military education for members E-1 to O-9. In addition to the opportunity for officers to participate in professional military education from the renowned Naval War College and other service colleges, junior enlisted personnel are able to pursue professional military education through distance learning while senior enlisted personnel are afforded the opportunity to attend the Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA), which graduated 436 Senior Enlisted Sailors from its Resident Course (six week) in Fiscal Year 2011.

Sailor and Family Readiness

The quality of life we provide for Sailors and their families is a distinct determining factor in how long many of our Sailors will serve. We certainly could not do our jobs and would not be where we are today without the love and support of our families.

The sacrifices our Sailors, and families make throughout a typical career are enormous. Yet, they continue to reenlist, not just as individuals but as a family. From hectic schedules to lengthy separations to frequent zip code changes, life in today's military presents unique challenges. We are deeply committed to providing every Sailor and Navy family with the best possible quality of life as they serve our Nation. As we continually improve Navy community support programs and services, we will become more agile and capable of meeting the needs of both married and single Sailors, while keeping pace with a smaller overall force.

We are fortunate that our all-volunteer military is successful. Sailors choose public service for a number of reasons with patriotism, dedication and commitment at the top. They also recognize the opportunities. We thank Congress for the historical support of pay and benefit increases and quality of life initiatives. Steady gains in these areas have allowed us to retain skilled Sailors and develop them into the enlisted leaders of the future.

We cannot, however, rest on past success. The civilian job market searches for the same smart, motivated and dedicated people. We must keep pace with pay, allowances, housing, support programs and educational opportunities. And in this time of war, we must continue to make care a top priority for our wounded service members.

Deployments are an integral part of Navy life. We have been deploying our forces during time of both peace and conflict since we formed our great Navy, but it is important not to underestimate or take for granted the incredible strain that a long deployment imposes on our Sailors and their families. Multiple deployments, frequent relocations and the stresses associated with being part of a military family all impact the overall readiness of the unit, the readiness of the individual Sailor and the readiness of their family.

Family Support Programs

We have great resources to empower Navy families, providing our Sailors with the peace of mind that their families are being supported so they can focus on the job at hand. Fleet and Family Support Centers offer a number of personnel and family support programs to reduce life stressors through Deployment Readiness, Crisis Response and Career Support and Retention.

Deployment Readiness services include deployment support to military members and their families when the member deploys as part of a unit or individually, ombudsmen support/coordination, mobilization, repatriation of noncombatant evacuees, life skills education (e.g., stress and anger management, suicide prevention, couples communication, parenting education), and the legislatively mandated Relocation Assistance Program. Family Readiness Groups (FRG) are another integral component in our efforts to facilitate effective relationships between family members and commands, and to better prepare both groups for the challenges associated with deployment. Comprised of family members, Sailors, and civilians associated with the command and its personnel, FRGs support the flow of information, provide practical tools for adjusting to Navy deployments and separations, and serve as a link between the command and Sailors' families. FRGs help plan, coordinate and conduct informational, care-taking, morale-building and social activities to enhance preparedness, command mission readiness, and increase the resiliency and well-being of Sailors and their families.

Crisis Response provides non-medical clinical counseling and non-medical case management for special needs families, emergency preparedness and response, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (i.e., prevention/education, 24/7 victim advocacy response at all locations, sexual assault case management and victim care coordination). The legislatively mandated and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) funded Family Advocacy Program, includes family abuse prevention education; clinical assessment and intervention; domestic abuse victim advocacy, and home visitation services for at-risk expectant and new parents. Career Support and Retention includes the Family Employment Readiness Program, Personal Financial Management, and Transition Assistance Program.

Navy offers quality services to prepare families for the absence of their loved ones and to promote healthy and resilient families. We make every effort to reach service members and families no matter how remote their location through webinars, monthly electronic newsletters and deployment preparedness handbooks. Keeping our Navy families informed about resources available to them to mitigate the strain of deployment and provide support is instrumental to their peace of mind while waiting for their Sailor to return from a year-long assignment in the Middle East or an extended deployment safeguarding our seas.

Through resources such as Afterdeployment.org, Military OneSource, Navy.mil and various other web sites, our Sailors and their families are more informed today about the resources available to them than they have ever been in the history of our Navy. Another success in communication has been the use of smart phone applications such as ‘Navy Life’ and ‘Navy IA’ as well as social media web sites such as Facebook and Twitter to connect with Sailors and families. Both CNO and I are committed to using social media because it is another opportunity to connect with our Sailors Navy-wide and a great tool in our outreach efforts for getting information out in a timely manner to our entire Navy family.

Our families have sacrificed so much as they have supported their Sailors and our great Navy. We are the greatest Navy in the world and a big part of that is our Sailors being ready and able to focus on the mission and their individual jobs because they have the confidence that our Navy is supporting their families.

Child and Youth Programs

In today's military, many of our Sailors have working spouses or have the responsibility of being single parents who depend heavily on our military child and youth system of care, which includes Child Development Centers (CDC), to provide quality child care. Due to frequent relocations and the length of deployments, many of our Sailors do not have the option, like civilian families, to rely on family members and friends to assist with taking care of their children when they are away.

Child and youth programs deliver services that meet mission requirements and reinforce strong military families through activities that promote cognitive, social, emotional and physical development of children ages infant through twelfth grade. The Navy child care system serves infants to 12 years through traditional CDCs; Child Development Group Homes that offer care 24/7; Child Development Homes where care is provided by military spouses monitored by Navy

Child and Youth Program inspectors; School-Age Care Centers; Youth Centers; and contracted care off-base. Programs are nationally accredited and DoD certified. Navy provides Youth Sponsorship programs that offer pre-arrival, arrival, and pre-departure services to assist youth relocating to and from the installation. Navy School Liaison Officers support transition needs of school-aged children and families by facilitating communication with local school authorities on the impacts of a military lifestyle on children. School Liaison Officers also provide families with information and referral services for local school and education issues.

Child Care programs continue to be mission-essential for our Sailors and families to helping reduce the conflict between their responsibilities as parents and their mission as Sailors. An important facet that stands out in the quality of our child care programs is the continuity of service from location to location as we operate a standardized world-wide program. Sailors and their children can count on the same quality of care regardless of location. Additionally, our programs are among the most affordable. Commercial programs charge parent fees based on the age of the child while our programs base fees on total family income. This model is critical to the economic viability of our families. Children under the age of three are the most costly to care for due to the lower child-to-staff ratios, and typically our most junior enlisted families have children in this age group.

At the end of this year, we will complete our expansion of approximately 7,000 new child care spaces and meeting OSD guidance to provide 80 percent of potential need for child care spaces. Navy now has 54,000 total spaces for children ages infant to twelfth grade, including

19,000 spaces at CDCs. With the construction of these spaces, we reduced the waiting time for child care to three months or less Navy-wide with first priority given to single parents.

Our continuing expansion initiatives are not only meeting the needs of our families living on or near our installations, but also those living and working throughout the United States, including Reserve members. Our contract programs "Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood" and "Mission Youth Outreach" provide subsidized child and youth services from commercial programs that meet community quality standards. We continue to work with communities, assisting them with raising the quality of their standards.

Infrastructure

The Navy is committed to ensuring our Sailors and their families have quality housing in which to live and raise families. We believe our people deserve well-built and well-maintained housing. Thanks to this committee's support, through military construction and housing privatization, we are providing quality homes for our families faster than ever before.

Homeport Ashore and Bachelor Housing

Investment in our Homeport Ashore program continues to provide superior off-ship housing to junior Sailors who would normally live aboard ships. This effort marks the most dramatic quality of life improvement initiative for our single Sailors that I have seen over the course of my career. Still, one of my biggest quality of life concerns is that we have approximately 5,400 single Sailors, E-1 to E-4 with less than four years of service living aboard ship while in their homeport. Moving our single Sailors off ships remains a priority and requires us to assign Sailors in 55 square feet of space per person in some places. Our Sailors are very thankful for this initiative and know that we will continue to work to meet this requirement.

Starting in Fiscal Year 2012, the Navy will revise our Unaccompanied Housing (UH) assignment policy and design standards. Our junior Sailors will be assigned sleeping rooms with no more than two sharing a bath. In addition, all new UH construction will use a "market style" design which is a two-bedroom, two-bath with a living space and kitchen area.

Our Bachelor Housing supports Navy readiness by providing permanent party personnel, student, and mobilized Sailors with suitable, affordable, and safe environments in community, privatized, or Navy-owned housing worldwide. We are focused on completing Homeport Ashore by 2016 by providing 5,200 spaces and achieving 90 percent adequate (Q1/Q2) UH by 2022. The Navy currently owns 22,332 inadequate (Q3/Q4) UH units, which represents 58 percent of the government-owned UH inventory. Approximately 36,500 Sailors live in these units.

Family Housing

Family housing supports Navy readiness by providing Sailors and their families the opportunity for suitable, affordable, safe environments in community, privatized or Navy-owned housing. We have privatized approximately 97 percent of the homes in CONUS and Hawaii inventory. The privatization of the remaining 870 homes in the Northwest is scheduled for the end of 2013. The privatization of the remaining 226 homes in the Southwest is scheduled for the end of 2017. When our Public Private Venture (PPV) transition is complete, the Navy will own less than 100 homes in CONUS and Hawaii, but will retain ownership and management of all foreign assets. For our Navy-owned family housing units approximately 3,500 are classified as inadequate (Q3/Q4). We have programmed funding to reduce the inadequate family housing inventory from 36 percent to ten percent by 2017.

Quality of life ***does*** affect retention and recruiting. PPV and Homeport Ashore are examples of initiatives that have had a direct impact on the retention, morale and the quality of life of our men and women. Young Americans deciding whether the Navy is right for them look at quality of life initiatives as indicators of the Navy's commitment to Sailors and families. Thanks to the support of this committee and members of Congress, we have improved the housing available to our Sailors through PPV. Sailors cite the PPV initiative as one of the most effective quality of life improvements in recent years, and our Navy is aggressively working with all of its PPV contractors to enhance their support of Navy families, and to clearly communicate the specific intricacies and expectations of this mutually beneficial relationship to all stakeholders.

Continuum of Care

Health care is one of our top recruiting and retention tools for our Sailors, and I frequently hear just how important access to health care is for them and their family members.

Navy Medicine continues to focus on developing an economic and quality-centric strategy for the delivery of top-quality health care to our beneficiaries and the recruitment and retention of providers in critical specialties, allowing the fulfillment of the wartime mission while sustaining the benefit here at home.

Just as we improve the process in which we provide for the needs of our severely injured, we must apply the same level of attention to those who return from deployments whose medical needs may not be immediately apparent. Mental health among our returning Sailors and the ability to identify Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) have improved over the past year, but we must also be able to provide care that results from the psychological toll that multiple deployments have on our Sailors and their families.

The unpredictability that comes with surge deployments and non-traditional missions is having an effect on our Navy children. During town hall meetings, family members have expressed concern in ensuring that availability of mental health professionals and counselors meets the demand that this strain has imposed on families. Providing for the emotional and mental well-being of our families, especially our children, is an area that we continue to improve.

Medical Home Port

Medical Home Port (MHP) was implemented throughout Navy Medicine in 2010 as a new model of health care delivery in primary care. Care delivered in the MHP model includes, but is not limited to, readiness, prevention, wellness, behavioral health, and disease management.

MHP increases access to care, improves clinical quality and patient outcomes, enhances patient satisfaction, promotes a healthier and fit force, and focuses on appropriate utilization of healthcare services, resulting in a reduction of overall healthcare costs. Implementation is in progress for all facilities and on-site training has been conducted for three-fourths of Navy facilities with the remaining training to be completed by April 2012. Full transformation to the MHP model and realization of anticipated benefits will take at least two to four years.

Combat Casualty Care

Combat casualty care is provided by Navy medical personnel assigned to and serving with Marine Corps units, in Expeditionary Medical Facilities, aboard casualty receiving/treatment ships and hospital ships, and in military and Veteran Affairs_(VA) hospitals. Recent advances in force protection, battlefield medicine, combat and operation stress control, medical evacuation, and family support programs have led to significantly improved survival rates, healthier family functioning and enhanced operational effectiveness.

The Navy continues to provide support to Sailors and their families through a variety of programs that increase medical and non-medical assistance to wounded, ill and injured service members utilizing a comprehensive approach designed to optimize their recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration. Navy case management is the link that connects resources and services which allow injured service members to reach their optimum goals in healthcare. Case management provides the critical support service members need during this challenging time in their lives.

Case management will continue to be at the forefront of providing optimal care to our service members with war-related injuries.

Psychological Health

More than a decade of continuous combat operations has resulted in a growing population of service members with developing psychological health needs. Navy Medicine's Psychological Health (PH) program supports the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other mental health conditions, and includes planning for the seamless transition of service members throughout the recovery and reintegration process. Navy Medicine has increased the size of the mental health work force to support the readiness and health needs of Sailors and Marines throughout the deployment cycle as well the needs of their families.

Navy's efforts to decrease stigma with increased active leadership support and Operational Stress Control (OSC) training throughout the Fleet have received positive feedback. Mental health stigma rates of Sailors decreased in 2010. Navy is fostering a culture that promotes resilience and wellness, and that empowers leaders to ensure the health and readiness of service members and their families.

Families Overcoming Under Stress

Families Overcoming Under Stress (FOCUS) is a family-centered resiliency psychological health program that uses evidenced-based interventions to enhance understanding psychological health and developmental outcomes for highly stressed children and families. In Fiscal Year 2011, FOCUS implemented health applications through a virtual reality version of the program for remote and isolated families, as well as a web-based enhanced interactive application of the program. Additional adaptations include FOCUS for couples, FOCUS for Wounded Warriors, and FOCUS for early childhood interventions.

Reserve Psychological Health Outreach

The Reserve Psychological Health Outreach Program (PHOP) serves both Marine Corps and the Navy Reserve to provide a safety net and improves the overall psychological health of reservists and their families. Embedded PHOP teams of licensed mental health professionals provides psychological health outreach and education/training, and information/referrals to local resources for issues related to employment, finances, psychological health, family support, and child care. PHOP was initiated in 2008 for the Navy Reserve and expanded in 2009 to include the Marine Corps Reserve; there are 11 teams dispersed throughout the country, with a total of 55 team members. During Fiscal Year 2011, 1,645 Navy and Marine Corps Reservists were referred for PHOP services and 1,205 became clients. PHOP teams made 449 visits to Reserve units and 129 visits to NMPS sites in Norfolk, VA and San Diego, CA to provide training and conduct psychological health screenings. They provided briefings to 56,677 reservists and their family members, and successfully contacted and provided support to 3,645 recently demobilized reservists.

Safe Harbor

The Navy's Safe Harbor Program is the Navy's lead organization for providing the highest quality non-medical care to all seriously wounded, ill and injured Sailors, Coast Guardsmen and their families. Non-medical care management support includes, but is not limited to, support services for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)/PTSD, pay/personnel issues, invitational travel orders, lodging/housing adaptation, child/youth programs, transportation needs, legal/guardianship issues, education/training benefits, commissary/exchange access and respite care. Safe Harbor enrollment includes combat-related wounds or injuries, shipboard accidents, off duty accidents, and serious medical and psychological conditions, such as cancer and severe PTSD.

Using a holistic approach, Navy Safe Harbor offers a lifetime of individually tailored assistance designed to optimize the success of a Sailor's or Coast Guardsmen's recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration activities. Safe Harbor has grown from nine personnel supporting 145 Sailors and families at six locations to 43 personnel serving a case load of more than 1,570 wounded, ill or injured service members at 15 locations. Our goal is to return Sailors and Coast Guardsmen to duty and when not possible, work collaboratively with federal and non-governmental agencies, including the VA and state and local organizations, to ensure their successful reintegration back into their communities.

Safe Harbor hosted the Navy's first ever Wounded Warrior Family Symposium to receive direct feedback from spouses and family members about their experiences and lessons learned through the recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration process. The program has expanded its outreach/awareness efforts to include hosting the first ever Pentagon Open House, launching a website, and releasing more than 40 news stories. In May 2011, Safe Harbor assisted in fielding a team of 35 Navy and Coast Guard members to participate in the Second Annual Warrior Games; 27 individual medals were awarded to enrollees.

Safe Harbor has worked closely with the Marine Corps Wounded Warrior Regiment to leverage some of the capability of this program. We continue to look for innovative ways to meet the needs of our severely injured Sailors and their families.

Suicide Prevention

Our efforts to stem the tide of suicide within our ranks continue unabated through a multi-faceted approach of communication, training and command support, designed to foster resilience and promote psychological health among Sailors. In Calendar Year 2011, 51 active duty and 7 Reserve Sailors completed suicide. Sadly, this reflected a net increase from the previous two years; 46 active and 4 Reserve suicides occurred in 2009; and 39 active and 6 Reserve suicides occurred in 2010.

We continue in our pursuit of developing and enhancing programs designed to mitigate suicide risk factors and improve the resilience among our Sailors. With the goal of reducing individual stress and bolstering resilience, these programs focus on substance abuse prevention, financial management, positive family relationships, physical readiness, and family support. We are increasing our understanding of the issues surrounding suicide to ensure that our policies, training programs, interventions, and communication efforts are meeting their intended objectives.

Long before thoughts of suicide occur, we have opportunities to build resilience, intervene early when risk factors are present, and create connections that help sustain us in times of challenge. Most of these efforts fall within our broader family readiness and health promotion activities. All suicide prevention is ultimately local, so our program works to equip and empower local action. Increasing numbers of shipmates, leaders, and family members are noting warning signs and reaching out to Sailors to get them the help they need.

Navy has expanded surveillance and analysis for Navy active and reserve suicide deaths and attempts; supports command prevention and stress control programs with printed resource and interactive training materials; provides training world-wide to suicide prevention coordinators and first responders; and is a partner in DoD, VA and other cooperative efforts. All Navy web sites have the 'Life is Worth Living' logo that links to the VA crisis line which includes a confidential chat option.

Navy's approach to suicide has evolved; we are more engaged in resilience building and tailored suicide prevention training-and-intervention. We have established two Mobile Training Teams, based in Norfolk and San Diego, to accelerate delivery to the fleet of command resilience

(Operational Stress Control) and suicide prevention training. In a 2011 Behavior Health Quick Poll, more than 84 percent of Sailors correctly explained Navy's clarion call to "ACT" – Ask, Care, and Treat. ACT works. Reports of Sailors' getting help increased from 1,526 in 2010 to 1,906 in 2011.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program seeks to implement a top-down, leadership-driven effort to eliminate sexual assaults, to support sexual assault victims and to produce a maritime culture where gender respect permeates our commands. The program is built on zero-tolerance for this behavior and accountability to those who perpetrate sexual assault.

The majority of sexual assaults are service member-on-service member and it is incomprehensible that a Sailor would commit such a horrible crime against another shipmate. It undermines teamwork, morale, unit cohesion, and operational readiness. It is imperative that all Sailors understand and trust Navy's commitment to prevent, respond to, and prosecute sexual assaults. A victim's trust contributes to their willingness and desire to participate in the legal process, which is crucial to appropriate adjudication of perpetrators.

Navy's four strategic pillars for eliminating sexual assault are education and awareness, prevention and intervention, victim care and resiliency, and investigation and adjudication of all perpetrators, regardless of rank.

Tailored SAPR training rolling out this year to all Officers and Chief Petty Officers will focus on leadership's role in setting the correct tone and climate to prevent and eliminate sexual assaults. All new Sailors will receive bystander intervention training, and all Sailors will receive tailored sexual assault training this year. Judge Advocate Generals and investigators receive enhanced sexual assault training.

The highest risk group for victims over the past several years remains E-1 to E-4, ages 20 to 24, with most incidents occurring during the weekends. In recognition of the link between sexual assault and alcohol, Navy is enhancing our anti-alcohol campaign, to include awareness of how sexual assault perpetrators use alcohol as the weapon of choice.

Navy is committed to providing premiere care to all victims. We actively promote the use of the DoD Safe Helpline which provides support to victims via phone, chat or text and 24/7 accessibility to local Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and Victim Advocates who ensure victims are supported throughout the process to recovery.

While there is no proven protocol for reducing sexual assaults, Navy remains committed to assessing and revising our SAPR program with the goal of eliminating this crime from our force.

CPO 365

Chief Petty Officer 365 (CPO 365) was introduced in 2011 as a year-round, steady-state professional development program focused on instilling the character, integrity and inherent responsibility associated with senior enlisted leadership, as well as reinforcing adherence to the Navy core values of honor, courage and commitment. Through this process, Chief Petty Officers systemically engage in two-way interaction with non-commissioned officers and junior officers to provide perspective on the most relevant organizational readiness issues and to prepare all parties for the myriad challenges they will likely encounter in future career roles. Because it fosters productive relationships and offers situational awareness on current programs available to assist Sailors in many diverse circumstances, CPO 365 has been well-received by our forces and demonstrated that effective communication remains key to successfully confronting emerging issues.

Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions

The Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) provides military members of all branches with the best prevention and intervention tools to deal with issues of substance abuse, reckless driving, and other destructive decisions, while maintaining good order and discipline. CSADD assists Sailors in making life decisions to maintain positive lifestyles, in keeping with the Navy's core values. It guides Sailors away from making poor and destructive decisions, by providing them with positive and dynamic training, and to shows them how to make timely positive decisions by putting their training to use in moments of high stress and intense peer pressure.

Conclusion

America's Navy is a global force for good, on station around the world and around the clock, deterring aggression, keeping the sea lanes open for free trade, projecting power and maritime security, and delivering humanitarian assistance and disaster response where needed. Sailors are the key element in our future Navy total force. Navy families share our burdens and our sacrifices. Courageous, strong and deeply devoted to our country, they endure challenges of multiple deployments and moves, spend holidays and life milestones apart and juggle everyday tasks, while a spouse, parent, son, or daughter is in harm's way. They honor the service of their loved ones and the memories of those lost. We must continue to provide a quality of life commensurate with the sacrifices our Sailors and families make. We must ensure Sailors are safe, healthy, well-compensated, well-trained and well-educated. Sailor and family support programs and initiatives must continue to evolve as the needs of our families change.

We have the best Navy we have ever fielded and we will continue that trend into the future. We will work the challenges and accomplish the mission. Our Sailors know that Navy leadership and the Congress have their best interests at heart. As I complete my 32-year career, I would like to take one last opportunity, on behalf of the men and women of the United States Navy and the families who faithfully support them, to thank you for your unwavering support.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir.

God bless all the spouses. That is so true. None of you could do what you do without your spouses.

Sergeant ROY. No way, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. And I am sure you are married yourselves.

Master Chief WEST. Well above. Only thing against her, sir, is she is from Iowa. But——

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir. Thank you so much.

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Roy, we are delighted to have you, sir. Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT ROY

CMSAF ROY. Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to tell you about America's Air Force, our Airmen and their families.

It is an honor and a distinct privilege to join my fellow senior enlisted advisors here today to represent the young men and women who make up our great United States Air Force. Nearly 510,000 uniformed Airmen and more than 181,000 Air Force civilians make up the total force team.

Three members of the total force team join me today, Chief Master Sergeant Denise Jelinski-Hall, the senior enlisted leader for the National Guard Bureau; Chief Master Sergeant Chris Muncy, the command Chief Master Sergeant of the Air National Guard; and Chief Master Sergeant Kathleen Buckner, the Command Chief Master Sergeant for the United States Air Force Reserve.

We appreciate the unwavering support of the members of this House of Representatives; has been vital to our success. We greatly appreciate the efforts, actions and legislation that have led to the expansion of service members' and veterans' pay and benefits.

We also appreciate the visits House members have made to our Airmen in the field and to our wounded warriors at the health care facilities. To represent all Air Force wounded warriors, I am joined here today by one of our explosive ordnance disposal technicians, Technical Sergeant Joseph Deslauriers, better known as Des.

Des was seriously injured while conducting a post blast assessment of a vehicle in Afghanistan's Helmand Province with the Second Marine Expeditionary Force in September of 2011. I visited Des a few weeks after this incident and found him already engaged in physical therapy.

He is a warrior and a hero. Des earned the Bronze Star during a previous combat tour in Iraq. He also earned through combat action another Bronze Star, as well as a Purple Heart, for his heroism in Afghanistan.

Airmen like Des are on the front lines of a variety of areas of operations. They are also providing Airmanship skills to combatant commanders around the world. And they are constantly deploying, leaving behind families and friends.

AIRMEN RESILIENCY

We must ensure our Airmen and their families are safe, healthy and resilient. Building resiliency among our Airmen and their families is one of our key focus areas.

Our continued high operational tempo in deployed locations demands attention to reintegration with families. We are also focused on resilience of our Airmen, such as remotely piloted aircraft operators, who effect the battle space every single day from their home stations.

Resilient Airmen are better equipped to withstand, to recover and/or to grow in the face of stressors and changing demands.

It is my distinct honor to be with you here today to talk about America's Air Force and what we do on a daily basis.

I would like to pay attention to the question that you asked me, Mr. Chairman. You asked me the quality of education around our bases.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT AIR FORCE BASES

As we talked yesterday, it is a concern. A couple items I will add to the record is the interstate compact and about 40 different states have signed up thus far. We have about 10 more states that need to do so.

And this is important due to the transitory nature of our United States military family members and the transferability of those credits for school aged children.

I would also draw your attention to a couple other things that we as the United States Air Force have been able to do to try to offset this a little bit. One involves school liaison officers at our installation. That person is there to help get the member, the family, the child into the school, and help ease that transition.

And then one last thing is this idea of chartered schools. Currently today there are four public charter schools located on or near Air Force installations, one out here at Joint Base Andrews, which is the newest one and also at Little Rock, Davis-Monthan and Vandenberg Air Force Bases.

These charter schools exist based on the need at these particular locations. As we talked yesterday, some of this is facilitated by a privatized housing contractor who wants a good school system, as that can draw folks into privatized housing as well.

So I hope I addressed your question, sir.

[The information follows:]

United States Air Force

Presentation

Before the House Appropriations
Committee, Subcommittee on Military
Construction and Veterans Affairs

Fiscal Year 2013 Quality of Life in the Military

Witness Statement of
CMSAF James A. Roy
Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force

February 16, 2012

Not for publication until released by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs

BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT OF THE AIR FORCE JAMES A. ROY

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy represents the highest enlisted level of leadership, and as such, provides direction for the enlisted force and represents their interests, as appropriate, to the American public, and to those in all levels of government. He serves as the personal adviser to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Air Force on all issues regarding the welfare, readiness, morale, and proper utilization and progress of the enlisted force. Chief Roy is the 16th chief master sergeant appointed to the highest noncommissioned officer position.

Chief Roy grew up in Monroe, Mich., and entered the Air Force in September 1982. His background includes numerous leadership roles at squadron, group, numbered air force and combatant command levels. He has been stationed at locations in Florida, South Korea, Missouri, Guam, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Kuwait, Japan and Hawaii. He has worked a variety of civil engineer duties. Chief Roy also served as a superintendent of a military personnel flight and a mission support group before becoming a command chief master sergeant at the wing, air expeditionary wing, numbered air force and combatant command levels. Before assuming his current position, he served as Senior Enlisted Leader and adviser to the U.S. Pacific Command Combatant Commander and staff, Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii. He was appointed to this position on June 30, 2009.

EDUCATION
1985 Noncommissioned Officer Preparatory Course, MacDill AFB, Fla.
1991 Associate of Science degree in construction management, Park College, Parkville, Mo.
1992 Associate in Applied Science degree in construction technology, Community College of the Air Force
1993 Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Kadena Air Base, Japan
1993 Associate in Applied Science degree in instructor of technology and military Science, Community College of the Air Force
1996 Senior Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Gunter AFB, Ala.
1996 Bachelor of Science degree in engineering management, Park College, summa cum laude, Parkville, Mo.
2000 Master of Science degree in human resources management, Troy State College, Troy, Ala.
2005 USAF Senior Leadership Course, Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, N.C.
2005 Keystone - National Defense University, Suffolk, Va.
2005 Leadership Team Awareness Course, Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, Patrick AFB,

Fla.
2006 USAF Senior Leadership Course, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.
2008 Security Assistance Management-Overseas Course, Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

ASSIGNMENTS

1. September 1982 - November 1982, trainee, Basic Military Training, Lackland AFB, Texas
2. November 1982 - February 1983, student, heavy equipment operator, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
3. February 1983 - January 1987, heavy equipment operator, 56th Civil Engineer Squadron, MacDill AFB, Fla.
4. February 1987 - December 1987, heavy equipment operator, 554th Civil Engineer Squadron, Osan AB, South Korea
5. January 1988 - May 1992, instructor, instructor supervisor and heavy equipment operator, Detachment 0001, 3770th Technical Training Group, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
6. May 1992 - May 1993, Foreman, Horizontal Construction, 8th Civil Engineer Squadron, Kunsan AB, South Korea
7. May 1993 - March 1994, Foreman, Heavy Repair, 633rd Civil Engineer Squadron, Andersen AFB, Guam
8. April 1994 - March 1995, Manager, Heavy Repair, 36th Civil Engineer Squadron, Andersen AFB, Guam
9. March 1995 - November 1996, Chief, Readiness Flight, 36th Civil Engineer Squadron, Andersen AFB, Guam
10. November 1996 - July 1997, Chief, Heavy Repair, 36th Civil Engineer Squadron, Andersen AFB, Guam
11. August 1997 - July 1999, Chief, Facility Maintenance, 81st Civil Engineer Squadron, Keesler AFB, Miss.
12. July 1999 - March 2000, Superintendent, Military Personnel Flight, 81st Mission Support Squadron, Keesler AFB, Miss.
13. March 2000 - September 2000, superintendent, 81st Mission Support Group, Keesler AFB, Miss.
14. September 2000 - September 2002, Command Chief Master Sergeant, 14th Flying Training Wing, Columbus AFB, Miss.
15. September 2002 - May 2004, Command Chief Master Sergeant, 437th Airlift Wing, Charleston AFB, S.C.
16. June 2004 - August 2005, Command Chief Master Sergeant, 1st Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Va. (October 2004 - November 2004, Command Chief Master Sergeant, 386th Air Expeditionary Wing, Southwest Asia)
17. August 2005 - May 2007, Command Chief Master Sergeant, U.S. Forces Japan and 5th Air Force, Yokota AB, Japan
18. June 2007 - June 2009, Senior Enlisted Leader and Adviser, U.S. Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii
19. June 2009 - present, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

MAJOR AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Defense Superior Service Medal
Defense Meritorious Service Medal
Meritorious Service Medal with silver oak leaf cluster
Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters
Air Force Achievement Medal with silver oak leaf cluster

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

1993 John Levitow Award, Noncommissioned Officer Academy
1996 Senior Noncommissioned Officer the Year, 13th Air Force
1996 Ancient Order of Chamorro and a special resolution from Guam's 24th Legislature

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force June 30, 2009

(Current as of July 2009)

Introduction

Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for giving us an opportunity to express some concerns important to America's Airmen, their families and our United States Air Force. I'm honored and privileged to join my fellow Service Senior Enlisted Advisors to represent our Nation's finest men and women.

Our Air Force includes more than 690,000 Total Force Airmen—Active, Guard and Reserve—with more than 508,000 in uniform and 181,000 civilians.

We appreciate your Subcommittee's continued support, which is vital to our successes. We rely on your efforts, actions, and legislation to protect our servicemember's and veteran's pay and benefits. We also appreciate all the visits House members made to support our Airmen in the field and our Wounded Warriors in health care facilities.

Our Airmen provide critical skills to Combatant Commanders in a variety of theaters around the world. Many of our Airmen provide combat support from their home station in the form of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, nuclear deterrence, global strike, and cyber operations. However, there are still 30,000 Airmen forward-deployed, leaving behind family and friends. Our new National Defense Strategy charges us with preserving the quality of the all-volunteer force, and making sure we don't break faith with our men and women in uniform and their families. To that end, it is our responsibility to ensure Airmen and their families are safe, healthy, and well educated. We must also keep Airmen properly organized, trained, and equipped for employment by Combatant Commanders. It's my honor to tell you about what America's Air Force is doing each and every day.

Airmen in the Joint and Coalition Fight

Nearly 133,000 Total Force Airmen provide strategic mobility, space and missile capabilities, command and control, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance to Joint warfighters on a daily basis. Roughly 30,000 others are currently deployed to 151 locations worldwide. In all, 56 percent of our Active Duty force and 43 percent of the Total Force support Combatant Commander requirements every day.

While our combat forces are no longer in Iraq, there are still more than 23,000 Airmen deployed to the U.S. Central Command area of operations, with nearly 4,000 filling Joint expeditionary taskings. These Airmen are on the frontlines with their fellow Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, working in detainee operations, convoy operations and protection, explosive ordnance disposal, police training, military transition, civil engineering, security, communications, fuels, medical services, logistics, intelligence, and base operating support. They are part of the Joint team, serving in whatever capacity needed. Together with our sister Services, we are training and augmenting Afghan security forces, rebuilding critical infrastructure, and providing needed medical services.

Our remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) platforms provide increasing support to Joint and Coalition warfighters on the ground. Airmen are finding, fixing, and tracking our enemies using Predator, Reaper and Global Hawk aircraft. Our Predator operations alone have continued to increase from 12 combat air patrols in 2007 to 57 today. By employing more RPA operators and increasing the number of combat air patrols to 65 by May 2014, we are protecting Joint and Coalition interests around the globe.

We also remain dedicated to meeting the demands of the nuclear mission, which requires discipline and compliance with the highest standards. It is imperative that Airmen at every level are focused on upholding our core values of *Integrity First*, *Service Before Self*, and *Excellence in All We Do*.

End Strength

Our mission effectiveness continues to depend first and foremost on the readiness and dedication of our Airmen. Although we continue to see record high retention, we are programmed to meet Active Duty end strength of at the end of this fiscal year (FY). Our Force Management programs will ensure we maintain the right balance of skills across the spectrum. We will continue to meet mission demands with our Airmen executing operations in the air, space, and cyberspace.

Recruiting and Retention

Airmen are our most valuable asset. We need the right number of Airmen with the right skills to support Combatant Commander requirements. We are firmly committed to organizing, training, and equipping our Airmen to the highest possible standard.

We continue to recruit the best and brightest our Nation has to offer. Despite an escalating high school drop-out rate, 99.5 percent of our recruits earned a high school diploma and 19.6 percent have completed some college courses.

Despite significant challenges of disqualifying factors and an increasingly obese youth population, our recruiters are enlisting motivated young people to meet mission requirements. For example, Jeff Bever had been a linebacker at State College, PA and lost 106 pounds to get into the Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) career field. He earned a degree in criminal justice before he joined the Air Force and aspires to be a special operations officer. Jeff graduated Basic Military Training with both High Honors and Warhawk Awards. He came home for the holidays and helped eight future Battlefield Airmen prepare for the physical rigors of training, and will come home on Recruiter Assistance Program duty after his TACP training to share his experiences with prospective recruits.

Our recruiters are on track to meet the Service's goals for Active Duty, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard accessions. In this fiscal year, 11,038 of America's young men and women have completed or currently attend Air Force Basic Military Training (BMT). Additionally, there are 16,041 recruits contracted to attend BMT this fiscal year.

Recent figures show we are within tolerance of -- and in many cases exceeding -- our retention goals for all Selective Reenlistment Bonus zones. Meeting these goals is encouraging; however, there is a continuing need to manage critical warfighting skills through an appropriately-sized bonus program to ensure manning requirements are met. We are still concerned about meeting manning requirements in a number of career fields, including contracting, career enlisted aviators, command and control specialties, intelligence, civil engineers, and public affairs.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to recruit and retain Airmen who value educational opportunities for themselves and their families. Our most effective tool for retaining quality Airmen in these mission critical specialties is the re-enlistment bonus. We appreciate continued congressional support to protect this incentive.

Developing Airmen

Deliberately developing our Airmen is a key priority. We must ensure our Airmen have a mix of skills so we can maintain combat-ready expeditionary forces, both now and in the future. We do this by providing the appropriate training, education, and experience. Starting with Basic Military Training and continuing through job-specific technical training and on-the-job training, Airmen learn the skills they need to succeed in serving our Nation. Our Professional Military

Education programs help Airmen grow into better communicators, military professionals, and leaders. We also encourage the pursuit of college degrees through off-duty education. Airmen apply this new knowledge to real-world situations, both in garrison and at deployed locations, gaining valuable experience along the way. This training, education, and experience allow Airmen to think with a global perspective and operate effectively in an expeditionary environment.

Building Resiliency

Building resiliency among Airmen and their families is another major focus area because it is a key factor in maintaining the health of our force. While our warriors have recently completed their combat mission in Iraq, Airmen are still in Afghanistan. They have been there for more than 10 years now, and they have been in the Middle East for over 20 years. The sustained high operations tempo at home and abroad stress the need to deliberately increase focus on building strong, resilient families. Resilient Airmen are better equipped to withstand, recover, and grow in the face of stress and changing demands -- and to consistently and reliably get the job done. Many of our programs are designed to build more resilient Airmen and families.

Our resiliency efforts include a number of programs that fall under the umbrella of Comprehensive Airman Fitness. This program is governed by the Community Action Information Board, and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force has charged it with implementing several resilience initiatives utilizing a tiered training model.

The foundation tier of this model provides all Airmen with a general knowledge of the principles of resilience through an updated accessions training curriculum for both enlisted and officer basic training. The next tier is Master Resilience Trainer Training, which provides face-to-face help with resilience-building skills. Also included in this tier is the Leadership Pathways program which uses incentives to increase attendance in existing resilience-related classes offered (e.g., healthy relationships, nutrition, chaplain's retreat) by helping agencies. The next tier involves weaving principles of resilience throughout all Professional Military Education. The final and most extensive tier is the Deployment Transition Center. The Deployment Transition Center at Ramstein Air Base, Germany uses a resilience-building, strength-based approach to help Airmen who are regularly exposed to significant risk of death in direct combat. It is targeted at helping decompress Airmen and reintegrating them into their home stations, workplaces, and families. As of December 30, 2011, 3,023 personnel have transitioned through the Deployment Transition Center.

Quality of Service

We thank Congress for its steadfast funding of quality of service initiatives. These services are an overwhelming factor in how long Airmen and their families choose to serve. Steady gains in these areas have enabled us to retain skilled Airmen and develop them into the leaders we need for the future. We continue to emphasize our sense of community in and around our bases. We focus on four main areas: health and wellness; Airmen and family support; education, development, and employment; and Airmen and family housing.

Whether Airmen are working on the installation or deployed, they deserve high-standard buildings and facilities. Since 2000, and with the generous support of Congress, the Air Force funded 124 military construction projects totaling $834 million for child development centers and fitness centers. While this represents a significant investment, many requirements remain. We have $247 million in projects programmed over the next five years to continue our efforts in this area.

Our fitness centers provide a place for our Airmen to stay in shape and burn off stress from work and deployments. The Air Force funded 44 fitness center projects at a cost of $470 million over the last 10 years. These projects included extensions to existing centers and replacing older and undersized facilities. We continue to construct and expand our facilities to meet the needs of our Airmen and their families and plan to build or improve the fitness centers at 11 more installations over the next five years.

Food Transformation

We remain focused on transforming the way Air Force delivers food service. We have seen a great response to our food transformation initiative, which offers campus-style feeding to Airmen and their families. This initiative addresses changing lifestyles, needs and preferences while improving program and facility standards. Partnering with industry, we started the new transformation process at six bases and have plans to add another eight bases beginning this year. We are very proud to report that customer counts have increased by 561,000 meals, with our junior enlisted members living in the dorms consuming an additional 139, 000 meals. Our customer satisfaction score, using the American Customer Service Index scoring method, has increased from 67 to 75. This initiative has increased operating hours and decreased our overall costs by an estimated eight percent.

Assistance to Severely Injured Service Members

Caring for our Wounded Warriors is a lifelong obligation. These brave men and women put service to our country before themselves, and we must give them the care they deserve. More of our Airmen are surviving injuries than in past wars, but many of their injuries present significant challenges to the quality of life for both them and their families.

The Air Force continues to strengthen our support for our wounded, ill, and injured population. We are committed to providing them individualized, focused medical and non-medical care. Our Recovery Care Coordinator Program strategically places 33 non-clinical care managers around the continental United States, Hawaii, and Germany to cover every location where Airmen serve. This network of Recovery Care Coordinators provides dedicated care from the moment an Airman is seriously injured. We have improved our care programs by partnering with other organizations committed to the long term care and support of our warriors. Recovery Care Coordinators serve as independent advocates for Airmen and work to ease the burden of administrative and personal requirements.

In 2011, Recovery Care Coordinators increased service to our wounded, ill, and injured by over 30 percent and now support about 1,000 Airmen and their families. Currently, over 1,325 combat wounded Airmen have been served by the Air Force Wounded Warrior Program; about 30 percent remain on Active Duty while the remainder have separated or retired. Of these Wounded Warriors, almost 800 have invisible wounds including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. To help with non-medical care efforts, our Recovery Care Coordinators are piloting a new video service program using high-definition telepresence devices. These devices connect Airmen directly with Recovery Care Coordinators and make it seem as though they are sitting in the same room. This equipment, combined with the professional care management we provide, will allow us to expand coverage from the military treatment facilities to our Air National Guard bases and Reserve units around the country, ensuring quality care for our Total Force.

The Air Force Wounded Warrior program provides long term non-clinical care for wounded Airmen who must meet a Medical Evaluation Board or Physical Evaluation Board to determine fitness for duty. Focused, personal care allows these Airmen the opportunity to make informed decisions when their career path changes because of injury. The Air Force is committed to offering our combat wounded the opportunity to remain on Active Duty in their primary specialty or, if that is not feasible, through training for a new specialty. If they choose to separate or are medically retired, the Air Force Wounded Warrior program continues to provide support and transition services for as long as the Airman wishes.

In 2011, we again celebrated the achievements of our Wounded Warriors. The Warrior Games, held at the Olympic Training Center and United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, was a huge success. During the games, 23 Air Force athletes competed in track, cycling, swimming, wheelchair basketball, and seated volleyball. The Air Force team earned 13 medals and was a strong contender in the Chairman's Cup. Besides the Warrior Games, we continue to provide greater opportunities to our wounded, ill, and injured Airmen by participating and hosting adaptive sports events. Through these events, Airmen learn that despite their injuries, they are capable of more than they may believe. Through competitive sports they realize the pride they have in themselves and that their injuries do not limit what they can do in life.

We will continue to work with our Joint partners, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Military Severely Injured Center to make sure we are doing everything possible to care for these heroes and their families – it is our solemn obligation, and we cannot break faith with these heroes.

Post Traumatic Stress and Traumatic Brain Injury

Through education and prevention, screening, and treatment, the Air Force aggressively and proactively addresses the negative health outcomes of battle. Two of the most concerning injuries are post-traumatic stress symptoms and traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Airmen learn about responses to traumatic events before each deployment. A mandatory computer-based training program reviews common reactions to traumatic situations and teaches strategies for mitigating those reactions. Most Airmen get additional face-to-face training covering similar topics in a group environment as well. After a deployment, Airmen returning from roles with high potential for combat exposure spend two days at the Deployment Transition Center where they complete a transition and education phase designed to ease reintegration to home and garrison life. All Airmen also receive post-deployment training at their home bases. Finally, each deploying Airman is screened for Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) before and after each deployment at set intervals, to ensure any delayed symptoms may be addressed.

Even if not exposed to battle, Airmen with specific traumatic exposures are offered education in psychological first aid in Traumatic Stress Response interventions while deployed or at their home bases. Should an Airman seek care for, or receive a diagnosis of PTSD, treatment is available. Air Force mental health providers are trained in a variety of evidence-based treatments including Cognitive Processing and Prolonged Exposure therapies.

To reduce the negative stigma often associated with seeking mental health care, Airmen can now see mental health providers without going to a specialty clinic. The Air Force is placing a provider in each outpatient primary care clinic to make Airmen feel more comfortable seeking mental health assistance early. Care provided at early stages can address symptoms before they affect careers and families or require more extensive treatment.

Before deployment, Airmen are trained to recognize potentially concussive events and symptoms of traumatic brain injury. They are also given a computerized assessment that measures cognitive abilities including reaction time and memory. Members are reassessed in theater if they sustain a head injury or blast exposure. As part of the clinical assessment, scores are compared with pre-deployment scores to facilitate return-to-duty determinations. Upon redeployment, Airmen are screened for persistent symptoms from TBI and referred to their primary care manager if required.

Child and Youth Development Programs

Child care remains an important quality of service factor for our Airmen and their families. Quality child care facilities are a key component in assuring Airmen their family is being cared for while they defend our country. We continue to strengthen our Air Force community by meeting child care needs through robust construction, increasing the number of available spaces and putting us on track to meet demand in FY12. Facilities and personnel have been addressed through a robust construction effort, and now we are working to ensure supplies and equipment are available for our child care program that served 62,000 in FY 11.

The Air Force Expanded Child Care program is in full swing, providing assistance for Airmen who need care during unusual shifts, extended duty hours, and drill weekends. Available, affordable, and quality child care remains our commitment during these challenging times. Through programs like Extended Duty Care, Missile Care, Supplemental Care, and Returning Home Care, the Air Force is able to provide a wide range of support to meet the myriad of needs. Air Force Youth Programs provides activities during the out-of-school hours which can be peak times for "at risk" behavior, particularly in light of reduced school district and community service budgets. Through a variety of fitness and health, deployment support, resiliency building, and community service efforts, we provided sports, camping, and academic enrichment activities to 146,000 Active Duty and Reserve Component youth around the world. In its second year of establishment, the Air Force Teen Council offers advocacy opportunities and leadership skills while helping our teens develop resiliency and contribute to the larger Air Force community.

Balancing mission requirements with family care responsibilities can be difficult, especially for families with special needs. The Exceptional Family Member Program is designed to help our more than 18,400 Airmen who have family members with special needs. Family Support, the newest addition to the Exceptional Family Member Program, stands ready and trained to provide information and referrals on subjects ranging from housing and respite care to education and support groups located both on and off base. We have 35 full-time family support coordinators on Air Force installations with 175 or more special needs family members, and part time coordinators at the remaining bases. In FY11, Respite Child Care Programs were launched at seven locations to provide support to parents of exceptional family members. This program will expand to 17 locations by the middle of this year. Through the generous support of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), we are also adding 73 accessible child care playgrounds and community nature parks in support of family members with special needs.

Airmen Education Opportunities

The Air Force has the most educated enlisted force in the world. Since April 25, 1977, more than 315,500 Airmen have earned a fully accredited associate's degree, corresponding to their career field, through the Community College of the Air Force (CCAF). Currently, nearly 179,000 enlisted Airmen have earned at least 12 college credits. More than 53,800 have associate's degrees, almost 18,500 have bachelor's degrees or higher, and 21 have earned a doctorate degree.

Our General Education Mobile program makes education more accessible for our Airmen. It offers general education courses required for a CCAF degree through distance learning courses. This program attracts students who are struggling to earn general education credits due to the Air Force's high operations tempo. Distance learning allows some of our more heavily-tasked career fields to continue their education while deployed. Currently, there are 32 civilian higher-education institutions collectively offering 592 courses. These are tied directly to the CCAF's general education degree requirements. More than 1,180 Airmen are participating in the program and are enrolled in over 2,030 courses.

Our Associate-to-Baccalaureate Cooperative program is helping Airmen who have completed CCAF degrees apply those credits toward a bachelor's degree at military-friendly schools. This program has grown to 46 civilian higher-education institutions and offers 219 bachelor's degree programs. More than 24,000 Airmen are participating in the program, and since its inception in June 2007, 813 bachelor's degrees have been awarded.

CCAF also offers a Professional Manager Certification, a credential that formally recognizes an individual's advanced level of education and experience in leadership and management, as well as professional accomplishments. The program provides a structured professional development track that supplements Enlisted Professional Military Education and the Career Field Education and Training Plan.

Airmen & Family Readiness

We are bridging the communication gap between spouses, family members, and leaders through our Key Spouse Program. With 4,000 volunteers and 96 percent of commanders participating, the program is building a greater sense of community within units, especially when families are separated or deployed.

We continue making great strides in support of Air Force dependents attending public, private, DoD Dependent Schools, home, and virtual schools. Civilian school liaisons and staff at our Airmen & Family Readiness Centers provide school liaison support to base leaders and families through advocacy with local and state school administration and school boards.

Thirty-nine states have passed legislation to establish an Interstate Compact on educational opportunity for military children in state, local, and school districts. The Interstate Compact helps to ensure military children are not negatively impacted in school by their families' service to the nation. It is aimed at providing educational solutions on class placement, records transfer, graduation requirements, immunizations, and exit testing, as well as allowing late entry to extra-curricular activities and sports teams. Ninety percent of our military-connected school age children are now supported by the 39 states on board. OSD continues to work with the remaining states (Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming) to close the gap by passing bills during their respective 2012 state legislative sessions.

An estimated 48 percent of Air Force spouses seek employment with each military move, making spouse employment a constant challenge. In terms of quality of life, Airmen report this as their largest concern because in many cases it constitutes nearly 50 percent of their total family income. Our Airmen have benefited from your support and the White House effort to strengthen our military families by removing barriers that prevent military spouses from maintaining careers because of relocation. Because the former Army Military Spouse Employment Partnership program was expanded to include all Services in July 2011, our Air Force spouses are now linked to 96 corporate partners who are finding them to be a readily available, diverse, and talented pool of hirable candidates.

Air Force spouses have a strong work ethic and possess highly sought-after traits that distinguish them as outstanding employees. Our spouses are adaptable, tech-savvy, and are highly effective under pressure. By signing the Military Spouse Employment Partnership Statement of Support, corporate partners agree to mentor spouse employees and target jobs for military spouses. They also agree to develop portable employment options and communication networks with spouses by participating in job fairs, which strengthen relationships with military family support centers that provide spouse employment assistance. Partnerships like these make sure family members are not adversely affected when service calls Airmen and their families to relocate.

Unemployment compensation for spouses of service members continues to be critical to military families. Support for unemployment compensation acknowledges military spouses need reasonable time and resources necessary to find suitable employment or meet licensing or credentialing requirements each time they move. We look forward to all states properly compensating spouses that move because of their military obligation.

Housing

The Air Force is committed to ensuring Airmen and their families have quality housing in which to live and raise families. We believe our people deserve well-built and well-maintained housing. Through military construction (MILCON) and housing privatization, we are providing quality homes for our families. We are on track to complete our privatized housing program at bases in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. At the beginning of FY 2013, the Air Force will have privatized 41,500 homes at 47 bases with 12,300 units pending at 17 bases. Additionally, we will continue to renovate overseas housing as inventory ages and requires on-going sustainment and modernization.

Investment in dormitories provides high quality housing to Airmen. The Air Force continues to focus on modernizing inadequate dormitories, and completed facility assessments across the Air Force under the 2012-2016 Dormitory Master Plan. Once approved, the plan will be used to create a prioritized list of dormitory conditions which will guide the investment of our limited resources to gain the highest return.

Besides repairing structural inadequacies in dormitories, our focus remains on ensuring we provide a structured environment where commanders and first sergeants serve as mentors in the care and development of our first-class Airmen. The dormitories are not only a place to sleep; they are a place for young Airmen to adjust to military life.

Military Construction

For several years, the Air Force has chosen to take risk in infrastructure in order to invest in modernization efforts. Though we intend to continue modernizing our force, we also expect to support our Airmen by renovating and replacing aging facilities in the coming years. We have prioritized our program to cover our most critical MILCON requirements by focusing on projects that support Air Force priorities and the new strategic guidance. Again, the continued support of this Subcommittee and the House Appropriations Committee have been vital to the success of these MILCON programs.

Summary

Chairman Culberson, Ranking Member Bishop, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to represent Airmen and their families by testifying today.

Our Airmen are doing incredible work, ranging from providing humanitarian aid to the earthquake and tsunami victims in Japan to supporting U.S. Central Command on a daily basis in Afghanistan. More than two-thirds of active duty Airmen came in after September 11, 2001, which means the majority of our Airmen have been at war their entire career. They deploy longer than ever before and many need a second hand to count the number of combat tours they've done. Despite this pace, our Airmen have shown amazing resiliency.

Also amazing is the contributions of Air Force families, who take care of the home front while our Airmen are carrying out the warfighting mission. They are brave when faced with extraordinary challenges. They stand strong even while worried about their loved ones deployed to distant lands. Their faith and support is critical to our Airmen fulfilling their mission requirements.

Thank you again for your continued support of our brave Airmen and their supportive families.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force.

I want to thank you, Des, for your sacrifice and your service. Your presence here today is just an indication of what a role model you are to everybody. You haven't slowed down, I reckon, one bit.

We are very proud of you, sir. And thank you for your service. It means a great deal to have you here today, sir.

And looking forward to your continued service in whatever form or capacity that you can do so.

We are particularly interested in—and again, each and every one of you, if you could address, as Master Sergeant Roy did, the quality of education that is offered to your families and your kids back home.

I am really glad Betty McCollum is here. She has got special experience in that area, as a former teacher, and has a real passion for education. And I am looking forward to her questions as well.

So pay particular attention to her. And I know she has got a good perspective on this as well.

I would like, if I could, to ask each one of you really to just kind of toss up a slow softball for you to let us—because we are really looking for testimony from your heart, and what you hear and see and feel from the men and women that you represent.

What is on their minds? What are the three most—if we could, pick out three of the most important quality of life issues that this subcommittee and the Congress needs to be aware of, that we should attempt to focus on, in addition, perhaps, to obviously the official testimony you have given us, I am confident, includes those.

But stressing from your own hearts and your own experience and feelings, what are you hearing? What should we on this committee focus on, top three issues?

QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If you don't mind, Ray, I will jump on this one real quick.

Major CHANDLER. Absolutely.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. You know, I sat down with a lot of people. And they gave me a whole bunch of things that they have heard around the force. But I have been around the force a lot, back and forth, up and down the east and west coast, talked with Marines.

And again, there is a whole bunch of smart that gave me a list of seven things that said, hey, this is what is on the Marines' minds. I said, well, thank you for your perspective, but I have heard from almost every single Marine across the Corps in the last 10 months.

And do you know what was on their mind is they want to know who we are going to fight next. They want to know about advancements in full spectrum battle equipment. We tell them. They want to know—they wonder when we are going to get that new 7.62 helmet that stops projectiles.

Hey, tell us more about lighter body armor. Hey, tell us more——

Mr. CULBERSON. They sound like Texans.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Marines, like to fight, sir.

They want to know about advancements in full spectrum battle equipment. And they want to know what they need to do stay in the Corps. And of course, I obviously give them the right answer. And I tell them, well, you bring your A game every single day, and then just how to go about doing that.

And you know, you asked the question specifically what is on their minds, what are their concerns. The portion of the question I didn't hear, sir, is what do they love right now.

I can tell you, because of the fidelity of Congress and what you have provided us, they love their new Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQs). As a matter of fact, I have stayed in 17 of them, spent the night in there with Marines. And walking back from the chow hall one night, I said "what do you think about your new BEQs."

And the young Marine said, "We don't even call them BEQs." I said, "Really? What do you call them." They said, "Our community. This is our community."

And I says, "How is that? How is this your community?" And they said, "Well, because, sergeant major, you will see if you walk outside tonight at any time, you will see Marines out there in our new courtyard, our new functional fitness areas, our new rubberized track, our new fall pits where we can do our martial arts, the mountain bike track that you put around our barracks."

But that is our community. You have brought us together. We don't need to go out in town anymore because we have everything we want right here.

So it is what they love. They love their new BEQs. They love their new chow halls. They love the new fitness centers. And they love the new things that they have brought up to improve their quality of life.

But Marines want to know where the next fight is. They want to know about equipment. And they want to know how to stay in the Corps.

And thank you for the new barracks, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir. You are welcome.

And I would really open it up to any of you all who want to dive in next.

RETIREMENT AND COMPENSATION UNCERTAINTY

CNSAF ROY. Let me just add to that. One of the things that is on peoples' minds—and we need to take this as what it is, and that is simply a distracter. And it is this budget.

It is a distracter. In my case, we have young Airmen that are focused on their retirement. I don't need young Airmen focused on retirement. I need young Airmen focused on upgrade training. I need Airmen focused on the mission.

I don't need them to be worried about the retirement system and their compensation. So that is probably the number one thing. It is the number one thing that I hear from our Airmen, and quite frankly, a lot of families out there.

There is uncertainty out there right now. And I think it is beginning to affect us a little bit. We are trying to keep focus on the mission, as I mentioned. But it is a distracter to them.

I mentioned earlier in my testimony the idea of resiliency. We have been at war for an awful long time. Your Air Force has been in the Middle East for well over 20 years. Some will remember Operations Northern Watch and Southern Watch.

Your United States Air Force Airmen have been flying missions, have been supporting missions in and out of theater for 22 years now. They are a little bit tired. But they are ready.

As the Sergeant Major said, what is next. They are always ready for what is next. But you have got to understand that, you know, we do need to reset, if you will. There is a little bit of reset. And I call that resiliency.

Give our Airmen some time at home. And realizing that it is not only time at home. I mentioned the Remote Piloted Aircraft (RPA) operators, those that kind of help shape that battle space every single day and they are at their home station, somewhere here in the United States.

And that night, they are going to go home to their family members knowing what they have seen. That is certainly unique to the United States Air Force. And it is something that we take very seriously.

Mr. CULBERSON. CMSAF Roy, you mentioned retirement. Did your airmen start to talk about that. Was it triggered by when the President, during his speech, mentioned there might be some change in retirement? And what possible effect is that having, in your opinion, on retention?

CMSAF ROY. The initial trigger was a Defense Business Board study that went on a few months ago. There was a little bit of discussion after the State of the Union Address. But I think at that point it was made clear that folks that are serving would be grandfathered.

And I know Secretary Panetta and Chairman Dempsey have come on board to say that folks that are serving would be grandfathered. And that has really helped.

Mr. CULBERSON. DBB?

DEFENSE BUSINESS BOARD STUDY IMPACTS

CMSAF ROY. Defense Business Board. And it was a study that was asked for by Secretary Gates. And unfortunately, it went out. It went viral. And quite frankly, it disturbed some folks.

Mr. CULBERSON. Internet is a good thing, but——

CMSAF ROY. Sometimes.

Mr. CULBERSON. We look forward to learning more about that. Thank you.

And perhaps each one of you guys could mention that a little bit, talk to us a little bit about that, if you are hearing as well your young men and women talking about retirement, which we don't necessarily want them to focus on. We want them to stay focused on what they are doing.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. And I would like to echo both of the gentlemen to my port and starboard here. Both of these folks really the same issues.

Now with that said, about 40 percent of your Navy is underway today, out doing the J-O-B. We have kind of been doing that for the past years as well. So we are used to those deployments.

We had a ship recently, though, as you know, due to some events around the world, complete a 10.5 month deployment. That caused a little angst in the force; hey, is that normal for us? Which we are in the process of saying, no, that is not our norm.

That is what we are going to have to do if we need to do it. We are going to stay focused obviously on CENTCOM. We have about 25,000 folks that are either on the ground or in that AOR, that are, as you know, going to push out into the Pacific. And we are ready to do that. And we are doing that on a daily basis.

Mr. CULBERSON. Texas is out there right now making the Chinese sweat bullets.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. They are doing the job.

Now just to put things in perspective, back when I came in 1981, first term retention in my force was about 41 percent. Today, as I look at you, it is about almost 70 percent.

Yes, sir.

That is a good problem. But it also can be a little bit difficult. Our folks are concerned about—when you go out and talk to them, they are talking about the retirements. They are talking about, you know, the future of the force, with all the budget cuts that are out there, i.e., personnel.

And we have had to make some tough choices, but choices that we had to make to balance our force. I am sure you have heard of some of those. Perform to Serve is one and the Enlisted Retirement Board or Retention Board is the other.

But we are through that process. And we will continue to use those to shape our force. And I think we have a good handle on it.

But our folks, it is no different. They are talking about the same time things. The DBB, or the Defense Business Board, did make a lot of folks nervous. Not only did it go viral, it was on the front cover of all of our military magazines.

And you know when that happens, it is a lot of angst, even though those military magazines aren't affiliated with the service.

Mr. CULBERSON. That really triggered it for each one of you all?

Master Chief WEST. You bet. You bet it sure did. And the budget cuts as of late, you know, those folks are sitting back. And you know, some folks would tell you that personnel didn't join the Navy for retirement of the military for retirement.

Maybe they didn't initially. But once they get in and see the contributions they make to the nation, they start thinking about some of that. And so anything you can do to help out in that arena would help us out, surely.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir. Thank you very much.

Sergeant Major?

TOP ARMY QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Chairman, two answers. First was really about the quality of education and opportunities for charter schools. I am not aware of a Army base that has a charter school on it.

[The information follows:]

Educating our children is a state function, and all schools, no matter what type, must comply with the state laws and regulations regarding the public education system. Army Families have several options to educate their children, depending on their duty station. Although parents at one Army installation have explored charter school options, there are no charter schools on Army installations at this time. The Army is open to the idea of charter schools with the understanding that public education is a state and local responsibility, each state has different rules regarding charter schools and alternative schools, the Army has not established official guidance on charter schools, and the Army has no authority to start charter schools.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you. And why? Why we don't have any; I would love to know and——

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. And I will give you an answer for that. I am just not aware of them at this time.

Mr. CULBERSON. Choices primarily, not necessarily charter. I mean, charter is obviously important, but really choices.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Well, obviously home schooling is allowed. We do that on post. And we do have private schools that are available in most communities and obviously the public school system.

Mr. CULBERSON. And the defense schools.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. And the Defense School System, although those are not as prevalent as some people may think. Many of our bases have a school that is on the base, but it is part of the school district for whatever county that they are a part of.

Second part, though, is quality of life issues and stress. I will tell you that as we have spoke about just the other day, the impact of retirement obviously was a huge concern between April and September really for the Army. And it is not as prevalent.

I think the number one issue right now for soldiers in the field, deployed around the world and at home, has to be whether or not there will be another continuing resolution this year. That may sound odd.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION IMPACTS

But the impacts of last year's Continuing Resolution (CR) really I think rose even our young troopers' awareness of what and how the government functions and what the impact is. I was asked questions beginning in April, all the way until September, what do you mean the Army can't pay me?

Well, that is not something that we actually control. We are a conduit for the moneys that we receive through the process of our Congress and the executive branch. It was a very eye opening experience. And I think the concerns that are raised in media about the impact of the election year and whether or not there will be appropriations and authorization bills signed are on people's minds.

The last thing that I think any of us want to have is for some Soldier, Sailor, Airman or Marine deployed in harm's way being concerned about whether or not they are going to get paid. And that is just something that we don't need to have these young men and women to be stressed out about.

Mr. CULBERSON. For 1 nanosecond.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Yes, sir, absolutely. And we would appreciate your continued support in that.

The second one for the Army is the draw down. You know, we have a very significant amount of people that we are going to separate out of the service over the next 6 years. And there are tremendous concerns about the impact of leaving the service in these times, with the state of our economy, and how we are going to transition soldiers out.

And that is a major focus for me personally and the rest of the Army this year, is to really refine our Transition Assistance Program with the help of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor, and to put our kids in the best places that we can to make sure that they have a dignified transition out of the service and back into the rest of the American society.

And then finally, military compensation overall is something that is still out there. But it is not the number one priority anymore, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, sergeant major.

Master Chief WEST. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, sir.

DOD AND CHARTER SCHOOLS

Master Chief WEST. If I could, I didn't address the school. I would just like to go back. We do have charter schools in the Navy. We have two, one in Key West. The other one is in New Orleans.

And I am happy. I know that we have work to do, but we—happy with the choices that our students have. I think the addition of the SLOs, the school liaison officers that we have, has been a huge impact. And I think working through not only leadership but through the family groups that we have, you know, we are making progress in that arena.

Mr. CULBERSON. All right, sir. Thank you. And if I really would be grateful if each and every one of you would ping your networks and ask for some feedback while we are developing our bill during the springtime, into the winter and springtime, to find out what else can we do, what else should be done to help make sure that all your men and women that have kids on base have got all the choices they need for school and for their kids.

Are they happy with it? And what else could this committee do to help?

And I look forward to Betty's help on that as well, Congresswoman McCollum's.

Let me recognize my good friend Mr. Bishop from Georgia.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And again, let me welcome you gentlemen.

And certainly I want to extend a warm welcome to the spouses that are here. Mrs. Roy and Mrs. Chandler, we really appreciate what you do in support of the troops under your husbands' command.

SUICIDE PREVENTION

I want to touch on two issues that are not necessarily pleasant subjects. The first is suicide prevention. And I want to deal with that. And the second one is sexual assault.

First off, it has been pretty clear that active duty Army suicide rates have been higher than civilian rates since 2008. There were 20 suicides per 100,000 in the Army, compared with 18 suicides per 100,000 in the civilian population at that time.

And the Army is projecting that the final 2011 numbers will be more than 24 suicides per 100,000 active duty soldiers, which is another record high. It has been attributed to the stress of repeated deployments during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. But officials are saying that there are other factors at work.

What steps has the Army taken to identify potential at risk soldiers, to improve the prevention and outreach efforts? Does the fiscal year 2013 budget request include adequate funding for suicide prevention training and the other outreach programs, especially for the Guard and the Reserve troops, who appear to be most at risk?

And while serving on active duty, returning from deployments, are there more structured support networks that are in place, particularly again for the Guard and Reservists, who are frequently isolated geographically, because they come from rural areas and areas that may not be close to military bases?

Describe what the Army particularly is doing. And I don't know, maybe the Marine Corps might have something. I am not sure whether the problem is as bad for the Air Force and the Navy.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

And of course, the second has to do with sexual assaults, which Secretary Panetta said that there were 3,191 sexual assaults last year. But he thinks that—those are reported, but he thinks that it was actually closer to 19,000.

And of course, as a military and a society, we have got to do more to change the stigma of sexual assault reporting, so that the victims aren't afraid to come forward. And so I would like for each of you to describe what policies and programs are currently in place to combat sexual assault and to provide the care and assistance to the victims of sexual assault.

And particularly with the Army, is there a concern that the expanded role of the female service members will expose them to greater risk of sexual assaults? And what, if anything, is the Army doing about that, and whether or not the fiscal year 2013 budget sufficiently covers your needs in that regard?

Thank you.

ARMY SUICIDE

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Thank you, congressman. I appreciate that. And I agree with you. Although it may not be comfortable, it is something that we have to talk about and have a frank discussion.

You know, any suicide in our Army is just something that we can not tolerate. And so we are doing a lot of things. We have to continue to be committed to helping our soldiers.

I think the one thing that we probably will never be able to answer is why someone chooses to take their life. I am not sure we will ever be able to answer that question.

We have done a lot of things, however, over the past year to try and improve awareness, and improve the ability for our leaders to intervene when necessary with a soldier who may be in crisis.

Over the last year, we have incorporated additional commander and command sergeant major training as part of our pre-command course, so that they understand the policies, procedures and programs that are available to them as they go into their command position.

We have also improved communications between local law enforcement and military police, which has been a challenge in the past. We have launched a program called myPRIME, which is an online substance and alcohol abuse awareness program, that a person can go in and use this tool, and look at whether or not they may have some issues surrounding alcohol and drug abuse, which we know does tend to be causal towards suicides.

There are a lot of alcohol related issues and drug issues associated with some of our suicides this past year.

Mr. BISHOP. The underlying cause may be some of the alcoholism and the substance abuse——

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Well, congressman, I mean, there are many different issues. Some of them are relationship issues. Some of the are, in fact, related to their deployment. Some of them, especially in our Guard and Reserve, can be an issue surrounding employment with their civilian employer.

So I would tell you that for the 280 suicides that we have had in our Army in calendar year 2011, there are probably 280 different reasons why there has been that suicide.

You know, for the Army, that number is lower than it was 2010. Not much lower, and really it doesn't matter. In the active component, we did see a small increase. In the Guard and Reserve, we saw a slight decrease.

I would tell you, however, that the training that we have incorporated over the past 2 years, and have really paid a lot of attention to this past year, with former Vice Chief of Staff of the Army Correlli's focus has started to make a difference, we think.

It is way too early to say we have turned the corner on suicide. But we believe that the programs we have in place are starting to gain traction.

You asked about whether or not we have enough funds in the fiscal year—for fiscal year 2013, I believe so.

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMY

The other question that you asked was specifically about sexual assault. This is completely contrary to who we say we are as Army professionals.

The fact that we have service members, soldiers in my case, that are preying on other soldiers, that are committing acts of violence, goes completely against what we say we are as an Army. We have a warrior ethos that says, in part, "I will never leave a fallen comrade. I will never quit."

And those things and the idea of what that means are inculcated in us from the time that we start basic training and throughout our military career. When this happens, it is unacceptable.

And we are not where we want to be. I will be honest with you. We have a 5-year program. We are in our 3rd year and we have done a tremendous amount of work.

As I understand it, sexual assault is probably the least reported crime in our country. I would assume that within the Army that is probably true also.

So we have to create a climate where people feel that they trust the chain of command to report. And then we have to have swift justice, so that if the act is actually valid and true, that a punishment arise from it.

And that is how we will start to change the culture. The NDAA from fiscal year 2012 made a requirement that we have a sexual assault coordinator and a victim advocate in every brigade in our Army, two people per brigade. Right now we are struggling to find the resources to fulfill that commitment.

The secretary and the chief are committed to it. We just had a series of meetings over the last 2 weeks about how we are going to make this happen. And we are working towards that objective.

The NDAA, as you know, was passed relatively lately, with a requirement of December of 2011 to have those programs initiated.

In order to turn this around, you have got really two different ways you can do it. You can contract it and you can work towards the military and the Department of the Army civilian solution. By October of 2013, it is supposed to be a military or D.A. civilian, in my case, solution.

So we are struggling to find the money. We have got to get the forces in there. We have got to get them trained and credentialed, and get them into the system.

We are looking for some help with definitions on what a brigade actually entails. You have some brigades that are 200 people. You have some brigades that are 5,000.

Do we really need to have two people for that 200 person brigade? Do we need to have maybe a little more in the larger brigade? I know the secretary and the chief have taken this on and are really working, both the D.A. secretary and the Army staff, to get this thing moving.

And from a soldier perspective and as the sergeant major of the Army, my focus on this is about who we say we are as professionals. And if we as an Army, as soldiers accept this behavior, it is counter to what we say we are.

And if you are going to contribute or have that type of behavior, you are not worthy to wear the uniform. And that is the bottom line.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, sir.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Thank you.

BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SUICIDE PREVENTION

Sir, first thing I want to say is—I want to go right in order. All of our behavioral health programs are closely integrated at the headquarters level. And the purpose for that is to better synchronize all of our research, all our policy, all our training, all our prevention and all of our treatment.

And so to answer the second part of your question, for our fiscal year 2013, yes, we do have the money that will cover all of our behavioral needs, in regards to sexual assault, suicide, combat operational stress control, family advocacy and domestic violence issues as well.

All those are grouped into the behavioral health domain.

In regards to suicide, fiscal year 2009, we had 52; fiscal year 2010, we had 37; and fiscal year 2011, we had 33. So we have shown a marked improvement.

But just like the sergeant major of the Army said, one is too many. So we are not dancing in the end zone yet that we are making all this great progress. But have seen a great improvement, in large due to our training programs, Never Leave a Marine Behind training continuum, which is peer led.

The non commission officers (NCOs) said they wanted it. And by God, they have been fixing it. So it is peer led.

We also have, for lack of a better term, a hotline called Dstress. And it is a phone line that is manned by Marines and it is for Marines. Because Marines feel comfortable talking to other Marines and they will bring their problems to other Marines.

And one measurement of effectiveness in our Dstress Program, something that we have learned, is we know to date that our Dstress hotline has saved the lives of Marines. We know that through—through our data.

Also, we are very proud of something we started 3 years ago, our Combat Operational Stress Control Continuum, known as the OSCAR training, which is Operational Stress Control and Readiness. It takes on the core functionality of you train the leadership at the battalion level, and all the way down to the squad level, where we have the commanders; we have the sergeant major; we have the staff NCOs, who live and sleep with these Marines day in and day out.

And it is not designed to treat somebody with issues. It is designed to identify somebody who has characteristic changes. And it is there. And as the continuum goes, you strengthen Marine in training, therefore strengthening him. He gets resiliency.

And then you start to put in those prevention and mitigation factors. And OSCAR, where it really kicks in, the identification, and then it goes to the intervention. Who, how and when do you intervene?

And the intervention goes into the treatment of the Marine. The Marine gets treated. And then we reintegrate him back into the fabric of his unit. And then once he is reintegrated back into the fabric of the unit, then he is maintained.

So we are very proud of the steps that we have taken in creating strength and resiliency in our Marines through our program Never Leave a Marine Behind, our Dstress hotlines and our OSCAR training.

And to make a point—make a point by a story, Lance Corporal Barson saved the life of a Marine, someone who had received the OSCAR training, who identified a Marine in distress, just happened to be walking by him in a chow hall, overseas in Afghanistan, decides to just sit down and he befriended the young man.

Well, if we push forward a few hours, later that evening, the Marine that was in distress found Lance Corporal Barson and actually brought him the implements that he was going to use to kill himself that night.

He then said, “I do need help.” And that young lance corporal took him and he got him the help he needed. And that Marine is alive and well today, and reintegrated back into his unit.

So to emphasize the point of our OSCAR training, our Never Leave a Marine Behind training, there is the one shining example.

So all the moneys that we have put into this has paid for itself ten fold already just because of that.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

And to echo the sergeant major of the Army also, when it comes to sexual assault, our programs—and we are very proud of Take a Stand, Step Up, but right in lines with sexual assault, we don't condone it. That is all I have to say about that, sir.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. If I may, as you know, Marine Corps and Navy kind of go at a lot of these issues together. And without going over all of that, I would like to just highlight a couple of things.

One, we are focusing not only on leadership but the individuals themselves. We are focusing the training there. We are being more proactive with that, sending teams out to train them also at a accession commands and leadership commands, pushing the training to them.

We do also a thing called bystander intervention training, similar to the Marine Corps, where they have their junior folks are overseeing some of this. But that is done well for us. And it is been well received on the deck plate.

We approach this with four pillars, one being the education and awareness piece. The other one being the operational stress control, intervention and post-vention support, focusing on resilience, peer to peer support, leadership, enhancing family support and fostering a proper command climate.

Many times the proper commander climate and the leadership team really makes a difference with all of these programs. If you make it so that an individual has no issue approaching a leader in that unit, you know, you will see that that unit typically thrives and has far less issues than a lot of our folks.

One hundred sixty suicide related behaviors a month is typically what we have seen. With that said, that could be also seen as a good news story, because those are related behaviors and they seek help, which shows that some of our programs that we have put in place is working.

We feel we are properly funded in the suicide arena. And we will continue to work that. Any sailor that we lose is a loss, in our eyes, of readiness.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (SAPR)

Sexual assault—sir, really it goes back, again, to what the sergeant major said. I would like to highlight two things that we are doing that I really think is a good move for us. We have something called SAPR, sexual assault prevention, SAPR–L and SAPR–F, L being leadership, and F being for the fleet.

Leadership, we are going to go at this similar to what we went at with Don't Ask, Don't Tell training: we have got them training now. Put teams in place. And they are going to go out and look every Sailor face to face and talk to them about sexual assault.

We are not only doing that, but we are putting them at our accession commands. And you know, that is our seed corn for the Navy. That is what grows up and becomes Sailors. We have had a lot of focus up there, and our A and C schools. That is the next step from our accession commands.

So I think we are going after this this year. We go at it as a Department of the Navy. Secretary of the Navy has put things in place and aligned things to allow us to do this.

And I think you will continue to see us attack this problem and, you know, make a difference there.

SAPR L, again, that is for leadership, Don't Ask, Don't Tell construct. Then we will move over to the right and then we will hit the fleet with it later this year. This training will be complete this year.

SUICIDES AND SUPERVISOR TRAINING

CMSAF ROY. If I could add just a couple of things from what my peers said, and tell you what the Air Force has done. Yes, to answer your question, suicide is a problem in the United States Air Force.

We did take a knee. We took a stand down after the first of the year because of a spike in suicides.

The United States Air Force Chief of Staff and I signed out a letter to all commands, basically telling them to send out a package of lesson plans, if you will, of here is what you will talk about. They had to do it within a certain time period.

But it was up to the major commands to tell them that you need to take a break and talk with your people. So leadership involvement has got to happen. And it is happening in the United States Air Force today.

To that point, we have some high risk career fields, high risk ranks that we have identified, that a lot of these suicides happen within. So we have focused our attention on some of those. And we have provided what we call frontline supervisor, first line supervisor training to those Airmen that are supervising.

Mr. BISHOP. What are those areas?

CMSAF ROY. There are primarily three risk areas. There is security forces. For us, it is security forces, our young E–6s within security forces. Our maintenance, within the maintenance community, and then within our intelligence community. Those are the three primary high risk areas.

And that is not to say that that is all, because they are not. This is far reaching and it affects everybody. But for this front line training, we have focused our attention to those supervisors of those particular Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSCs) in those ranks.

Like somebody else mentioned, we have taken on the bystander approach. We have done training within the force on what it is to be a bystander, and taking action on what you see.

So that has been helpful to us. And of course, we consider this a wingman culture, if you will, of taking care of each other. I keep talking about resiliency.

We have borrowed from the United States Army, on the comprehensive Soldier fitness. We call it comprehensive Airman fitness. And we focus on four different pillars of an individual's wellness, health, if you will.

We focus on social, physical, emotional and spiritual. We focus on those areas because we figure that those are the areas that the members would need the most help on. And it covers down on basically everything.

Just like OSD has total force fitness and they have seven different elements to theirs, it can all be rolled up into each of these. They are overlapping.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I apologize for the length of the questions. And I apologize to my colleagues for the time that it took for you to respond. But I do think it is important.

Mr. CULBERSON. No, it is really important. We deeply appreciate it.

And I am happy to recognize my friend, Mr. Carter, for his questions.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And first, welcome to all of you. This is actually, I would argue, the hearing that we receive the most information pertinent to this committee's mission, because this committee is about our warriors.

It is not some political committee. It is about people.

And thank you, because you all are the backbone of each of your respective services.

Also, I would like to thank all of our National Guard and Reservists that are here. They also have certainly carried their lion's share in these 10 years of war.

And so all of you can be sure, your nation is grateful for you.

I am thankful that our founding fathers stood up and said "We pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," but the only example we have of this today is our military service. They actually make that pledge and honor it.

And if we all honored it, we would be a better country. So thank you for what you do.

I want to go back to the beginning of what you described, because it is something that is concerning me as we face this potential sequestration, this draw down of the funds available, and therefore this draw down of surface personnel across the various forces.

From having talked with General Odierno, the Army and Marine Corps' number one investment is people. You guys have the equipment that they can take to cut things, but now they have to cut people.

And when you start talking about the kinds of cuts that we envision might occur in our forces, you have to be worried about a couple of things. First, the young man or woman who has made a career choice that, through no fault or lack of duty and service, they are, all of a sudden, told they are no longer needed, because there is no money to pay them. There is no money to keep them there.

That has to be, from a recruiting standpoint, a very big negative as you look down the aisle for the future of the various services.

And then secondly, and I think more importantly, everything I have learned since I have been in Congress about our military is that the NCO corps is a dire necessity, and quite honestly, a major strength as you compare our warriors to our enemies. We have non-commissioned officers who step up and lead.

And in other people that we fight, that doesn't exist with the kind of stalwarts that we have in our military. And therefore, it has become a contributor to what makes us effective.

Now, how do we continue to maintain the NCO corps, which has to rise through the ranks, if we are going to make 100,000 soldier cuts in the Army, or 50,000 in the Marine Corps, 50,000 in the other? This is taking a big chunk out of your future of the NCO corps.

I would like to get each of you to comment on that.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Yes, sir.

DRAWDOWN OF NCO CORPS

I will start from the Army perspective. Obviously the draw down for us is going to be done in four ways. You know, we will do less recruiting. We are going to retain less people. And the privilege to serve will become more difficult.

And we also have instituted some force shaping measures, like the other services have. And we will institute some more in the coming months. The number one, obviously, recruiting; we have done tremendously well in recruiting so far.

We actually have more than 35,000 perspective soldiers who are in our delayed entry program. And we see no issues with continuing to recruit the best qualified people to come into our Army.

The next step, though, is retention. We have had soldiers who may not have, in previous times, been allowed to continue to serve, may have had some challenges specifically in the discipline arena, that we are going to take another hard look at.

It doesn't mean that someone can't overcome a mistake that they may have made. But if they are a person that continues to make the same mistake, you have really got to question whether or not it is a motivational issue—I am not willing to do what I need to do to be a soldier—or if it is a training issue.

So we will be a little bit more restrictive on who gets the privilege to serve. And some of our soldiers we may ask to serve in a different job that what we are doing right now. And that is going to become how we work through the issues with the force structure and how we reshape our Army.

Force shaping measures have been primarily focused on our midgrade NCOs. We allowed a very large gap between the time we made sergeant, E–5, and staff sergeant, E–6, and then sergeant first class, E–7.

That has created a bubble. And we have got to smooth that bubble out. And really, it comes down to is that individual doing everything that they can do in our promotion system to get promoted?

In every MOS in the Army, someone gets promoted every year. So if you are not getting promoted, you have first got to look at whether or not you are doing what you need to do.

Then the last step is for our retirement eligible folks, we are going to probably ask some of our retirement eligible folks to leave the service now, instead of at their mandatory retirement date. And those are folks that within their MOS, there may be no future upward potential, or that they themselves have really maximized their service to the nation.

Our commitment is for each of those circumstances, in retention and force shaping and retirement, is that we have a orderly transition plan, starting a year before they leave the service, to help them with the things that they and their family to do to be successful.

That is what I talked about earlier, about the partnership with the Department of Labor and VA. We have a tremendous partnership with them now. I am excited about this program. My number one concern in the arena is to make sure that we treat every one of those troopers who we have asked so much for in the 10 years with dignity and respect as they leave the service.

Sequestration will be a huge challenge for us. And really all bets are off the table at that point, because the drastic measures that had to be implemented almost immediately are going to have a huge impact on not only the soldiers but our family members and our civilian workforce.

And that is of huge concern.

Mr. CULBERSON. Such as?

SEQUESTRATION AND IMPACTS ON QUALITY OF LIFE

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Just, sir, the impact of the fact that sequestration is going to cause us to make just such drastic cuts so quickly. We have a very deliberate process right now to reduce the size of our Army within the strategy the Secretary of Defense has laid out for the department.

But if we have to automatically or immediately shift gears, we will have tremendous impact on family programs. We will have to make huge cuts. We will have to make huge cuts and immediate cuts in people.

That is going to be a problem for us.

Mr. CULBERSON. If I could ask each one of you, as you answer Mr. Carter's question, is to address that. What would sequestration mean for your men and your women under your command and their quality of life?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. To put it in a nutshell, it would be a huge and immediate impact on an already stressed force. And for the Army, that is of huge concern.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Thank you for that question, sir.

I will go kind of in a chronological order. I want to talk about accessions, then retention, then NCOs, and then talk about the draw down, in that regard.

First of all, it is the same as the Army. We are bringing in less. But the standards are higher. As of right now, current to date, 100 percent of every single person that has been brought into the Marine Corps is a high school graduate. That is just amazing.

Our Armed Force Qualifications Test (AFQT) testing score is 76th percentile. DoD base line is 60. So we are knocking it out of the park by way of the quality of the young men and women that we are bringing into the Marine Corps today.

Another goodness with accessions today, recruiting, is that these young men and women in the Marine Corps are staying in the delayed entry program anywhere up to 9 months before they are actually shipping to their recruit training.

What that is doing is the recruiter has more time to prep that young man or woman so that they are ready to meet the rigors of recruit training. By doing that, our MCRD, Marine Corps Recruit Depot Attrition has gone down. It has been reduced.

Less attrition costs less money. So our accessions is going very well. We are bringing in less Marines this year to handle what will inevitably be our draw down.

Going to retention, our retention has never been better. It is a little bit into the 4th month of the fiscal year. And we are about to tip 90 percent retention mission made for our First Term Alignment Program.

And all the prerequisites are being exceeded in that realm as well, meaning the best get to stay. We get to be choosy, very choosy. We have this tier rating—tier one, tier two, tier three, tier four—to meet the quota based on each Military Occupational Specialty.

Well, we are only keeping tier one and tier two. Meaning these are young men and women who are knocking it out of the park. They are first class Physical Fitness Testers PFTers. They are exceeding in their Marine Corps martial arts program. They are doing all the education they are supposed to be doing.

They are shooting well on the rifle range. They are doing everything right. Those are the ones that we are keeping. So we are on a fast track to make our retention mission.

So accessions is great. Retention is great.

We are talking about the NCOs and their education. We have learned a lot in the last 10 years. We have the most experienced NCO corps that our nation, I believe, has ever seen in 10 years of fighting.

In the Marine Corps, we like to refer to our NCOs as strategic corporals, strategic sergeants, meaning that their tactical decisions on the battle field have strategic implications, and that everything they do has to be done right.

So the commandant has injected $125 million into our Marine Corps University, so that we can ensure that our young NCOs, our staff non-commissioned officers and our young officers are getting all the right education to carry us forward in future distributive operations and in ever increasing complex environment.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS

So we are pushing down. And we are putting all the right things into our education as well.

We believe in the statement, also, keeping faith works both ways. 75 percent of our first time alignment program gets out every year. The United States Marine Corps is a very young force. So everyone is trying to actually stay in right now.

But keeping faith works both ways means if you are not a tier one or a tier two Marine and you are doing everything right, I am sorry, thank you for your service, but keeping faith meant when you came in and you raised your right hand in a federal building, before an American flag, in front of a commissioned officer, you said that you would do the following things. You didn't do all those things you said. So you kind of broke faith with us.

So keeping faith is we are going to keep the very best. We are going to let them fulfill their entire contract. We are not going to reduce in force, by forcing people out. We are using every single voluntary force shaping tool that we can to maximize—and maximize to that extent.

But some involuntary separation tools are likely to be used for those who are denied reenlistment, if you will.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS ON PERSONNEL—NAVY

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. Thank you very much. Great question.

The Navy, we have been at this for quite some time, ie the draw down. We have I guess drew down about 55,000 sailors over the past 10 years, a lot of folks may not know that, while meeting our missions and doing what we need to do.

Recently, due to the high retention and low attrition that we have, and the funnel of folks coming in, it is like the Marine Corps. Our recruiters have met their goals for—I don't even know how many months straight now. And people do want to stay.

But we use Perform To Serve as our lever for controlling the amount of folks that we have. Perform To Serve started several years back, but it really takes the performance of an individual at first.

Now we have done that in a very controlled manner. We got to a point where with retention so high and attrition low, that got pressurized as well.

So now we are back up to about eight or nine out of 10 sailors who want to stay can say. However, we were down at one point to four or five that we had to really put through.

But again, we were focusing on performance with that. With that saying, that allows to not only balance our force, but it balances the ratings as well.

Like other folks, we advanced through vacancies in our force. If you don't have a vacancy there, it is hard for a person to advance. And in fact, in many ratings, they were advancing. They were being stagnant.

So we had to implement something this past year called the Enlisted Retention Board, ERB. You might have heard of that. It wasn't something that we wanted to do. It is something we had to do.

That focused on 31 ratings that were severely over-manned. When a rating is over-manned, again, people don't move. They stay stagnant.

And it doesn't allow us to assess people we need to, because we have people in ratings, frankly, that are kind of jammed up, if you may.

But we focused on that. We just completed that, through your help in getting TERA, the Temporary Early Retirement piece, in for us. We have about 300 of those 2,947 folks that were asked to move along from TERA. We have about 300 of those folks that are eligible for TERA, which was a big help for us.

So we had to make some tough choices out there with our ERB process. But it was a focused—again, we looked at two things with that. We looked at performance first. And then we had to look into quotas.

So we had to go in and balance, again, those ratings to allow us to assess the people that we need. Again, something that we didn't want to do; something we had to do.

But I will tell you, now that we have moved passed it, we have this year about 11 of those ratings are only going to be slightly over-manned. So the effect we were looking for happened.

Well, we didn't just say hey, move along, folks. We put in some other things, for example, some services, you know, things such as exchange and commissary type services, as well medical benefits, to help those folks along.

Plus, we have hired a world class placement organization, Challenger, Gray and Christmas, that will take these folks and provide them with the personal I guess mentorship and coaching to translate or move over to the civilian side.

We have already reduced recruiting as far as we could. We are about down to 33,000 this year that we are bringing into the Navy. And most folks will say, well, why don't you just cut farther down?

Well, you can't. You have to have that healthy balance of folks coming in to go through the system of the military or you will have leadership gaps as you move forward. So I think we have had a very challenging year with those things.

But with PTS, again by doing that ERB, we are up to eight or nine out of 10 people that want to stay at the end of their contract, they are able to stay. So we are moving forward.

I think, though, with our draw down, we are about as balanced as we have. We can't go down much further, based on the amount of deployments that we are going to see in our future out into the WESTPAC and into CENTCOM, and as we engage worldwide as a Navy.

You mentioned sequestration. I agree with my Army counterpart. It is going to be a huge and immediate impact. And I have to tell you, I think that is going to really hurt your military overall—now I will speak for the Navy here—if that was enacted.

CMSAF ROY. They hit a lot of points. Let me talk just a short note about the United States Air Force.

In the last 9 years, we have come down well over 75,000 Airmen. That is directly out of the force. So we are at the point of not necessarily drawing down. We are at the point of management.

AIRMEN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

And I believe that is what the MCPON is getting to, is that we are in the art of management now.

It is a very competitive force. We are the most technologically advanced force that has ever existed. It requires a deliberately developed Airman, one that has experience, one that has education and one that has training.

So you have got to focus on those things. And we just changed what we call our high year tenure, where we have moved the ranks down, if you will, to how long they can serve. That has freed up some spaces, if you will, to allow others to continue to move, to have continual progression.

We also have lock downs on some AFSCs, especially because— we call CJRs, career job reservations. So they can't reenlist in those AFSCs. They may get asked to serve in another position.

All said and done—and you asked about sequestration. I think probably a word that resonates with folks. I think you could probably focus on a hollow force. If you want a hollow force, go sequestration.

If you are not going to have the training, number one, you are not going to have the people. But if you don't have the training and you don't provide the education, you have got a hollow force. It is not about just the hardware. It is about the people, as you mentioned.

Mr. CARTER. Well, and a follow up which—I have taken too much time with the answers. But thank you for them. Because I think we as an American people need to see the picture of what eventually is going to happen.

But as we said, this committee is about people. If there are programs, resources as we face this change in the platform of our military that we need to be addressing, would you put those in some kind of a report and send them to the chairman?

[The information follows:]

We would of course do our best to maintain a vital, mission-effective force if sequestration were to happen. But we all know the impact of sequestration on the Air Force would be significant. For example, across-the-board reductions would certainly result in reduced special and incentive pays. Critical skills currently receiving recruitment and retention bonuses would be severely and adversely impacted, degrading our ability to shape our force to the right skill and experience mix. Critical skills include contracting, intelligence analysts and loadmasters, as well as bootson-the-ground special operations and explosive ordnance disposal personnel. The inevitable loss of these Airmen would directly degrade our warfighting capabilities and interrupt the development of future NCO leaders with battlefield tested experience in these critical career fields. A fully qualified Airman in these skills requires substantial training costs and a long time to develop; their loss would have a long-term negative impact. The Air Force initial enlistment bonus specifically targets accessions in our Battlefield Airmen and Combat Support specialties which require a combination of physical abilities and aptitudes for training in highly technical skill areas. Loss of these bonuses would reduce our ability to compete for the best and brightest, especially when unemployment improves and retention returns to normal levels.

Sequestration is not in the best interest of our national security. The Army's share of the cut could be almost $134 billion through 2017. The impact to the Army could cause up to 100,000 additional cuts to our end-strength on top of the 86,000 we are planning to reduce. This would result in severe reductions in the National Guard, our Army Reserves, and additional continued reductions in the active component. It will significantly decrease what the Army can do for the joint force. Sequestration would require us to fundamentally relook how we provide national security for our nation.

We appreciate your support and request that Congress support the President's FY13 budget request. The President's Budget reflects the appropriate balance of resources to requirements and the finding levels required to sustain Navy manpower, personnel, training, education and Sailor and family support programs, to include all necessary transition costs for sailors affected by force shaping.

The Marine Corps is revolutionizing our transition assistance program to better meet the needs of our Marines. We plan to map and integrate our transition assistance program into the lifecycle of a Marine from recruitment, through separation or retirement, and beyond as veteran Marines. Examples of this planned integration will include the mandatory enrollment of first-term Marines into a Personal and Professional Development course, which will be linked to the promotion to E–4 (Corporal), and will cover topics such as personal financial management, reenlistment and veteran benefits. Additionally, Marines will meet with career planners at designated times during their careers to monitor the progress of and establish a plan to achieve personal and professional goals.

The first step in this process is the implementation of our revised Transition Readiness Seminar (TRS) in March 2012. The week-long TRS includes a mandatory standardized core curriculum along with four well-defined military-civilian pathways: (1) College/University Education, (2) Career/Technical training, (3) Employment, or (4) Entrepreneurship. A Marine will choose the pathway that best meets his or her future goals and will have access to individual counseling services within each pathway. This tailored approach to the TRS will greatly reduce information overload and will target the individual circumstances and needs of the Marine. It will facilitate a practical learning experience with specific transition readiness standards that are effective and beneficial to Marines.

Our enhanced Marine for Life Program, along with its nationwide network of Hometown Links, will support improved reach-back and outreach support for veteran Marines in need of localized support in their hometowns with information, opportunities or other specific needs. These assets help veterans develop and maintain local networks of Marine-friendly individuals, employers, and organizations.

And one of the things I want to commend you for, is looking at the future of that warrior who is going out into the workforce at a time when we have got pretty high unemployment in this country. And that is part of our responsibility to do the best we can to help that person transition into civilian life.

We owe that to them. They gave us 10 years of their lives at war. We owe that to them. And so give us suggestions. Send them to us, so we can spend this money the way we need to spend this money, to make for better lives for our soldiers, our sailors, our airmen and our Marines.

Okay. Thank you for your service. I am honored to be in your presence.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, judge. I know we all feel the same. We are, indeed, honored to be in your presence.

I recognize my good friend from California, Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you all for being here. This is always a look forward to hearing. We really get the quality of life discussion.

I wanted to bring one of my constituents here today to address our meeting. But unfortunately he is across the hall. His name is Secretary Leon Panetta.

And he is trying to explain to the committee that ordered sequestration, which we all voted for, what it means. And I think we have to realize that it doesn't just apply to Department of Defense (DoD). It applies to every federal agency. And I don't see how it is not going to happen.

So we are going to be living with it.

Another one of my constituents—and I wanted to thank Sergeant Major Chandler for coming out to my district. I don't know if you were aware when you were out there that Al Brown, who lives in Seaside, the former—won the Army Spouse of the Year.

Her husband, Ricky Brown, is in the U.S. Army. Al is in the final five for the military spouse of the year. And her son Ricky II is an inspiration to her. He is a 1-year-old and has autism.

His mother developed a program called Kinderjam, an early development child program for preschoolers and toddler aged children. And as long as you are here, I want to extend to them and on behalf of this committee, congratulations to her and to her husband, who is an Army enlisted.

This committee is the only committee in either the Senate or the House that has the spectrum of both quality of life of uniform military and Veterans Department, where you will all be when you leave and you separate. So we are the only committee that kind of looks at the separation.

And you know, they are just totally two different silos. And to break down those silos is I think our responsibility. So I am very interested in this because I think you come up with some very interesting approaches to suicide prevention, particularly this peer approach that the Marine Corps has.

But I am curious as to when do you count a suicide? Is it only a person in uniform? The minute that person separates, if it is a week after separation, is it considered a veteran then suicide? Or how do we count it?

And what are we doing to prepare the veteran side of it? Here is a soldier that we think is having some mental health issues and may need PTSD, may need these other things; is there ability to pass that on to the Veterans Administration?

Because we pick up an awful lot of the other side of it, the homelessness of veterans. And there are Iraq and Afghan veterans now that are homeless, families that are homeless in my district.

And I think we are trying to break down these walls and silos. I would be very interested in how we can get, as you learn more about the individual issues, the quality of life of military and their families, and what they are going to have to transition out.

Because you are going from a very secured, protected, you know, total lifestyle services there to one out in the civilian world where you have to see it. Nobody comes to you. Nobody offers it.

So we ought to at least be able to prepare the record, say as we hand off at separation to the Veterans Administration and say, you better jump on this right away. Do we do that? And how do we do it?

SOLDIER TRANSITION TO VETERANS AFFAIR

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Sir, it is a great question. And I believe I did meet Ms. Brown last year, actually, when she received her award for being the Army Spouse of the Year. And actually I think Jane and I both did.

And your questions for us is challenges we face with our Integrated Disability Evaluation System. Now we have a dual adjudication system right now, where the soldier who is transitioning out of the Army is going to be screened as part of his transition program for any conditions or injuries or illness or wounds that he may have received while he was a part of the Army, from my position.

That transition is a screening that is done by the Army, which provides a certain degree of benefit for those things that happen. And the V.A. has their adjudication, which is really the impact of the person's ability to be a productive member of society.

Mr. FARR. But in that adjudication, we have learned that that process has taken 2 years in some. So that is a really slow process to get immediate attention. That is if you are filing for the disability.

This is a question of just getting some PTSD type services that may be in the civilian community, because you are no longer close to a veterans hospital or—is there any way—do you flag personnel who have difficulties, so that the V.A. can pick that up?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Again, it goes back to what I was saying. If a person is diagnosed with a condition, and let us say it is post traumatic stress, so I am diagnosed with post traumatic stress.

Mr. FARR. While in uniform?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. While in uniform. I am going to be evaluated. And there is going to be some action taken with that condition.

And because of the different varying categories, it is hard for me to sit here and say with PTSD, you are going to get this. But you have it.

You are also going to then be screened by the V.A. Okay, so there is a transition. The challenge that you are talking about, with soldiers that are upwards of, in the Army's case, more than 400 days, is the fact that you have got to get a narrative summary for the condition done by specific groups of people.

That narrative summary has to go to the V.A. and be translated into what that means for a percentage of compensation. And it is a very lengthy process.

We have been working, all of the services heavily, with the V.A. to streamline that process. IDES is the revision. We have got some challenges.

Many of us will be meeting with the chief of staff of the V.A. in the next 2 weeks to talk about this and other issues, and how we can get better at speeding the process up.

What we don't want to do, though, is get so fast at moving somebody out of the system that we aren't actually making sure we have covered every single existing condition, and to help that person get what they deserve for their service.

SUICIDE DETERMINATION

Mr. FARR. When do you count a suicide? Is it only in uniform?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. A suicide, for us, is while they are in the Army, whether it is the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, or the active component. The challenge is when you are in with a state coroner or a county coroner, is whether or not they are going to rule that as a suicide.

If it is not ruled as a suicide, it is very difficult for us to know the causation of death. And there are some things that we have learned over the last few years, that some people are hesitant to rule someone's death as a suicide.

Mr. FARR. What is your experience, is there a period of suicide? Is it early in your enlistment? Is it mid career? Or is it the end, when you are facing these challenges of being separated?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Sir, for the Army, it is a 17 to 24 year old, who has deployed one time. Okay, that is the highest percentage of suicides for our Army. Okay.

So it is a younger person who may not have as many factors of resiliency incorporated into their life. And they have deployed one time. Soldiers, in the Army's case, that have deployed multiple times have a greater degree of resiliency and are less likely to commit suicide, in the statistics that we have seen.

We have also got a lot of folks, unfortunately, who haven't deployed at all that still choose to commit suicide. And those are the ones that are hardest for us to really focus on, because you just don't know.

You can have a unit that does every single thing that they are supposed to do, including just recently an Army National Guard unit that had a soldier that was at risk. They identified through our ASK program—I mean our ACE, which is Assist, Care and Escort, took them to some behavioral health counseling in the local community.

The soldier was released. And unfortunately they chose to take their life anyway. So you can have people do all of the things that you want. And at the end of the day, someone will still choose to take their life, which is for me very sad, because you always question, what is it that we didn't do?

And I think that leader, especially the one that did all of the things that we have asked them to do, and this person still takes their life, that burden that they feel—what if I had just done this right, what if I had just not done this—I think it is pretty overwhelming at times.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Thanks, Ray.

One, same answer when it comes to how do we count them. It is in uniform, active duty and reserves, sir.

SUICIDE PREVENTION AND TRACKING

Next, you referred to how do we kind of track them. Well, we do a cognitive assessment pre-deployment for any kind of deployment, to see where they stand in the baseline.

There is a post-deployment health assessment that we conduct after deployment. And then there is a post-deployment health risk assessment that is done after deployment. And those things are done 90 to 180 days after a deployment.

The leadership understands the need to maintain continual vigilance for any type of characteristic changes. And that is part of the post deployment health reassessment (PDHRA), the mental health professional, the corpsman, the doctor who does these PDHRAs, kind of walks the dog and talks you through any changes you might have in your day to day living, kind of raise your own awareness, and that for those of the people around you.

So we have the cognitive assessments, the Post Deployment Health Assessment (PDHAs), the PDHRAs.

Next, another thing that we are doing—and we have just amped up our Transition Assistance Management Program. And we are actually referring to it now as Transition Readiness Seminar, because we are taking it to a whole new level.

As this thing starts to grow legs, there is going to be touch points throughout the Marine's career, from the day they enter the Marine Corps to the day they decide to walk out of it.

And throughout the life cycle of a Marine, there will be touch points for counseling and things of that nature. This is going to add to the resiliency or strengthening of a Marine.

When it gets to how do we continue to track them, well, in the core training of this Transition Readiness Seminar that we will receive throughout the course of their career and towards the very end, when they receive that capstone course, they do receive briefings from the V.A., from the Department of Labor, on how to better set themselves up for success.

So it is tracked. And by way of the reservists, our reservists, we do have a contract outreach program to Marines, 30, 60 and 90 days post-deployment. And it is part of the Psychological Health Outreach Program.

SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Master Chief WEST. Sir, thank you.

Sir, it is really same for the Navy, as far as how we track them, active and reserve in uniform. We do that as well.

We have the PDHRAs, PDH, as the Marine Corps as well. We also do something called Returning Warrior Workshops for our Navy reservists that have deployed, not just for them. But they have been the majority that take advantage of it.

We have them throughout the United States. It allows an individual to come in. Also it is a group. It is a setting. They will have it a resort somewhere, bring in the professionals as well, to allow some of that one on one time.

We have a program called FOCUS, Families Overcoming Under Stress, that we have deployed out there. To date, about 250,000 service members, their spouses, children and community providers have received the training from the FOCUS piece. It appears to be working very well for us as well move out there to do what we need to do.

There is other things that we look at, operational stress control, National Intrepid Center for the Excellence. We do that as well. You are looking at a guy that just went through the Navy's TAP Course. So I received the V.A. brief and benefits, brief that they have.

I think it goes back, again, to the individual. But I think to some degree, there is a hand off there. I am in the process of it. I will probably have a better answer for you here in a few months.

Navy Safe Harbor is another thing that we do. And it is one of the those that is kind of like the Marine for Life type event, where we take a Sailor, if they are having an issues in the military, we can walk them through it.

Now it is not medical care type. But it is all the other things, the support, non-medical support for that individual, to help them navigate through all these hard and cumbersome systems sometimes that may be out there.

But I think we are making some headway, based on all the things that I am reading. I think we are going to sit down with the V.A. individuals soon. And I hope to continue to knock some of those walls and barriers down.

CMSAF ROY. Sir, we track the exact same way. Those that are active Guard and Reserve, those are serving on duty, but we don't track once they separate from the military.

I would like to take a minute just to talk about, Sergeant Major of the Army mentioned Disabled Evaluation System. There has been a look at that. It is called Records Inventory and Disposition Schedule (RIDS), as we always put an everything, remodeled.

There are six different sites out there across the military that have done that. We have one of them, the United States Air Force, down at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina.

OSD P&R has asked for us to kind of take a strategic pause to that, so that they could send teams out to look at it. The goal is to get those processed within 295 days. That is the goal. Much different than that you had heard about.

Mr. FARR. Yes, one thing, would you all take a look at a Web site called NetworkOfCare.org? It is an attempt to put every service that is available by county in the United States, because when you think about it, you are a—I mean, DoD is an entire family, a city of services.

Veterans is administered at the community level. But it is a federal agency that only knows its federal family. So how do you get them integrated into those mental health providers or parents with children with disabilities like the Army spouse with a child with autism?

Where is that local support group? It may not be on the military base. So the network of care is trying to have all that arranged by every county in America. And Maryland has done a really good job. I might go to that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. You bet. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

And just in passing, very quickly, something that we will need to address in this subcommittee, I hope we will encourage, through our bill, the military to adopt, frankly, the V.A.'s system of medical records. A person can be with the V.A. for much longer than you are going to probably in the military.

And from everything I can tell—and welcome you all's input on this—the V.A does a pretty good job of keeping medical records. And there needs to be some standardization. The DoD is already moving in that direction.

That would certainly help.

And master chief, you raise an interesting point. Each one of us should probably look at—and I have just asked my staff to put me through the briefing that you are going through on what happens in the transfer.

What does the V.A. tell you when you are about to become under the V.A.'s umbrella? I would like to know.

Excuse us. This is unavoidably going to take a little longer than 5 minutes. I know each one of us are conscious of trying to make sure our colleagues get a chance to answer questions.

So forgive me for intruding.

Let me recognize my good friend, Mr. Yoder, from Kansas.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, thank you for being here today. It is our honor to sit here with you today and talk about the concerns of the men and women in our armed services. Certainly we can't spend enough time just listening and trying to figure out where we can help.

And so I have just been listening intently here, taking notes, and I really appreciate the conversation this morning.

A couple things stood out to me, and I had a couple of follow up questions that I would love to just get some additional feedback on.

MORALE

Sergeant Major Chandler spoke about what he remarked the number one issue that actually affected the morale, maybe, or the sentiments of the men and women of the Army. And I wondered if this was similar in the other branches.

I think Sergeant Major said the comments that were being made to him, 'what do you mean the Army can't pay me?' I know that was a frustration to a lot of us on the Hill as we debated what are some very serious challenges we are facing financially, that somehow in that debate, that the partisanship or the rancor on Capital Hill would affect any of our men and women in their service.

I know myself and probably many of my colleagues received calls from military families saying my husband or my spouse is overseas and I don't know if I am going to get paid—if we are going to have enough to be able to pay our rent.

I mean, for gosh sakes, if we are putting someone's husband or wife in harm's way, risking their life for our country, and they are having to worry about whether their families can eat back home, I just thought that whole thing was unforgivable.

And I know myself, the chairman, and many others signed on to legislation that would say: no matter what happens, military paychecks always go out. Whatever the debate is over here, whether there is a shutdown, that it is an automatic thing that goes out.

I think that is legislation that Congress should take up. It is bipartisan. And I would like to put your men and women, their minds at ease when they are serving, that no matter what the battle is on the Hill, they don't need to pay attention to that, because they are always going to get paid and they are always going to be taken care of.

So I wanted just a brief follow up to mention to that, and then to see if that is a concern for the other three gentlemen as well.

TRANSITION TO CIVILIAN LIFE

And then a second question a little bit on the same lines is, as we have troop draw down, and as there are changes to our personnel and being deployed, men and women are coming back to the United States—some of them without job opportunities when they return.

We have spoken a little about a transition from active duty to the V.A. and the different silos, but I thought maybe you could speak a little bit about the concerns your men and women have about that.

Is that legitimate concern, folks are thinking, well, if you are going to draw us down, unemployment is already at 8 or 9 percent; where are the job opportunities for me?

VOW TO HIRE HEROES ACT

Certainly we did pass, with some bipartisanship in Congress this year, the Vow to Hire Heroes Act, to encourage employers to hire returning service men and women. And I wondered if that was something that was positive. How does that affects the choices folks are making?

And just how everybody is getting ready to transition back into the private job market? And also, as some folks transition back into higher education to get new training, how are we doing in terms of making sure that men and women have all the educational opportunities for higher education when they return from service.

CMSAF ROY. If I could add, on the continuing resolution, it is a concern. It was certainly a concern when it happened, and many months after that.

I wouldn't draw it to my number one concern for our Airmen. Our Airmen are not necessarily only concerned about that. They are more concerned about the overall budget. But when you don't pay them, they get pretty angry.

But the job opportunities, again, as the MCPON had mentioned, the transition assistance has been—we have been doing that in the United States Air Force for many years now. And I would like to say that our transition assistance program is one that sets the person up for success.

You know, we start when they come in, basically, and trying to help make sure that they are highly educated; they have that training that is necessary to make them successful. And that transition assistance program is there to help them make that transition effective.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION AND FORCE REDUCTION IMPACTS

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir, if I may as well.

Last year, I opened my statement talking about the C.R. and how it was causing a lot of prop wash, as we would call it in the Navy, a lot of churn. And it did.

So anything you can do to stop those type actions, it really does help us focus on what we should be doing. And that is warfighting. That is what our job is.

The other piece, when you talk about draw down, we have the TAP, the transition. Again, I told you I had gone through that recently. It is a very good program. And there is a lot of good things that I learned.

You know, 32 years in the Navy, you can teach an old dog new tricks, in other words.

We also have been going with this draw down for many years, as I have pointed out, about 60,000 folks over the past 10 years. And we have recently had to do some other things, Perform to Serve, but most importantly the ERB.

And what we did with that is we have provided some enhanced employment, you know, placement services. We have, through your help, enacted TERA, which has helped with some of those folks, that early retirement for our folks.

We have also provided travel to and from and in conus for job fairs for our folks. NAVSEA, which is one of our biggest I guess parts of our Navy—they do the ship—they have established a program called Shipmate to Workmate.

Not only does it focus on the wounded, ill and injured, the wounded warriors, I have seen the folks get hired really right off the stage. With that also said, we have expanded. And they have been very aggressive for us in targeting these folks that are with the early retirement.

Mandatory TAP assistance, that TAP program we talked about. We have enacted for those folks that ERB, to make sure they have to sit down and get that counseling and that guidance.

And push them or pushing towards our Navy Reserve we think is also a good opportunity, because if they have the opportunity to serve in the Reserve, and then maybe in a few years—you never know—we could be in here saying to you, we need people; we need your help to get people in, which we have seen that cycle in the past.

Then it allows them to flow a little easier from our Navy Reserve back into our active force.

And then there is other things that we have. I think that our services are set up. I think, you know, always we adjust on the fly to make them as good as we can for those individuals.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION IMPACTS

Sergeant Major BARRETT. On the continuing resolution, yes, it was absolutely a concern. And when I had an opportunity to sit on the Consumer Financial Protection Board a couple of months ago. And I brought that up.

And Marines were addressing the fact that, well, we can always go out in town and see the snakes. And they were referring to the predatory loan industry, who in some instances have learned how to bypass the law that was put out not too long ago.

And they are still finding a way to put 400 percent down on top of a loan, for you to pay it back. So that was a concern. So we would be leading hard on our Navy/Marine Corps Relief Society, and our Armed Services Young Man's Christian Association (ASYMCA) and what not, to help Marines to get through something if this were to happen.

So nothing good would come of it.

When we talk about how do we transition people out of the service, one of the things that we are very proud of right now is we are the first service to institute the Transition Readiness Seminar. And again, it is from the second you walk into the Marine Corps to the second you decide you want to leave the service.

When you get to—as you are going throughout the course of your career, the life cycle of a Marine, one of the things you are going to be required to do early in your enlistment is take out what is being presently developed right now, which is a personal and professional development Marine Corps Institute, if you will, an MCI, we call it.

And what it does is it prepares you and it teaches you about the touch points and the career counseling that you get along the way. And it also breaks it down into four pathways, the four pathways you will take when you leave the service, whether you are going to go to college, whether you are going to get a vo-tech—you are going to learn how to be a welder—entrepreneurial, or you want to just get out and go back to work.

Well, inside our PP&O Plans, Programs & Operations and the life cycle of the Marine, you are going to kind of be taught along the way, well, which path do you want to take when it comes time to leave. So from the second you join to the second you decide to leave, you are being educated on what pathway it is that you want to take.

When it comes time to leave you are better prepared. We found that is the best way to keep faith with our Marines who are deciding to leave the service.

TRANSITION TO THE U.A.C.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Congressman, obviously I already mentioned the CR. For the Army, our program is actually very similar to the Marine Corps one. I would tell you that for the Army Career and Alumni Program, which is what we have had up until now, we did have some places that we probably were not as disciplined in as we should have been.

So for an example, part of the process was that a person in the past, if they were interested in understanding V.A. benefits, they could attend a workshop. But it wasn't mandated.

And that caused a problem actually for the V.A., because they weren't sure of how many people were actually transitioning out of the service and that were looking for V.A. benefits upon leaving the service.

So part of the process we are going to do now is when soldiers start our program, very similar to what the Marine Corps is doing, they will actually have to attend the workshop and enroll in e-benefits, which is the program that the V.A. uses, which educates and also helps the V.A. understand what their requirements are going to be placed on them, by demand for people leaving the force.

I would tell you, and I learned this from a very educated woman at one time, I don't think anybody in the service is looking for a handout. They are looking for a hand up.

And I would think together as a nation, for our young men and women who have given so much over the past 10 years—and when you think about it, less than 1 percent of the American people are willing or able to serve in the armed services.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION IMPACTS

We should be able to find ways that we can work together as a nation to help these young men and women as they transition from the service and back into our society. They have an intangible that I am not sure so many people recognize.

And that is the leadership, the work ethic, the commitment to values that I think every single business that at least I have spoken with is committed to.

We are also going to be focused on education, small business opportunities. We are actually going to ask folks if they are interested in moving into the Reserve and Army National Guard. And obviously those that want to stay, if they have a place, we will work to keep them there.

So I am very excited about this. I think it is a way for our nation to recognize the tremendous sacrifice. But it is also a way for these young men and women to give back.

And just as a second note, you know, the G.I. Bill benefits and its transportability, and the ability to use that benefit for your family members, I am not sure that we all recognize just how powerful that is. If I am a young soldier and I have decided I don't want to pursue a secondary or post-secondary degree, but I can give that to my spouse or my child, think about the benefit that that does for our nation.

It is incredible. It is probably the greatest gift we have been given in our time in the service, anyway. I thank you for that.

Mr. YODER. Well said, sir. And thank you, gentlemen, for your comments.

Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Yoder.

I am pleased to recognize my good friend from Minnesota, Ms. McCollum.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

As pointed out, we talk about quality of life as well as what we owe our service men and women during the transition back into civilian life. So there has been a lot of talk about hardware, pay, and retirement. Those are things that I think as members of Congress, we feel comfortable talking about, because it's one of the few things where I think we stand together, with party labels removed.

The other thing that has been touched upon is sexual assault and suicide areas where—I can't speak any louder. I am sorry if you can't hear me.

The whole issue of sexual assault, suicide, spoken at the Department of Defense Subcommittee, spoken of here, spoken of in the policy committees, both in the House and Senate. We read about it in the paper.

And I know that the military is working hard on this issue.

But one of the quality of life issues in which the chair I know wanted to focus part of this discussion today is our schools, is our children.

All you gentlemen, maybe you are fathers. Maybe you are not. If you are fathers, you have had children, because of the amount of time that you spent in, that probably attended multiple schools. Heads are shaking. This isn't just about one school, multiple schools, multiple states.

EDUCATION

Talked about the transferring of credits. And I speak with reluctance a little bit. But I know a little bit about it, having brothers, sisters born around different air bases around the country, and being transferred back and forth, even at first grade, from Texas to Ohio.

So education is something that I experienced a little bit first hand. Now my father left and separated early. And so I had an opportunity to go to a high school in my father's hometown, same high school that—same year, in fact, 1972, that Attorney General Alhalter. We graduated together.

And I think as two kids who probably didn't know what our destiny was going to be, the one thing that guaranteed that we had the opportunity for a successful destiny was a good quality education. I am going to take this hearing a little bit back to some of the focus that has been before.

But as a daughter of a former—my father has passed—of a severely disabled veteran, all the things that have been mentioned up here are important. But we have oversight responsibility in the full quality of life.

So I am going to go back talking about our schools, and asking questions. If you don't have the answers, you can get back to us.

There was a report that was put that—it was in the media. And it talked about families who live on military installations send their children to 100 of 94 bases and schools operated by the Pentagon around the world.

There are 159 base schools that are operated in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education, doing some oversight, but it is primarily local school districts that you do that work with.

There is a report just on those 194—excuse me, 159 base schools. And doing some rough math here—if I had a magnifying glass, I was trying to read this chart. Oh, my gosh.

We have some schools that are in pretty big trouble. And so I want to ask you a little bit about that.

We have 59 schools that are really in the not needs improvement, but maybe needs to be demolished category, because of structural deficiencies. So that probably means that school is not wired for technology.

That probably means that that school, when that young student walks into it, isn't saying I am part of a military family; we are the best of excellence and we are treated with honor, dignity and respect, is reflected on that child at all, or that family, or that military parent that is sending that child to that school.

So part of our oversight responsibility is to find out how we turn that around. So some of my questions would take longer than 5 minutes. And I am starting from ground zero at the end of the hearing, after 2 hours.

So part of what I would like to know—and I know you talked about the school liaison officer. And if I understand how that is kind of working, that is to help kids like me who make the transition so I don't get my German Measles shots for the third time because my medical card hasn't followed me.

But you have oversight responsibility. We have oversight responsibility for Impact Aid. That goes to a school district. And if we don't put the tools in the toolbox and the teeth behind the Impact Aid, for you to be able to go in and say, excuse me, school district, this is unacceptable, the quality of education, or this building, the facility our children have; I am going to hold you accountable and responsible for that Impact Aid.

So if you could maybe address what we can do to help give you the tool in the toolbox for the impact aid, and what our failure, our collective failure, Democrat, Republican, independent, for making sure that Impact Aid has kept up with the cost of that child going to school.

Because I am very concerned about what is going on. To the chairman's point, charter schools are great. I don't have a problem with public oversight of charter schools. But dilution is not the solution to this problem.

And so if you could just give me a few minutes a piece about how we can work together with what we are all fighting for, with you putting your lives on the line, and us, you know, up here trying to make good decisions in the fight, to make sure that every child in this country—every child in this country has the same opportunities that Tom and I had, and that Tom's children deserve.

SCHOOLS

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Congresswoman, thanks. You know, that is a fantastic question. My mother was a school teacher at both the middle school and high school level for more than 20 years before she retired and chose to do something else in life.

And so as a son of an educator, I understand exactly, in many ways, what you are talking about. Because from time to time, we will talk about how we are doing in schools. I will tell you that, from an Army perspective, number one, the school liaison officer does more than just making sure the records are straight.

They actually provide liaison with the school and the military community to try and resolve problems like Impact Aid. My awareness of the entire Impact Aid program is limited. But I will tell you that I know that in some circumstances, Impact Aid is not completely used just to make sure that the education provided for the military kids that are in that school, it is more diluted, just like you talked about.

When I was in El Paso, Texas, that was an area of concern for us down there. And the installation and the state and local government worked very hard with the El Paso Independent School District to make changes.

From an Army perspective, I know the DoD has provided grants for $500 million through the Office of Economic Adjustment, for schools that are in the conditions that you talked about.

And for the Army, we have got schools at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, joint—Fort, Fort Sill and Fort Riley that have been assessed and grants have been offered to those school districts to work on improving in either rehabbing or replacing schools.

Could we use more? Absolutely. You know, I think all the services would say that we want every single child that is in our nation, and for us, for the services, to be in the best possible school our nation can afford.

MILITARY CHILDREN'S EDUCATION PROGRAMS

We look forward to finding out what other ways we can do to help. And we will definitely get back, in the Army anyway, on other areas that we need assistance with. Absolutely.

[The information follows:]

Impact Aid is a Department of Education program that is an important source of federal income for school districts that educate federally connected children. Impact Aid is intended to offset the loss of local tax revenue and is deposited into the school district's general fund account, just as property taxes are. In effect, Impact Aid is the federal government's "tax payment" to local school districts for property taken off local tax rolls and helps ensure military children are provided a quality education.

Historically, Impact Aid has been funded at less than the Department of Education requirement. The Army continues to work with the Department of Education and DoD to find solutions to this mutual concern and appreciate the committee's support.

The Army supports collaboration and partnership efforts, managed locally by School Liaison Officers, to encourage strong working relationships among school systems and the installations they support. The Army supports partnerships with school systems and school boards to facilitate opportunities to educate school personnel, parents, and communities about the importance and benefits of Impact Aid. This includes informing commanders and parents about the importance of completing federal forms so school districts receive the Impact Aid allocation for each eligible student.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Ma'am, we have no charter schools in the Marine Corps. We do have the School Liaison Program that covers down on 70 districts across all 17 major installations in the Marine Corps.

But that is not the answer you are looking for. And I owe you a better response than that. And you shall have it, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

We can work together through hearings, caucus meetings and Congressional requests for information, which are good ways to educate each other on our mutual efforts to improve education. We ask that you include us as much as possible in your deliberations so that we can help you craft the most effective and targeted legislation to meet our mutual goals and needs.

For our part, the Marine Corps has taken several steps to ensure our children receive the education they deserve. Our School Liaison Program operates as a military-civilian community communication and support program intended to support children who are within the geographic region of our installations. The program addresses the unique issues and challenges faced by the 66,000 Marine Corps school-age dependents as they relocate six to nine times during their K–12 academic years. At the policy level, our Headquarters Marine Corps Senior School Liaison participates in a K–12 Partnership with the Department of Education, Department of Defense Education Agency and the other services to provide a coordinated effort to address the needs of all military school-age children.

At the installation level, our School Liaisons (SLs) act as the single point of contact for the commander for educational matters of school-age children. They provide materials, training or other support services to increase and enhance the Local Education Agencies' (LEAs) awareness of the unique educational needs of military families. Our SLs provide support to more than 70 school districts and over 1,750 schools that have a high percentage of military dependents. As a result, over 70 partnerships have been formed with local schools that enhance services to military school-age children. Our SLs provide LEAs with information and guidance on the Impact Aid program to assist LEAs with their decisions regarding the use of these federal dollars.

We strongly support the work of the Office of the Secretary of Defense in gaining state signatories to the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, which enables reciprocal acceptance of enrollment, eligibility, placement and graduation requirements. In addition, our children would benefit from authorizing the Common Core State Standards in English, Language Arts and Math, which is coordinated by the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers. These standards will promote common curricula for students regardless of their location and will provide a smoother school transition for students.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you for all of us.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir.

Ma'am, great question.

As I pointed out earlier, we have two charter schools in the Navy, one in Key West, the other one in New Orleans. I have two sons, 24, he is a Navy diver currently. And I have a 21 year old that is going to George Mason.

And you know, I would also say that when you look at that, what makes us a good military, like someone up here pointed out, it is not about the hardware or the technology we have. It is the people we put in place.

IMPACT AID PROGRAM

I think there has been a renewed focus over the past few years in schools, in getting out and, you know, focusing on things like Just Move. So I think that all those things are very helpful.

Compact Aid or Impact Aid, I too have been involved in Hawaii, along with my counterpart to the right here, with how that was spent. And I think it is, like the Sergeant Major already pointed out, to some degree it gets diluted.

I think this is something that you are right. This is our seed—you know seed corn.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. That is okay. I am from Minnesota.

Master Chief WEST. So you know what I am talking about. Ma'am, it is our seed corn for the nation. And I think this is one thing that we could really focus on to make sure we are, you know, staying focused in technology and all those things that make America the greatest country in the world.

We have to be out there. But it starts, like you said, in those classrooms. Those classrooms aren't the best. And we are doing a disservice not just to our military. I think we are making huge headway with this school liaison officers and all the things that we are focusing on.

But if we are not providing the best environment for our personnel throughout the nation to learn in, then we are missing something as a country.

[The information follows:]

Since 1950, Impact Aid has been, and continues to be, a vital program for local communities in which the Navy works and lives. While the program falls under the U.S. Department of Education (ED), the calculation for Impact Aid payments includes our presence in local communities. Districts may use the funds in whatever manner they choose in accordance with their local and state requirements. Impact Aid provides critical supplemental Federal resources to local school districts, thereby, contributing to quality education for "Federally connected students". Most Impact Aid funds, except for the additional payments for children with disabilities and construction payments, are considered general aid to the recipient school districts.

The Department of the Navy (DON) is proud of a strong history of working very closely with our community partners. The efforts of our Commanders and the commitments from communities serving Navy families have laid the groundwork for successfully planning for and carrying out our mission requirements. Our goal is to support our families and local education agencies with the K–12 education challenges facing military-connected children. DON recognizes that Impact Aid is an important source of funding for school districts; however, we do not have a role in the development, determination, or distribution of the U.S. Department of Education (ED) Impact Aid program.

CMSAF Sergeant ROY. Ma'am, again, thank you for your service. And thank you for serving alongside your father.

I am not familiar with Impact Aid as much as I should, even though I was involved with distributing it out in the Pacific. When you have got the preponderance of people that live on a Oahu, but yet some of this Impact Aid is going to another island, it doesn't make sense.

So we owe you a better answer to that and we will get that to you.

[The information follows:]

I would recommend three things. First of all, Congress needs to develop statutory requirements mandating that school districts report on the use of federal Impact Aid programs. Secondly, allow for the Department of Defense Education Activity to have a part in the distribution of resources at military impacted schools. Finally, Impact

Aid for Large Scale Rebasing Program has been authorized annually; however, appropriations have not been received since 2007.

I myself, like you and many of the others down the table here, I have children as well. My children are 12 years old. And they have attended their third school. And it is quit ironic. One has been a DoD school. Another one has been on the installation in Hawaii, but yet a part of the local community's school system.

At that particular school, you are exactly right. We had to come up with money to purchase the air conditioners for those classrooms. That is ridiculous.

Why would we expect the parent to have to do that?

To the point to where we are today, in this environment here, in the national capital region, where I wouldn't even put my kids in the school system.

I put them in an individual school system, one that I pay for, because I am not putting them in a local school system.

And it is a personal choice. I understand that.

But I also understand, just like one of my son's friends that—he is just a few years younger than he is. And he was absolutely failing in school, absolutely failing in elementary school to the point where the family was going to move away, split up.

The member was going to stay here. The family were going to move to northern Pennsylvania just because they were trying to get back to the school system in which they grew up in.

The charter school comes in within a year, that child has turned around. Not just in their academics, but also in their behavior. That is what a good school system can do.

And I absolutely agree with you. And I owe you a better answer, but I absolutely agree with what you are saying.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I think we should ask our staff maybe to work—to put up a small document on it—doesn't have to be in great detail, as much as people want to get—what impact it is.

It is a formula based aid which has not kept up with inflation at all for years and years and years. A kid assigned to a school district, and unless you have a school district that is really working with the base, that sees having the base with a military installation there as part of its economic growth and development, they can quite often absorb the money and put it towards whatever.

It is a formula without any—as Mr. Farr was saying, without any teeth. And if we are to work with school districts about—talking about public charter schools, I think that gives us some teeth with it.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF IMPACT AID DOLLARS

But I also think that we should be asking for accountability, transparency, and oversight on those dollars.

Those dollars are given in lieu to the school district for not being able to tax the federal land.

So, I am not saying that 100 percent of it has to go there. But there needs to be a formula with accountability and transparency that makes sure that that child, and that child's family, is getting what they need.

The other thing is the transfer of credits becomes another issue. With leave no child behind in all 50 states being able to accept their own standards, some of the children who are at highest risk for kind of being pinged around, are children in the military, or even some of the folks in the private sector where they find themselves moving around a lot.

Because one school can have one set of standards for math. A state right next to it can have something different.

And a child can go into third grade thinking that they were fully prepared, top of their class at the district that they were at, and be in a different state and find themselves at the bottom of the class. Or bored out of their gourd because of what is going on with our schools.

And if we want families to stay together, soldiers not be concerned about what is going on back home, part of that is your homework done. Are you succeeding? And what is going on in school?

Because that is the thing that I hear my families talk about when I watch the video conferences.

But thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to getting the stats.

I think we are going to have to just drill down on the schools and maybe just take an hour and do that with CRS or some of the——

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes——

Ms. MCCOLLUM [continuing]. Staff here. Maybe having a huddle before we do our next meeting on this.

Thank you, thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. CULBERSON. Absolutely.

And Mr. Nunnelee, would you permit me just a brief moment to follow-up.

I couldn't agree with you more, Ms. McCollum, on this. And the impact data she said is designed to compensate local publicly funded school district.

But the fact that they cannot tax federally owned property, because obviously the federally owned property is tax exempt. And that places a real hardship on the school district's ability to raise revenue. And the formula is designed to help compensate them for that.

And the example you mention, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Roy, of the young man, you told me he was 11 and he was enrolled and was having the trouble——

CMSAF ROY. Right——

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. In the local Prince George's County is——

CMSAF ROY. He was nine. He was having troubles in the local Prince George's County school system, which is a charter school.

Mr. CULBERSON. In Prince George's. Are there any military bases in the District of Columbia at all?

I mean that they are like for example, they are both based at the military base.

Was he going to the D.C. public school?

CMSAF ROY. We do, yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. You do——

CMSAF ROY. Down at Joint Base Anacostia–Bolling.

Mr. CULBERSON. Bolling.

CMSAF ROY. Joint Base Anacostia–Bolling.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay. One thing we might look at that is—and all of us—I am going to tell you something.

I am going to come your way on something that I never thought I would ever say publicly, but make an opportunity scholarship in the District of Columbia available for family members of the military.

Because there has been some contention about that in general for kids that live in the District of Columbia. And—got to make those into this—maybe some way through this subcommittee to the extent that we have got jurisdiction with our friends on the other subcommittees influenced with—and excuse me.

To make—duty scholarships available for the kids that are going to Joint Base Anacostia–Bolling or any other—I mean for example, if they are going to the D.C. schools—because we have got the—Congress has jurisdiction over those funds.

And then secondly, you all remember Nancy Johnson from Connecticut, who had for years worked with—and I think she did this with Judy Biggert and somebody else, they passed a bill a couple of years ago.

I don't know if the Senate passed it or not. But the federal government would get in to help and pay for local public school construction which caused me to fall over and faint as a fiscal conservative, because of the amount of money that would be nationwide.

But you mention a report, Betty, that said there were 159 base schools. I would love to have that as a part of the record and work with you on that.

And think about what, for example, of those schools are serving members of the military, ought to be a real benefit for a public school district to be next door to a military base. And one of those benefits might ought to be in addition to, obviously access to charter schools, opportunity to scholarships, that need help would impact a—but then finally, Betty, that why don't we—frankly that would be one area you would actually get a guy like me, as conservative as I am, to agree that we ought to get into the business of helping that local school that is serving the military if they need technology, if they need to be rebuilt.

I can't believe I am saying that, but that actually is an area—I almost fell—I can't believe I am saying it, but it is true.

She is right. I mean, I am with her.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Well, we should be doing it for our D.C. schools too, because——

Mr. CULBERSON. I know——

Ms. MCCOLLUM [continuing]. Part of the reason why they are in so much disrepair is members of Congress sent their children to private schools.

Mr. CULBERSON. What do you do?

Ms. MCCOLLUM. The public—well, but then they weren't invested in making sure that the public schools had the infrastructure that they needed, because their children weren't going there.

And we have oversight. We have been the police. We have been the police. We have been the nanny. We have been everything the D.C.—on what to do.

At the same time, that is not doing it ourselves, because we don't live here.

So, there is work to do with D.C. And I think that that needs to probably pulled out separate from what we are doing here.

Gentlemen, if there is a report available from the Pentagon on the 195 Pentagon run schools——

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. 95.

Ms. MCCOLLUM [continuing]. Because there are two sets of schools we are talking about here. And I was unable to find on that.

And also, your request—I know CRS has been trying to get it from the Pentagon—the request for educational appropriations for 2013 is not available to us as members of Congress right now, as we are moving forward making our decision.

Mr. CULBERSON. We are going to work arm-in-arm on this with Betty helping us take the lead on this.

Thank you.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. You have been generous. You have given me 15 minutes to talk about this whole thing.

Mr. CULBERSON. There is nothing more important, actually nothing more important in our lives than our children, our families, and so we understand that.

Thank you, Mr. Nunnelee. Forgive me for indulging and taking some of our time, sir, thank you.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One thing about being a gentleman at this end of the table, everything has already been said, just not everybody said it. [Laughter.]

So, I will try not to be redundant. But I do want to follow-up on Mr. Yoder's questions and comments.

I walked in the room, Sergeant Major, when you were making the observation about what do you mean the Army can't pay.

That got my attention, I wrestled with issues like every member of Congress did last year. And the thing that kept me awake at night was that question.

If you will allow, I may plagiarize Sergeant Major Barrett's motto, "keeping faith works both ways." I am going to borrow that.

I may give you credit the first couple of times. And then start to use it.

And the context in which I am going to borrow it is that keeping faith does work both ways. We have men and women that are standing in harms way defending our freedom.

And as a member of Congress, my obligation to them is to make sure that they don't have to ask themselves—and their families don't have to ask themselves the question that you asked, Sergeant Major Chandler, what do you mean, the Army can't pay me.

SEQUESTRATION

Mr. NUNNELEE. Now, a question, we have talked a lot about sequestration and its impact on national security.

This is appropriately where most of our questions ought to be directed. But my suspicion is that if sequestration takes effect, one of the greatest casualties of sequestration is going to be quality of life issues for our men and women.

Because if you are forced to make difficult budget decisions, and those decisions involve on one hand, cuts and issues that will involve national security, and on the other hand cuts and issues that involve quality of life issues for families, it becomes a no-brainer.

So, I would just like to ask you to share, as much as possible; I don't know whether you have begun the planning for sequestration, but specifically what impact will that have on quality of life issues specifically for families that are serving in the military?

IMPACT OF SEQUESTRATION

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Congressman, it is a great question, the follow-up first.

What we have got to remember is we—I was talking specifically about the active component. But the CR last year in April, caused some of our guard and reserve units not to drill.

And if you think about that, specifically for a traditional guardsman, who many of them do rely on that drill pay to support their income, that was a huge impact already.

So, when you think about sequestration, you know, a course of action may mean that some of our guard and reserve units are not going to be able to drill just in the minimum standards that they need to, even if they are not in—have been alerted for deployment.

And when you talk about the impact of quality of life and family programs, I would argue that any impact in any program indirectly impacts national security. So, if we make a decision to cut a family program because of sequestration or a series of programs, that has an impact because it is about that soldier.

And if that soldier's concern is on whether or not his family is going to get child care, whether or not his family is going to be able to seek domestic violence counsel, those all have an impact on the readiness, at least from the Army's perspective, on the Army.

Now, the other—I am sure the other services would want to speak to that. But all of these things are connected.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACT ON MILITARY FAMILY PROGRAMS

There is not one thread that you can pull that solves all of the problems or answers the question of sequestration. They are all linked, because as we say in the Army, you recruit a soldier, but you retain the family.

And so that faith that—or what we do in turn we receive this, that faith could be broken. And for our Army, anyways, that will have a detrimental impact for years to come.

Once you break that faith, it is really hard to get it back. And I am sure—it is like a handshake means so much. You know, when you shake someone's hand that is a commitment.

Saying that we are going to support soldiers and their families for the Army is a commitment. If we break that commitment, I am concerned about where we will be as an Army, immediately.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Yes, and I will jump right on the bandwagon. And I will echo all quality of life issues, all those behavioral health areas, all the societal issues that will come to surface even more so: drugs, alcohol, domestic violence, criminal mischief, sexual misconduct, hazing, operational stress—suicide. That is all going to ramp up.

I can't give you a percentage, but it is definitely going to ramp up.

Upkeep to our infrastructure and facilities will be in jeopardy.

Force modernization, so all the things that we have, everything from our ground combat vehicle strategy to full spectrum battle equipment, all the things we need to stay ahead of our adversaries and our enemies, to include the going to the field, putting bullets in our rifles, go to the rifle range, training and maintenance, sending people to school, that has an impact to quality of life.

Because now what you are doing in the Marine Corps, you know, idle hands, nothing good happens.

You need to keep them busy. You need to keep them engaged. Keep them in the field. Keep them training. Keep them doing those things.

We don't have those monies. We are not modernizing force. We are not taking care of operations and maintenance. And it affects all those societal issues that I brought up.

Master Chief WEST. Sir, you could put everything they said and put Navy or Sailor in front of it. It really is the same thing.

But one other congressman pointed out earlier is well, this is not just military. This is going to be across the nation, which again, affects the future too, those generations that we are looking at.

I have nothing further to add.

CMSAF Sergeant ROY. Just like you, sir, down at the end of this table, everybody said it already.

One other point I would bring up is, you know, everybody was talking about dwell, just as a point of reference.

Certainly sequestration could certainly drive that dwell up affecting the quality of life of our folks as well. So, I just reiterate everything that my fellows have talked about as well.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Nunnelee.

We rely a great deal on Jim Moran's expertise and knowledge. He serves both on this subcommittee, has for many years with great distinction, but also on the Defense Subcommittee.

Jim, we are glad you are here. And understand you were across the hall with Secretary Panetta on your Appropriation Subcommittee for Defense. And, of course, welcome whatever he had to say to you about sequestration as well.

Mr. MORAN. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, the secretary and General Dempsey were very clear that we cannot tolerate sequestration in the amount of—$1 trillion over the next decade in the Defense Department period.

He says it is impossible. We are not making plans. We can't do it.

So, one approach though in that regard is what has been offered by Senator McCain and Chairman McKeon which is to cut the federal civilian workforce by 10 percent. And that would enable the Defense Department to delay, by 1 year, implementation sequestration.

SEQUESTRATION-NAVY CIVIL SERVICE IMPACTS

But the problem is that two-thirds of our civilian workforce are involved in national security. So if any of you have any comments about that, I don't necessarily want you to feel obliged to pipe in.

But if you have something to add to our understanding, we would appreciate it in that regard to one of the proposals to delay sequestration for a year.

IMPACT OF SEQUESTRATION

CMSAF Sergeant ROY. Absolutely. And as you mentioned, sir, the two-thirds of those folks work within national defense.

We rely on our civilian workforce, just as much as we rely on that warfighter out there on the end of the spear.

So, to say that we could reduce our civilian workforce would dramatically affect our ability to perform the mission.

Mr. MORAN. Interesting.

Master Chief WEST. Sir, from a Navy's perspective, I echo that. I will tell you, we have a total force, our Navy Reserve and our Navy civilians.

And I have to say that our Navy civilians contribute immensely to everything that we do. They are absolutely embedded. They are part of our team.

And when you start cutting folks, and you start talking sequestration, you know, it is going to be very tough for everybody, and not a good thing at all. And it has the ability to take our military—when I talk about our military, I include my Navy civilians, and it is going to be bad.

Major BARRETT. Sir, I had the same thing written down. I was cheating off of them. I had down total force. And it absolutely will affect us.

IMPACTS OF SEQUESTRATION

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. My brothers here and I echo the same sentiment, sir, that from an Army perspective—not to criticize anyone else's idea, but it sounds kind of like a self-licking ice-cream cone.

You reduce the size of the civilian workforce, and you have to put military folks to do some of those key and essential functions that a civilian is now doing. But you are also going to reduce the size of the services in uniform at the same time through sequestration.

I am not sure you can get there from here.

And at the end of the day, there are things that we need our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and Marine to do and do extremely well.

So, if you take them to do something that a civilian has done in the past, they are not going to be doing that core function that each of us say that we are warfighters, and that is what we do.

Mr. MORAN. That is very instructive information to add to our consideration. We appreciate it very much. And it does seem as though there may be some counterproductive aspects to that proposal.

Health care costs—if I could, Mr. Chairman, let me just give a couple of statistics and then ask for comment.

In 2000, the Pentagon spent $17.7 billion on medical benefits. In 2012, that amount has grown by 150 percent to $44.3 billion.

It is largely because of the expansion of benefits and the beneficiary population.

We have created new programs. We have added new benefits. We have extended eligibility to new categories of beneficiaries.

The defense health program currently includes more than 9 million eligible beneficiaries. That is 3 million more people than in 2000.

Now, many argue naturally that providing care to immediate family members whose eligibility has been expanded, it does help ensure peace of mind. And that can have a major positive effect on readiness.

But my question would be do you think the increase in family readiness is proportionate to the increase in health care costs which are having a profound impact upon our budgetary considerations. It is a zero sum game now in terms of how much we can spend on the military and on health benefits.

Or are there more cost effective methods to increase family readiness?

That will be my only question, Mr. Chairman.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Who wants to go first? You all are looking at me. [Laughter.]

FAMILY READINESS

CMSAF ROY. I will take the first whack at it.

Let me just say that when you look at the health of the force, if you will, it is not just the member. It is the family as well.

You know, if you have somebody's mind that is not focused on the mission because of an illness or some type of—something going on with their family member, that is not one that you want to send to the battlefield.

So, I would be an absolute supporter of why would we want to take away from those benefits that we give to our family members? I don't think that is the right venue to look at this.

But I think there is something here that we need to look at. And that would be, just simply, you know, Sergeant Major of the Army mentioned earlier of how many folks are eligible to even serve in the United States military today.

A lot of that is because of our health condition across America. A lot of them are just not able to serve in uniform because of overweight and many other health conditions.

So, you have got to understand that that is also the fabric of our military as well is, you know, a lot of our families fit in that category.

NAVY FAMILY READINESS

So, the more that we focus on total force, total family fitness, is one that helps us long term to cut those costs of health care down.

Miss Paula and myself and the boys are the representatives for the United States Air Force Fit Family Program.

We struggle at it every day. When do we walk? What do we do? What do we eat?

But those are things that America needs to do if we are going to drive these health care costs down.

So, I would just throw that out at you.

Master Chief WEST. Well said, shipmate.

Anyway, sir, one of the things I would like to just point out is this is an all-volunteer force. And I think to have a very good sustainable voluntary force, you have to make sure those folks at home are getting everything they need.

He pointed out that we have a huge population of our nation that can't even serve in the military.

Well, our recruiters can only go after 23 percent of the nation right now for all those things that Chief Roy mentioned.

Other than that, I really don't have a lot more to add. I think he articulated that very well.

Major BARRETT. Same thing, sir, they again, I stole off of both of them, the volunteer force, but also just like to reiterate the amount of sacrifice that the families have been giving over these great many years.

FAMILY READINESS

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Sir, I do think that there may be some efficiencies that are gained at looking at more opportunities to use the facilities and the tools that each of the services have.

I know there has been discussion about a unified health command. I think we should explore that.

Each of the services has a different culture. But it is about the delivery of medicine, and care.

And so I think we should explore that as rigorously as we can to see where we can gain efficiencies and whether or not a soldier or a family member is being treated at an Air Force or a Navy hospital, I think we can do a lot of work there.

The other thing though I would echo the same sentiment. Only about 23 percent of the 17 to 24–year-old male population in the United States of America can serve and meets the requirements to serve in the Armed Services.

Most of those are for medical disqualification. Many of them are also because of issues that they have had with some problem in their past that they have gotten into trouble.

But a lot of it is medical. We have got to incorporate this culture of prevention and well-being back in our society which I think that we have lost a lot of personally.

And prevention and well-being, I think, is going to drive down costs. But this has got to be part of what we say is important to our country and not just for our national defense, because it impacts everybody.

And finally I do think there is an element of accountability here. We have a tremendous, tremendous benefit. You know, Jeanne and I's children are almost all professionals. Their average upfront cost of their yearly health care is more than $5,000 for each one of them.

Ours is very, very, very less especially if you are a retiree.

There has got to be accountability that in return for this gracious benefit, you have got to be more educated on ways to gain access, like using the Telenurse program that TRICARE had to drive people from going to the emergency room immediately, which causes cost.

But I think we have got to do a better job there too, sir.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, obviously I don't think any of us disagree that we need to be more physically fit. And take advantage of—services—a unified health care command, we are in the process of implementing. It hasn't saved any money yet. But it may show promise. It certainly does on paper.

But, Mr. Chairman, the fact that health care costs have gone up by 150 percent in the last decade, and we have 3 million more eligible beneficiaries, I do think is something we need to take a close look at, because it is not that we don't want to spend that money, but it does mean that we have less money to spend in other areas. And that is why we need to evaluate it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Moran.

It is intriguing that we started out with all our questions about suicide prevention and what a concern that is. And so much of this circles back to is—you just mentioned, sir, prevention, wellbeing.

And what so much of it also of course, to the extent we are able to do so, to encourage every young man and woman in the military to develop a strong religious faith, whatever that may be, and encourage strong families.

Sounds like you have got a program in the Marine Corps to do that.

A lot—if they are happy at home, if they feel like they have got a strong spiritual life and are loved and—not only—maybe if they don't have the family at home, certainly by the new family they have acquired by joining the Armed Forces, that means a lot.

And your story about the Marine Corps, those two young men in the Marine Corps, one guy spotting another one, was able to help save his life. It is often all it takes, just a little bit of TLC makes a huge difference.

If I could ask, just—and in a couple of areas quickly and turn to my friend, Mr. Bishop, is I wanted to ask when it comes, you know, barracks, dormitories, families ask the sergeant major of the Marine Corps in particular, when it comes to Guam, there has been some discussion about modifying the realignment roadmap and replacing permanent party Marines on Guam with a large rotational component.

What would that, in your opinion, do to Marines and family members if they had continuous rotations over an extended period?

What would be the impact on Marines and their families?

Major BARRETT. Well, sir, I am not sure if you have ever been to Guam. But it is not very big and there is not a whole lot to do.

So, we would not put that many married families on to Guam is what I could share with you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Not a happy family friendly place.

Major BARRETT. Yes, no, sir, well there is not a lot to do there.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes.

Major BARRETT. But I owe you a better response than that, sir. But I do know that we would not put that many families onto Guam, because of space, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is the effect of the continuous rotation. I understand there has been some discussion about replacing the permanent Marine contingent on Guam with a continuously rotating Marine contingent.

What effect would that have on the Marines there?

Major BARRETT. Well, sir, actually that would be a positive effect because it is—we are getting back to our amphibious roots and getting back into the Pacific. So, you are getting Marines back on the unit deployment program.

We are keeping them busy. Keeping them deployed.

Because one of our biggest fears is you take this force that has fought for the last 10 years and everything that we have done and what we have become, and now to just go to idle hands, that is not good for any of the branches of service, so going back out there, sir, going to Australia, going to Guam and those forces back into the Pacific.

They would be a positive—sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Very good, thank you.

I recall last year, Sergeant Major Chandler, there was some discussion from the Army about moving married families to ask that come into this—I am going to use a formal request, but there had been some discussions that Mr. Bishop of building up facilities in Korea to allow families to come over.

And they may not just be the Army, if it affects any other, probably maybe the Air Force as well, perhaps, maybe the Navy.

Could you talk to us a little bit about that? I know the costs would be pretty significant.

And from your perspective, Sergeant Major, the benefit of allowing, you know, if we were to invest the money to build out those facilities and allow families to move in out there, what in your opinion, and from your perspective are the benefits of—it would be a pretty dramatic.

Always better to have your family there with you——

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Absolutely——

TOUR NORMALIZATION

Mr. CULBERSON. My life revolves around my wife and daughter. But just talk to us about the benefit of that——

Major CHANDLER. Absolutely, Chairman.

You know, it is tour normalization. And we have basically put a pause on that program.

We do have about 3,700 command-sponsored families. So, we have got the infrastructure and the facilities to take care of them.

But if we want to expand the program, there is going to be a tremendous investment.

You know, part of the things that the chief and the secretary have talked about is this rotational force. And so, it may be better, sir, for us to actually rotate forces through there.

Now, we have to think about this——

Mr. CULBERSON. So, the Marines are thinking about doing it in Guam?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Right.

If you take that similar approach, you may have an equipment set that is left in Korea, in our case. And you rotate units through there as part of their Army force generation process.

So, they go through a training—a reset period. They go through a training period. And their deployment may be to Korea.

The challenge for most of the Army units in Korea is a readiness challenge, because right now, we are on an individual rotation basis.

So, if you rotate soldiers in, you have 300 or 400 people that are rotating in there every single month from a tanker by background. That is a four-man crew. You have got to work really closely together and be able to use the weapon systems and the vehicle appropriately.

If you have got 25 percent of that crew, one in four, changing, you know, every 3 months, you are never going to have as good a crew as if you had trained together, and then deployed for a period of time and then return.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is true.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. So, we think the rotational model for the Army in Korea may be a way.

Now obviously, there are some political considerations with the Korean government that have to be taken into account.

But we think that this may be a way for us to make sure that we retain readiness for our Army and provide a better trained force on the Korean Peninsula in support of our national objective.

Mr. CULBERSON. Because of the unique security challenges in Korea that you have got these lunatics north of the border that could launch at any moment, that you really need to——

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. There are some——

Mr. CULBERSON. [Off mike.].

Sergeant Major CHANDLER [continuing]. Dangerous people there, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes. You need your very best there ready to go at all times.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. So, there may be——

Mr. CULBERSON. Are there concerns of our military members to have their families right there, I mean, just south of the border, within missile range of those nuts?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. If—it is a concern.

CMSAF ROY. Sir, I served in a couple of capacities, a lot of capacities in the Pacific, two tours and on the Peninsula, a tour in Japan, and obviously at the United States Pacific Command. And I will tell you, yes, we would like to normalize Korea.

But realization is as the budget comes towards us, I think the mention of rotational forces is probably the way that we need to go.

Is it a concern to have family members over the border in Korea? I wouldn't say necessarily over the border, as much as maybe even Japan.

Japan was more concerned about North Korea than sometimes South Korea was.

Mr. CULBERSON. Interesting.

Sergeant ROY. So, it is one that we don't think of it in those dynamics. But for us, the rotational forces works better for us.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay.

Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much.

CHILD CARE

I want to go back to another issue which is child care which is an issue that I wanted to touch on also.

Obviously, the military parents need to have reliable access to high quality early childhood care and early childhood education in order to minimize the worry about the disruption that is caused by frequent deployments, other duties, requirements.

And of course, we have talked about it over the past 3 years quite a bit.

And last December, the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency announced the military child care liaison initiative, which is a 2–year pilot program with DOD to expand availability and the quality of affordable community-based child care for military families.

Could each of you, starting with the Army, talk about the programs available to service members where child care is needed?

And Sergeant Major Chandler and Sergeant Major Barrett, many of the Soldiers and Marines who are severely injured in combat, sometimes can't return to duty right away.

Are there programs available to these service members with regard to child care during their recuperation period?

And of course, Sergeant Major Barrett, last year Sergeant Major Kent talked about the Marine Corps developing a child development program and a facility master plan.

Could you talk to me about the status of the plan and whether or not the lower fiscal year 2013 budget will affect the implementation of that plan?

And finally, Sergeant Major Chandler, what specifically with Fort Myer—we had an opportunity to spend some time at Fort Myer a couple of months ago. And in talking with some of the personnel there, they indicated that the child care facility that services Fort Myer has a waiting list of about 300 plus.

And that there is a tension there, because the children of service members who are assigned to the Pentagon get priority over the service members who are actually stationed at Fort Myer, and as a consequence of limited capacity, there is a 300-child waiting list.

So, do we need to try to address that overload by modification of facilities and making others available?

And if you would, please tell us status of overall child care programs, and then, of course, we could focus on Fort Myer and Pentagon—Fort Myer Soldiers.

CHILD CARE

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Yes, Congressman.

First of all, I will just go backwards.

We have the child care facility at Fort Myer does in fact take care of the families at Fort Myer, but also at the Pentagon.

Back in 2002, there was a decision made because of security reasons to close the child care facility that was on the Pentagon ground. There was an expansion of the Fort Myer child care facility to do that.

Just as of last week, the current Fort Myer infant waiting list, and this includes 9 months for pregnancy, is 9 to 12 months.

So, if you have had a child the waiting list right now is one to 4 months.

Pre-toddler and toddlers are 2 to 6 months, preschool is 2 to 6 months, and kindergarten is just over a month.

So, we have done better at that.

What I think we need to do for the folks that are specifically at Fort Myer is to make sure they understand that that is not just for Fort Myer. But it is also for folks at the Pentagon.

So, it is a Pentagon solution for family members.

We have for our wounded warriors in the Army, provided a reduced cost for child care, for wounded warriors and their families. If you are in the lowest total family income category, category one, we provide a person the 20 percent off.

So, let us say that you are at a higher income. You are a dual military person.

You are automatically, as a wounded warrior, going to go to the lowest total family income category. And then we are going to provide you an additional 20 percent off if you are already in that category.

If you have more than one child, we are going to give you an additional 15 percent off of your child care costs.

And so, we think we have met the need for our wounded warriors and families.

Across the Army, I think we are doing very well in child care and child development facilities. We are going to take a look at maybe deferring some new child care facilities because in the Army, the reduction of the Eighth Brigade combat teams, and then from there what is the impact on MILCON?

You know, so we are going to defer some of those.

If there is an obvious need right now that we know we need, we will do it. But if you are at a post camp or station that as time goes on we identify as one of the places that may lose one of those brigades, we are going to take a look at that MILCON project and others to see if we are still going to need that need.

Mr. BISHOP. But you have Fort Myer though—.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. But Fort Myer is what I was talking about earlier——

Mr. BISHOP. Yes——

Major CHANDLER [continuing]. The wait time. We have done pretty well there, I think.

And it is one of those things we can——

Mr. BISHOP [continuing]. 9 months?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Nine to 12 months for an infant. But that includes pregnancy. So, it is actually 1 to 3 months if you have delivered your child.

That is not a very long waiting list. And if it is an emergency, we can supplement a family member's cost for care outside of the child development center.

But there are some private firms that we say meet the quality standards for a child development center. They are much more expensive——

Mr. BISHOP. Do you make provisions for that?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Yes, sir, we do.

Major BARRETT. Thank you, sir.

The Marine Corps does meet our child care demand through a multifaceted approach through the construction of facilities, child development centers.

The subsidy program, specifically fee assistance to geographically dispersed Marines, something greater than 30 miles from a facility. And we provide the monies to help augment that through a subsidy program.

In regards to our wounded, yes, when a Marine is wounded, he is not going immediately back and we have the children and the families come and stay at a Fisher House or the Walter Reed Military Medical Center for any length of time, one of the very first things that is done is a needs assessment is done on that family to identify any needs that that spouse and those children may need.

And through the recovery care coordinators, they will help facilitate any of those needs. And through the family support coordinators, they will work with the other care coordinators to ensure all those needs are met.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

In reference to the master plan Sergeant Major Kent referred to last year, the Marine Corps did complete its child development program and facilities master plan, which reviewed the child care capabilities and costs across the entire Marine Corps.

And to answer the question, as far as the fiscal year 2013 budget, sir, I will need to get back with you just exactly how the fiscal year 2013 budget will affect our child development program.

[The information follows:]

Child care services remain a high priority in the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps has completed its Child Development Program and Facility Master Plan, which reviewed child care capabilities and costs across the Marine Corps. This plan facilitated efforts to build multi-capable and adaptable services, reexamined structure, and ensured that we are delivering child care in an efficient manner.

The Master Plan confirmed that we are on the right path in child care facility growth. In Fiscal Year 2011, we provided 15,927 child care spaces, which reflected an 18 percent increase in capacity from Fiscal Year 2010. The Marine Corps opened five new child development centers in Fiscal Year 2011 and plans to open five more in Fiscal Year 2012. We will continue to standardize our processes in Fiscal Year 2012 and will work to enhance child care for Marines and families serving on independent duty or at locations that are isolated from military bases and stations.

The proposed Fiscal Year 2013 budget will not impact these plans.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir, from a Navy's perspective, this year we are meeting our OSD goal for potential need for our child care services.

Last year, we opened up 7,000 new spaces for our folks. And by doing and using a mix from our CDCs, our child development centers, and our youth programs, we have taken our waiting list from about 8 months down to 3, sir, which is a really manageable from our perspective.

I think no matter what you do with child care, there will be always a continual need to stay focused on it, keep it on our radar, and make sure that we are doing everything we can.

But at this point, I am very happy with the child care that our military members receive.

From a perspective of our wounded warriors, there is a hand out there. We use a mix of services. We not only utilize the Wounded Warrior Program with our Marine Corps brothers and sisters, but we also utilize the Navy Marine Corps Relief Society.

They provide some respite care along with our Navy Safe Harbor.

So, I think we are moving in the all the right directions. And we made a lot of headway this past year with this program.

FAMILY AND CHILD CARE

CMSAF ROY. I would just like to add just a couple of things unique to the Air Force.

We have taken on this idea of a family child care where it is not so much the brick and mortar child care center that you have. But also you have families that are looking for work as well.

And we have certified them to be able to watch children as well. That has worked tremendously for us.

To the point that we are able to get to some of our unique missions of missile—say for instance, missile maintenance of sort, we are out on a missile silo for 2 days. Somehow you have got to have that overlap of childcare.

It is not just the eight to four, eight to five kind of job. So, we have been able to utilize it through that.

Also, through the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency, we have a contract with them to help with some of the other uniqueness of the Air Force.

Certainly with the Guard and Reserve have helped with that, but also our missions that we have out at Creech Air Force Base and other locations.

As the MCPON mentioned, one area of focus for us is that with the exceptional family member, and the respite care. We have put an awful lot of attention to the respite care for those families.

Wounded Warrior, I would say, I have—Des is here with me today. Des is a proud parent of a 2-month-old baby boy, by the name of Cameron.

And Cameron will receive that care certainly with the help of the regional care coordinator that Des and Lisa have been working——

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, sir. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Bishop.

Let me just—there are a couple of other areas very quickly. In particular dealing with barracks and dormitories, I wanted to ask you all about the unaccompanied housing as well as housing for accompanied soldiers in each one of your services.

If you could talk to us about the plans that your department has to improve the—any plan or program you have got that you have asked the Congress about that you have already got underway to improve the quality of your barracks or dormitories.

And when do you expect them to be completed?

And what, in your opinion, do you have adequate facilities for accompanied soldiers?

ELIMINATING INADEQUATE DORMITORIES AND HOUSING PRIVATIZATION

CMSAF ROY. Dormitories—let me take the dormitories first.

We currently have 9,800 inadequate dormitory rooms. We are attacking that by obviously the construction pieces.

One of the areas that we have been doing at basic training is making living facilities also a training facility as well. We also have taken a deliberate pause on some of our military construction for a reason.

We have got to see where the forces are going to be in the future. We certainly wouldn't want to build a brand new facility and not have a use for it.

So, we have taken a deliberate pause this year to kind of rethink where the forces are going to be. And then we will resume with military construction.

As far as the housing is concerned, we have had much success through our privatized housing contractors. We have four more groups at many bases, that still need to be competed yet.

Of the four, three of them are well on their way. The Continental Group is lagging, but we have some headway on that one as well.

BARRACKS AND HOUSING PROGRAMS

Master Chief WEST. Sir, for family housing, I will tell you in my 32 years, I have never seen it better through PPV or public-private venture. I think we have done a lot of good things in that perspective for our military members.

Mr. CULBERSON. Spectacular in San Diego, what the Navy's done with that public——

Master Chief WEST. It is actually incredible. And that is family housing I was speaking to.

Now, if you talk barracks, the CNO has committed this year to improving the overall quality of all of our bachelor housing. And we are submitting, you know, the funds to that, to bring it back up to where we need it to be.

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. San Diego was for single——

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. I don't think that is a paradise.

Master Chief WEST. I will get to that one.

Mr. CULBERSON. Single adult.

Master Chief WEST. We actually have PPV barracks where our single Sailors live. And that is absolutely incredible.

Through your support, PPV, Homeport Hampton Roads, in Norfolk and out in San Diego, I forget the—Pacific Beacon is the name of that. It is absolutely phenomenal.

And we are actually studying now to see whether we can expand that in certain areas.

Mr. CULBERSON. I hope you can. That is great——

Master Chief WEST. I hope so too. It is——

Mr. CULBERSON. All of you ought to look at it——

MILITARY HOUSING AND BILLETING

Master Chief WEST. We have gone a long way.

The thing with that, with our barracks too, we are on track also. We still have about 5,000 of our sailors that live on board ships.

We call that Homeport Ashore and bringing those folks on. And we are on track to meet that goal by 2016.

So, I think we are doing what we need to do to get it right and making it better every day.

But, sir, thank you for your comments on PPV San Diego. You are right. Just doesn't get any better than that.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, it is an amazing operation.

And private sector is happy or the tenants are happy?

Master Chief WEST. I think everybody is—I am happy even when I walk through it, sir.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. I will echo the Navy, sir, our housing is magnificent. Our BEQs from 2006 to 2011 we got very aggressive on throwing up brand new bachelor enlisted quarters, stayed in a great many of them as I travel around.

That is where I actually spend my nights. I will knock on a young Marine's door and say, hey, you have got an extra rack? And that is where I spend the night.

Mr. CULBERSON. He had enough room for you.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Sir, I have room for you as well, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. I need to try it sometime, I really do. I think it would be terrific.

If you are going to put me through my paces at boot camp——

Sergeant Major BARRETT. We absolutely are, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. Kill me.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. We are getting ready—we are going to throw up four more BEQs this year alone. Our BEQs are adequate.

As a matter of fact, right now we account for 90 percent of all bed spaces for our single Marines. And as we start to draw down, we will be closer to housing our single Marines much greater than 90 percent, shy of 100 percent obviously for bed spaces.

And so doing with the new BEQs and again, the generosity of the Congress for providing all those amazing resources, the scarce resources in terms of dollars, you have given us such great places to live.

And we saw a fiscal efficiency in our own way in the Marine Corps when we stopped Marines from applying to go and live out on town on—for bachelor allowance for housing own right.

We stopped doing that in June, the 29th or July 29th. And since we have done that, we have had a considerable fiscal savings.

As a matter of fact, the Marines that previously lived out in town, Basic Allowance Housing own right, on their own, they have moved back into the barracks.

We did not order them back into the barracks. They came back in because of just how nice the new BEQs are.

So, there are fiscal savings in them coming from out in town, living back in the barracks.

So in essence, when you built us our new barracks, you also saved us money.

Mr. CULBERSON. So, the Marine Corps is on track with BEQs. We fully funded every one of you I believe last session. And you are on track with the BEQs.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. We are, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. On track with your family housing.

Sergeant Major BARRETT. We are, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Okay, very good, sir.

Sergeant Major.

BARRACKS

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Sir, we are on track too.

We are going to take a tactful pause however in many of our barracks programs, specifically training barracks and in unaccompanied personnel housing, until we sort out the draw down.

It is going to have an impact. We just don't want to spend money where we don't need to.

I am sure we will have those answers here in the near term future.

Accompanied personnel housing, family housing, we are complete with our privatization program. Many of the partners are beyond their initial development plans.

So in other words, they have taken over the properties, revitalized or built new properties, and are now moving into the sustainment of those properties.

Tremendous impact on soldiers and families, obviously, you want every kid that is in the service to have the best possible place you can give them.

We have made a tremendous amount of work in our sustainment and restoration and modernization to upgrade the things we currently have besides just building new.

And I think that the position we have taken now is we need to take a pause. Let us make sure we know where we are going to have our troops and the facilities associated with them. And if it doesn't make sense to build something new, because we are not going to have the population, let us apply that someplace else with the help of Congress.

I think that is where we are, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you.

Navy and Air Force on track with both the barracks, dorms, family housing——

ROY. We are. When we say privatized dormitories, a little bit different than housing, great success with the Navy and what they have done with that.

Just one caution with that is that if you privatize all your dormitories that means that you don't necessarily have to tell an Airman, in my case, that they have to live in that dormitory.

We consider that continuing the blue—our Airmen. We lock them into the dormitory per se, not literally, but per se. And that is where we continue with the development of our Airmen, so, just a word of caution.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Bishop.

CMSAF ROY. One more—go ahead, sir——

Master Chief WEST. No, sir——

CMSAF ROY. Master Chief——

Master WEST. I am just gearing up, posturing. [Laughter.]

Mr. CULBERSON. The Navy is always ready.

One other question about TRICARE in the fiscal year 2013 budget that the president submitted, he has proposed new enrollment fees for TRICARE, higher deductibles for TRICARE, standard and extra new enrollment fees, if you are 65 years or older, increases.

He proposes also increasing pharmacy co-pay.

How will those proposed increases be received if—again, it is a proposal. But if the president succeeded in each one of those, how would those increases be received by the men and women under your command?

TRICARE

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Chairman, many of those proposals will affect our retiree population.

I am going to be a retiree here in the not too distant future.

Mr. CULBERSON. This got your attention.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Absolutely. As a matter of fact, we were all part of the Department of Defense, and we were actually brought in on this. And I am very grateful for the Secretary of Defense and the chairman to include the senior enlisted advisors in this.

But we understand this. You know, at the end of the day, these costs are escalating.

We have not really raised the rates very much over the past several years. And I think that we all understand that there is going to be increased responsibility here, and there is going to be an increased cost associated with that provided the Congress chooses to enact the budget.

Mr. CULBERSON. But these are just proposals?

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Yes.

The idea that the co-pay for pharmacies though, you know, it is really to drive people and change behavior.

If you want to get way from going to, for instance, Walgreens to get your prescription, well what we want you to do is either use the military treatment facility or use mail order, which does have a much greater reduced cost.

And so if we can gain those efficiencies by changing some behavior, because those rates are actually lower than the traditional pharmacy outposts, we think that is a good thing.

Mr. CULBERSON. Have you all heard any feedback yet from—probably not—may not even be aware of it. But how do you think most of the men and women of your command would respond to higher enrollment fees, higher deductibles, and increased co-pay for pharmaceuticals?

Sergeant Major BARRETT. That is—well, if you were living aboard an installation, you are on active duty. So, it is not going to affect you that——

And I go right back to what Sergeant Major of the Army is saying, it is going to affect those VSOs, those veteran service organizations. They are going to be the very first ones that are going to come after you when this starts happening——

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. Proposing——

PROPOSED TRICARE CHANGES

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Yes, sir. Yes, sir, threw that out there for that effect.

But there is a breaking point associated with this. You talk about slow growth for retirees pay. You start talking about increased costs for co-pay. For pharmacy, you start talking about raising standard and prime.

And now, let us start messing with the commissary too.

There is a breaking point in there somewhere. And then we start breaking faith with those who have served prior.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is a key part of this, Master Chief, is the when you all signed on, the government, the United States of America made a promise to you and a contract.

You might want to stick with whatever the deal was you entered into.

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. And I think that is exactly what my two counterparts on my left said.

But I also think, as we all do, and Sergeant Major pointed out earlier, there is efficiencies to be looked at, I think, everywhere we look. And we need to capitalize on those where we can.

I think you would say all of this stuff about the budget, none of us really want to do it. But it is something we have to do to sustain the forces and really, our military, our government throughout in the long term.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure. And we are all keenly aware of it. We have got immense budget problems.

But——

Master Chief WEST. You bet.

Mr. CULBERSON. For everyone who is in the military active duty, the government did make a promise to you and a contract.

And would you agree that is a key part of this, is that for those of you who have already signed up, seems like we ought to honor that deal.

If you are going to change anything, maybe for new folks that are joining, just so they understand at the time they sign up and shake hands, here is the new deal.

CMSAF ROY. Once again, the proposal is not breaking faith. There is nowhere in that contract does it read what our TRICARE prime will be, what our TRICARE standard will be. It says it will be provided basically.

And we have got to understand, since 1992, 1993, that TRICARE rate has not increased at all. If you compare that to the civilian sector which all of us have family members in the civilian sector, and we understand how much those——

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure——

CMSAF ROY [continuing]. Are and——

But a lot of it is how you present it as well.

As we have all mentioned, the VSOs—we have got to be able to address this with VSOs, because obviously for somebody that would come out of the wall, if you will, the black and say, I don't understand this. We have got to be able to explain it to them. And it is part of the explanation piece.

We absolutely have to be clearer.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

As a general rule then, you don't think the men and women under your command would necessarily object to any of these changes?

CMSAF ROY. Again, that——

Mr. CULBERSON. You all are being very——

CMSAF ROY. The statements were made though for the bulk of us. We all live in an installation——

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes——

CMSAF ROY [continuing]. Or close to an installation. It is not going to be a huge factor.

Certainly when we look at our Guard and Reserve, certainly some of them may increase rates may be because they are not around an installation like that.

But I think overall, I think these are very—I hate to tone them down but they are slight increases.

Yes, and it is one that we have got to accept.

Master Chief WEST. No one likes change, sir.

TRICARE

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. From those that are on active duty, I hear very little if anything about this. From our retirees it has been an issue from time-to-time when we have met with them. I am sure that everyone else has heard the same thing.

I am not sure, you know, when it comes time for me to retire, I am going to have to make a personal choice on whether I want to stay with TRICARE or if I want to seek other health care insurance.

And I think that is part of the equation.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sure.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. People gravitate towards TRICARE because it is a outstanding benefit. And I think that if the costs do go up, it may cause people to reconsider other options.

I don't think there is anything wrong with that.

Mr. CULBERSON. They did—the president did exempt TRICARE from Obama Care.

Obama Care was such a great deal. The nation wanted to be sure to exempt TRICARE.

Never mind.

I did note the DVD apparently did light people up a lot more though. When, you know, when the DVD was published and that went viral on compensation retirement, that lit people up.

This one is not really——

Okay.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS—SPICE

I want to make sure is—and we will have other questions for the record, I know perhaps Mr. Bishop shares this with me.

Just want to make sure what have we—anything else we have not asked you about here for the record? I mean on the record.

We will submit other things in writing for you, other questions, to follow-up.

What do—if you could, sir, if each one of you tell us anything we have not touched on that you would like Mr. Bishop and I and our colleagues to be sure we are paying attention to that we perhaps have not yet touched on?

Master Chief WEST. Sir, if I may. I have been doing this for 4 years along with some of the other folks here. But this is probably the best session I have seen, honestly.

So, for your leadership, thank you very much.

Mr. CULBERSON. You are very kind, thank you——

Master Chief WEST. Seats were——

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. Rookie at this. So, I——

Master Chief WEST. Well, seats were full. And, you know, there is a lot of questions today. So, that is a good thing.

I guess this is more of a comment. We need your help on a few things, really one.

The synthetic compounds are something that is called Spice. They are coming across.

Now, I know probably not the venue to do it. But it does affect a lot of the quality of life that we have. And it has touched all of our services that we have today.

As of 21—or December of this last year, 40 of the states is actually controlling some of the chemicals associated with Spice. I would ask that if you would, just take a look at that.

This is something we have to push across, I think, all 50 states. And we have to make sure we have a handle on it. And ban those substances where we can.

Because it is going after not only our military, but it is going after our nation's youth. And it is similar to what you would say is marijuana. It is a controlled substance.

But there is still—you can get it over the Internet. And you can get it across many of the states' counters as well. That is just something, please takes——

Mr. BISHOP. Something that they smoke?

Master Chief WEST. Yes, sir. You can smoke it. There are other things like bath salts that, believe it or not, they are snorting using those.

They are finding ways. But the Spice piece, I think almost all of us in here have had personnel hospitalized for that substance.

And it is growing. We don't get our arms around it more so sooner than later, then it is going to be even a bigger problem.

CMSAF ROY. I don't have anything more to add. Just again, like the MCPON said, I mean, this is my 3rd year at this as well, and this is by far the most inquisitive panel that there has been. And are really appreciate your continued support.

The items that you hit on, and talked about, are things that we are focused on and should be focused on. And we appreciate your attention to them as well.

Mr. CULBERSON [continuing]. You can detect every one of us care deeply about——

Sergeant Major BARRETT. Well, this was my first one. So, you have set the bar. So I expect it to be this way every year now. [Laughter.]

And I do have one final thing I would love to enter. You know, Navy medicine has substantially increased the number of mental health professionals in the past 2 years to care for just what we have been going through for the last 10.

Now, they have an aggressive plan to further expand their training pipeline even more. However, I have been briefed that the national pool of mental health professionals is limited and under stress from the increasing need.

I appreciate Congress' energy and commitment of resources in this area of psychological health, professional recruitment, especially in this time of economic stress.

OTHER AREAS OF IMPORTANCE TO ARMY

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Sir, as the largest service, I have got two things, not one.

First one is I was asked by Congressman Bishop about the issue with women in combat, and specifically for the Army women in the Army.

This is really about talent management for us and finding the best athlete, the best qualified person to do the job.

And we have embarked on a program and—to look at the role of—and where women are.

I believe wholeheartedly that this is a good thing and the right thing for our Army to do. And we will look to see what the results are.

What I would ask for everyone is patience. We put a lot of hard work into the repeal of don't ask, don't tell. And I would like us to have the same consideration at least from the Army perspective, of how we broaden the opportunities for women in the Army.

And let us work through this as an Army as we move forward.

The other one is that for us not to forget that we are still in war. We are still in combat.

And there may be a rush to make additional cuts because we need money. But it is going to take us at least through 2014 for the Army to start to transition completely out of Afghanistan.

And we will need a period of time after that to reset the Army in personnel and equipment and training. We are going to need to sustain that so that we can continue to have the Army that you have today.

And I would ask for your support in that.

That is all, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Well, I know you will certainly have it.

From my personal perspective, as a Texan, I know certainly my friends in Georgia probably feel the same way. We, all of us, are proud to support you and to help you in any way that we can.

But when it comes to women in combat or don't ask, don't tell, frankly women in submarines, which I still don't understand that. It just doesn't make any sense.

Master Chief WEST. Successful.

Mr. CULBERSON. I hope so.

That ought to be up to you all. I mean, that sort of thing truly ought to—without being any political pressure—it ought to be based on your own good judgment and what is best for the services and the type of mission that you are on.

And I just wish we would get the—I wish politicians would just get the heck out of it and leave you all alone.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Chairman, I am not going to speak for any of the services, because we each have our own culture when it comes to how we do business.

Just for us, it is about talent management, and really finding the best athlete.

Mr. CULBERSON. Without political pressure though. I would just love us to get out of it.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. Well, we appreciate the oversight.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes.

Sergeant Major CHANDLER. We do.

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes, but when it comes to things like that abut how do you sharpen the tip of that spear the best, and who needs to be right there at the tip of the spear, that ought to be entirely up to you without any interference from any politician, anybody anywhere, any time.

And we are immensely proud of you. We trust your good judgment. And it is a privilege for us to serve on this subcommittee to help make sure that men and women under your command have everything that they need for themselves and their families, so they never have to worry one nanosecond about the quality of their life.

And it is a privilege to be here with you today, sir. And we thank you for our service.

And congratulations on your retirement, Master Chief, and we are immensely proud of you, your wife, the sacrifice that your family has made.

You, Des, thank you, God bless you and your family.

We wish all of you the very best. We will do all we can to help you.

Master Chief WEST. Sir, you never know. We might see each other—I am actually looking at Georgia or Texas to retire in.

Mr. CULBERSON. We would love to have you.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 27: Is the education of special needs children being addressed in each of the Services adequately? If not, please provide some examples for the Committee.

Answer: Yes; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) governs special education support through the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) for children attending DoD schools and through the Local Education Agency (LEA) for children attending public schools.

Navy's Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) assists families with access to services, including special education, e.g., when dependent exceptional needs children enroll in a new school incident to the Navy sponsor's permanent change of station. Examples of specific support provided by EFMP family support providers and school liaison officers include:

- Information about programs/services available on the installation and in the local community,
- Referrals to appropriate special education or medical professionals,
- Assistance in navigating administrative systems within local education agencies,
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One-on-one consultation, classroom training, and seminars for service members, family members and area commands to provide education and training on the Exceptional Family Member Program.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Our one perennial question at this hearing is:

Question 1: What would you say are the top three quality of life concerns of enlisted personnel in your service branch? [Past answers have been barracks, child care centers, health care, wounded warrior care and dwell time.]

Answer: In my travels meeting with active duty, Reservist and Air National Guard Airmen, the clear leader in quality of life concerns I hear about is compensation. Specifically, there is a distinct trepidation about the possibility of the reduction of benefits, to include a change in the retirement benefits package. Many Airmen ask: "If there is a change to the military retirement system, will currently sewing Airmen be grandfathered?"

Another concern is deployment dwell time. Some career fields are tasked at a one-to-one deploy-to-dwell ratio. Most of today's Airmen join knowing they'll deploy, but in the last few visits I've made downrange to our deployed locations I have noticed Airmen beginning to look tired. Many of our Airmen could use a longer break than we're able to give them.

The final thing I would mention is the concern about potential changes the new Defense Strategy might bring. I already touched on the benefits and compensation part of this, but Airmen are concerned about more than that. We have accepted the fact that some things need to change; now I am seeing concern about what exactly that means. Airmen may fear losing their opportunity to serve, their specific preferred job, or just fear some unknown change is going to alter life as they've known it since they joined the Air Force.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Our one perennial question at this hearing is:

Question 2: What would you say are the top three quality of life concerns of enlisted personnel in your service branch? [Past answers have been barracks, child care centers, health care, wounded warrior care and dwell time.]

Answer: First, access to health care to include behavioral health support remains a major concern. We must ensure that our Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers understand what health benefits they have upon return to their home communities. Next, what a servicemember will do after military life is a concern. The Army is working to establish a comprehensive suite of services to ensure Soldiers have a soft landing upon transitioning out of the Service. Finally, dwell time will remain a factor as Soldiers will spend longer periods of time at home after ten years of war. Programs designed to help Soldiers and families manage relationships, parenting and finances will be essential to their successful reintegration.

Although the above are the top three concerns right now, the concerns of the past will also not go away — barracks and support for our wounded warriors, family support and support for children. The challenging environment created at our installations by the return of troops will require strong leadership that can balance the demand on our facilities and programs with fiscally constrained resources. Providing seamless care for our returning RC Soldiers with our Veteran Affairs and other community partners is equally vital.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Our one perennial question at this hearing is:

Question 3: What would you say are the top three quality of life concerns of enlisted personnel in your service branch? [Past answers have been barracks, child care centers, health care, wounded warrior care and dwell time.]

Answer: Navy surveys that assess quality of life concerns have increasingly used the rubric of Family Readiness and the top three concerns are:

1)Communications about QOL and Family Support Programs and Services:

On a 2009 survey, Navy spouses were asked, "How well does the command communicate with families during deployment?" Just 22% of junior enlisted spouses and 41% of senior enlisted spouses responded "well. "Surveys indicate that Sailors and families require a family support network and communication channels between Navy/command and family to keep them informed of available services (e.g., administrative; financial; medical, spiritual; spouse employment assistance; childcare; and morale, welfare and recreation programs) and how to utilize them. Communication is essential in dealing with separations due to deployment and preparation for reunion (e.g., improve direct liaison with command through established networks, devise innovative ways to reach out to families of deployed service members).

2) Deployments/Reintegration:

"Deployments" was consistently ranked among the top concerns for Navy families in surveys administered from 2005 through 2009. Deployment frequencies, lengths, and dwell times are adding stress on Navy families and reintegration efforts are important in addressing increased stress among both Sailors and families.

3) Healthcare:

Results of surveys and focus groups indicate the importance of physical and psychological healthcare issues to Sailors and their families. Medical/dental benefits were the top reason (87% agreed) to stay Navy among enlisted Sailors on the 2010 Navy Total Force Survey. Analysis of open-ended comments indicates that concerns with healthcare consistently ranked among the top concerns for Navy leadership, Sailors, and their families in surveys administered from 2005 through 2009. Concerns included timely access to quality healthcare, including psychological health providers; consistent service across military systems; preventative care; timely referrals; and shortages of doctors/specialists.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life Our one perennial question at this hearing is:

Question 4: What would you say are the top three quality of life concerns of enlisted personnel in your service branch? {Past answers have been barracks, child care centers, health care, wounded warrior care and dwell time.]

Answer: At his hearing on February 16, SgtMaj Barrett testified that the three main quality of life concerns he hears from his Marines are (1) advancements in full-spectrum battle equipment and battle armor for personal protection, (2) continued improvements to Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, which many Marines now refer to as "our communities" because they bring Marines together and limit their need to travel off base, and (3) strategies to staying in the Marine Corps as the end strength decreases.

Additional quality of life priorities are:

- Ensuring our wounded, ill and injured Marines and their families receive the support they need to stay in the fight and continue productive lives
- Providing our Marines and their families with the tools they need to transition back to their civilian lives through effective transition assistance programs
- Continuing our integration of behavioral health programs so Marines and their families are fully prepared to tackle the challenges of these most difficult issues
- Maintaining evidence-based practices to fight the signature wounds of Iraq and Afghanistan including traumatic brain injuries and post-traumatic stress
- Strengthening family readiness and care programs to ensure Marines and families have a wide choice of programs to support families, children, youth and teens

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 5: What additional issues or new issues do you find when visiting with service members and their families?

Answer: Mishandling of information can create major distractions. For example, "Modernizing the Military Retirement System," the Defense Business Board's report to the Secretary of Defense, sparked a tremendous amount of concern when it went "viral," and though we have fought hard to mitigate this report's impact on our Airmen, each new proposal, suggestion or argument that surfaces seems to rekindle the notion that their retirement benefits are not safe. We understand a change is coming, but continued conjecture can cause far-reaching anxiety.

I also think it's important that we continue to exploit technology as a method of communication. Some examples of these technologies are webinars, Facebook groups, Military OneSource / Homefront, and smart phone applications. As we do this, we must also bear in mind the importance of interpersonal face-to-face connections.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 6: What additional issues or new issues do you fmd when visiting with service members and their families?

Answer: Soldier and their family members are concerned with the impact of drawdown, and how it will affect them and their families.

Currently the Army plan reduces the force to 490K by fiscal year (FY) 17. This requires an additional 24k enlisted losses and 5k officer losses beyond normal attrition, largely to begin in FY14, while maintaining steady enlisted accession mission of 57K. Voluntary and involuntary separation and early retirement will need to be implemented. The Army expects the loss of combat seasoned Soldiers and leaders. The Army will focus its efforts to retaining the best in the right grade and skill set.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 7: What additional issues or new issues do you find when visiting with service members and their families?

Answer:

(1) Uncertainty about future military long-term career prospects;
(2) Future active duty and retirement compensation/benefits because of highly-discussed/debated fiscal constraints facing the nation and DoD;
(3) Quality of education for children of Sailors attending public schools in some communities.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 8: What additional issues or new issues do you find when visiting with service members and their families?

Answer: Marines and their families deserve effective transition assistance when leaving our ranks. One of our most significant initiatives is to revise and improve our Transition Assistance Management Program (TAMP) to better meet the needs of our transitioning Marines and their families. TAMP is being integrated and mapped into the lifecycle of a Marine from recruitment, through separation or retirement, and beyond as veteran Marines. A revised and improved Transition Readiness Seminar (TRS) will be fully implemented this month. The week-long TRS includes a mandatory standardized core curriculum along with four well-defined military-civilian pathways: (1) university/college, (2) vocational/technical training, (3) employment, or (4) entrepreneurship. A Marine will choose the pathway that best meets his or her future goals and will have access to individual counseling services within each pathway. This tailored approach will target the individual circumstances and needs of Marines and facilitate a practical learning experience with specific transition readiness standards that are effective, relevant and beneficial. Our Marine For Life program has improved our ability to work with the civilian community to find opportunities for our transitioning Marines and their spouses. Marine For Life also provides an avenue for Marine veterans to reach back for assistance or to volunteer their services to assist transitioning or veteran Marines in their communities.

Predatory lenders continue to prey upon our Marines. Our personal finance counseling efforts are enabling Marines to make responsible financial decisions that help them improve their lives. We have created a new personal financial management curriculum that covers 34 major topics including saving and investing, credit and debt management, and smart home buying, selling and renting. These efforts help ensure that we are not focusing solely on those in financial distress but also on preparing Marines and their families to be financially stable and prepared.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 9: As Department of Defense budgets decline in future years, what would be your Service's top three priorities for service members and their families?

Answer: The Air Force's top three priorities for Airmen and their families would be quality, targeted child care and youth programs; family support/resiliency efforts (e.g., transition assistance, military child education, spouse employment, deployment support, Exceptional Family Member Program support) and continued outreach to Guard and Reserve components to foster a strong Total Force.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 10: As Department of Defense budgets decline in future years, what would be your Service's top three priorities for service members and their families?

Answer: One of our top priorities is to continue to provide Soldiers and their Families a quality of life commensurate with theft service. The Army Family Covenant represents our commitment to provide quality of life programs in the focus areas of Family Programs and Services; Health Care; Soldier and Family housing; Child, Youth, and School Services; recreation, travel, and Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers; education and employment opportunities for Families; and community partnerships.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to Soldiers, Families, Wounded Warriors, and Survivors of the Fallen, regardless of their Component or geographic location. Although we may have to operate under a fiscal reality fundamentally different than what we have known in the recent past, we are committed to providing a balanced portfolio of services to that are fiscally sustainable for the long term.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 11: As Department of Defense budgets decline in future years, what would be your Service's top three priorities for service members and their families?

Answer:

(1) Ensuring we strike an equilibrium between Force mission readiness and holistic quality-of-service for Sailors through Work-Life Balance initiatives, judicious use of resources, and reasonable predictability in deployment schedules;
(2) Continuing to advance our Homeport Ashore initiative which allows junior single Sailors stationed aboard ships to move into housing ashore while their ships are in homeport; and
(3) Providing viable futures for our Sailors and families through tangible professional development and credentialing, upward mobility, diverse continuum-of-service opportunities, job portability for spouses, and actionable organizational commitment to family support programs.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 12: As Department of Defense budgets decline in future years, what would be your Service's top three priorities for service members and their families?

Answer: Our top three priorities for our Marines and families would be:

1. Behavioral Health — Even as the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan conclude and our end strength decreases, we will continue to see the effects of over 10 years of combat deployments. We will keep faith with our Marines and families and will continue to focus on domestic violence, substance abuse, combat and operational stress, suicide and sexual assault.

2 Infrastructure and Facilities — We must ensure we continue to provide adequate infrastructure and facilities including bachelor and family housing, mess hall and fitness facilities, and training and professional military education facilities.

3. Effective Transition Assistance — We will continue to ensure our Marines and families have effective tools to assist them with transition from our ranks back to civilian life. We have revolutionized our Transition Assistance Management Program along with its Transition Readiness Seminar. Regarding spouse employment opportunities, we see that tying these programs more closely with formerly Marine-focused programs, such as transition assistance and on-base education, creates significant synergy. Many of the same employers who seek Marine veterans are also interested in employing Marine spouses.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 13: Is there any specific military construction or housing need at any installation that has been brought to your attention?

Answer: No specific project related to military construction has been brought to my attention. The quality of life projects at our installations are funded based on the Air Force prioritized project list. The most urgent needs are funded in the Fiscal Year 2013 President's Budget request. The remainder of our requirements are funded in the Future Years Defense Program

There is one issue concerning family housing in Okinawa, Japan that has been brought to my attention. As a result of Defense Policy Review Initiative on relocating Marines from Okinawa to Guam, the government of Japan has put a hold on host-nation construction program in Okinawa. This action has postponed needed housing replacement for Okinawa. The Air Force, as the executive agent for all Department of Defense family housing in Okinawa, will work with the U.S. Marine Corps to address the housing requirements after the Defense Policy Review Initiative decisions are finalized.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 14: Is there any specific military construction or housing need at any installation that has been brought to your attention?

Answer: No. All projects contained in the FY13 President's Budget Submission support the critical QOL requirements needed to support our Soldiers and their Families on our installations.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 15: Is there any specific military construction or housing need at any installation that has been brought to your attention?

Answer: For Family Housing, with 97% of our CONUS inventory being privatized, our O&M and construction efforts are primarily focused on US Overseas (Guam) and Foreign (Japan, Spain, and Guantanamo Bay) locations. To that extent, our program sufficiently addresses the needs of those locations. Additionally, housing referral functions (worldwide) and Public Private Venture (PPV) portfolio management and oversight are sufficiently funded as well.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Service Members' Quality of Life

Question 16: Is there any specific military construction or housing need at any installation that has been brought to your attention?

Answer: The only issue that has come to my attention concerns family housing in Okinawa, Japan. With strong support from Congress, the U. S. Air Force (USAF), Executive Agent for military family housing on Okinawa, will have invested over $650M through FY12 to improve more than 3,700 homes. Additional funding is proposed in the FY13 President's Budget to improve utility system infrastructure. Unfortunately, Government of Japan (GOJ) funding for family housing reconstruction (under the Special Action Committee Okinawa Zukeran Housing Redevelopment Program and the Japan Facility Improvement Program Kadena Housing Redevelopment Program) has been delayed due to on-going discussions concerning relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. This has resulted in postponement of needed renovations to some family housing units. Despite USAF commitment, resources available in this constrained fiscal environment have not kept pace with the need to complete renovations and upgrades. As plans regarding US military presence on Okinawa firm up, we will work closely with the Air Force to ensure we address housing requirements to support the approved force structure levels.

I am happy to report that, through the strong support of Congress, we are on track to eliminate our inadequate barracks by 2014. Additionally, over 3,250 child care spaces have been programmed for construction since FY2008, which will go a long way to address the long wait times for child care, especially for infants and toddlers.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

The fiscal year 2013 budget request includes $547 million - an increase over the fiscal year 2012 request, to renovate or replace 11 DoD schools, and commits to recapitalizing more than half of the 192 schools over the next five years.

Question 17: What is your assessment of the impact that this initiative will have on the quality of life for military families?

Answer: Investing in this infrastructure will help ease many family concerns in this area regarding school transitions and school conditions. It will also positively impact their decisions regarding retention/transferring to new assignments. To keep our Airmen mission-ready, we must make it clear that their families will be cared for.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

The fiscal year 2013 budget request includes $547 million - an increase over the fiscal year 2012 request, to renovate or replace 11 DoD schools, and commits to recapitalizing more than half of the 192 schools over the next five years.

Question 18: What is your assessment of the impact that this initiative will have on the quality of life for military families?

Answer: The Army supports the efforts of the Department of the Defense in the recapitalization of the public schools located on military installations because our military-connected children should attend schools that meet basic health, safety, and security standards and provide school and classroom environments that support academic success.

The Department of the Defense Education Activity has been challenged to deliver 21st Century educational opportunities in these older facilities. While the Department of the Defense does not own these schools, the Services have a vested interest in them as their student bodies are predominantly military-connected children. Their modernization will have a significant positive impact on the quality of life of our students.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

The fiscal year 2013 budget request includes $547 million - an increase over the fiscal year 2012 request, to renovate or replace 11 DoD schools, and commits to recapitalizing more than half of the 192 schools over the next five years.

Question 19: What is your assessment of the impact that this initiative will have, on the quality of life for military families?

Answer: The commitment to recapitalize and replace Department of Defense Dependent Education Agency (DoDEA) schools will have a positive impact on the quality of life for military families. The quality of education is consistently identified as a priority concern for Navy families.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

The fiscal year 2013 budget request includes $547 million - an increase over the fiscal year 2012 request, to renovate or replace 11 DoD schools, and commits to recapitalizing more than half of the 192 schools over the next five years.

Question 20: What is your assessment of the impact that this initiative will have on the quality of life for military families?

Answer: This initiative will have a positive impact. The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) program will supplement existing curricula, provide continuity of instruction, and promote increased capabilities for military students in public schools. All schools include children from all branches of the military services. Through this support, teachers will be provided professional development, support structures, and resources to ensure students' success. Collectively, these funds s will provide the necessary supports to enable students to pursue academic rigor and be prepared for college and/or a career. The Educational Partnership Grant Program provides assistance to support quality programs and strategies to improve academic achievement and learning outcomes of children of military members.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 21: Do any of you have any personal experiences with worn-down DoD school facilities that need to be replaced?

Answer: We do know that certain Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) schools have capacity and condition issues that need to be remediated. Designated military construction funding for DoDEA has been targeted to replace or repair a number of schools in Fiscal Year 2013. Schools in the Kaiserslautern/Wiesbaden, Germany area are scheduled to be replaced or renovated. Construction on three replacement elementary schools at Kadena Air Base (AB), Okinawa will begin and an elementary school on Osan AB, Korea will be replaced. In the United Kingdom, replacements for an elementary school serving RAF Lakenheath (RAF Feltwell) are programmed and the elementary and high schools on RAF Menwith Hill will be replaced.

DoDEA and the Services will continue to advocate for military construction funding to ensure DoDEA schools that educate our military connected students meet or exceed standards for condition and capacity.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 22: Do any of you have any personal experiences with worn-down DoD school facilities that need to be replaced?

Answer: Although I have no personal experiences with worn-down DoD school facilities, I whole heartedly endorse the Department's effort to revitnli7e the schools identified for recapitalization. The Army will continue to work with both DoDEA and our local school districts to ensure that school conditions do not impact the academic success of our military-connected students.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 23: Do any of you have any personal experiences with worn-down DoD school facilities that need to be replaced?

Answer: In the past, yes. But all Navy Department of Defense Dependent Education Agency (DoDEA) school locations either have already benefited from recapitalization and replacement or have projects planned to make improvements.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 24: Do any of you have any personal experiences with worn-down DoD school facilities that need to be replaced?

Answer: The DoD Education Activity (DODEA), the agency responsible for evaluating school conditions and funding of construction, has recognized that there are facilities condition issues with many of the DODEA schools on Marine Corps installations. DODEA has developed plans to address identified deficiencies and has recently received funds through the budgeting process to address this problem.

Specifically for schools located on Marine Corps stateside installations (14 total), 2/3 of these schools are considered in poor (Q3) or failing (Q4) condition. However, DODEA is securing funds to address those schools in "failing" condition and will address "poor" condition schools in future POMs. DODEA secured FY11 MILCON funds to replace and consolidate the 3 elementary schools at Quantico and to replace Tarawa Terrace Primary School at Camp Lejeune. DODEA has also received funding in FY12 to replace the New River elementary schools at Camp Lejeune.

All of the schools located on Marine Corps installations in Okinawanwakuni (8 total) are considered in failing condition. DODEA has requesting funding in FY13 to replace the oldest school (Zukeran Elementary). The remaining 7 schools will be addressed in future budgets.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 25: Is the education of special needs children being addressed in each of the Services adequately? If not, please provide some examples for the Committee.

Answer: The Air Force complies with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) established in 2004 to ensure all children with disabilities are afforded appropriate public education that meets their unique needs.

To help ensure compliance, the Air Force implemented the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) as a means to help address the education of children with special needs. The EFMP identifies dependents with special needs (such as physical or mental disabilities) and provides special consideration to the family during the assignment process. Before a military family receives orders to a new assignment, new locations are evaluated to determine if the schools can meet the child's special educational needs.

In addition, the Air Force's EFMP-Family Support (EFMP-FS) specialists and school liaison officers (SLO) are responsible for assisting exceptional needs families with transitions to new locations. They provide customized guidance based on knowledge of local community, schools and federal agencies. The EFMP-FS and SLO partner with local schools and serve as liaisons between the schools and parents. They also educate local schools on the military lifestyle and how it impacts children.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 26: Is the education of special needs children being addressed in each of the Services adequately? If not, please provide some examples for the Committee.

Answer: The Department of Defense Education Activity and the Army are committed to providing a quality educational program that prepares all students for success in a global environment. Students with disabilities are provided free, appropriate education in schools where placement and service decisions are based on needs of individual students and in compliance with applicable laws.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 27: Is the education of special needs children being addressed in each of the Services adequately? If not, please provide some examples for the Committee.

Answer: Yes; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) governs special education support through the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) for children attending DoD schools and through the Local Education Agency (LEA) for children attending public schools.

Navy's Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) assists families with access to services, including special education, e.g., when dependent exceptional needs children enroll in a new school incident to the Navy sponsor's permanent change of station. Examples of specific support provided by EFMP family support providers and school liaison officers include:

- Information about programs/services available on the installation and in the local community,
- Referrals to appropriate special education or medical professionals,
- Assistance in navigating administrative systems within local education agencies,
-

One-on-one consultation, classroom training, and seminars for service members, family members and area commands to provide education and training on the Exceptional Family Member Program.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Department of Defense Schools

Question 28: Is the education of special needs children being addressed in each of the Services adequately? If not, please provide some examples for the Committee.

Answer: The education of special needs children is an identified focus for Marine Corps Family Care Programs. Our Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) provides support to active duty members with exceptional family members and assisting in identification and placement of military families at duty stations with exceptional family members.

During the past four years, EFMP has increased and enhanced its capabilities. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) EFMP Assignment Coordinators reviewed 3,125 orders to ensure availability, accessibility and reasonable travel time to TRICARE-approved medical providers Family Case Workers (FCW) at the installation level have provided over 80,000 hours of direct and indirect support to enrolled families. An improved assignment process and investigative protocols results in HQMC EFMP endorsement of 90% of first-identified assignments for enrolled Marines. This allows Marines to remain competitive for promotion while ensuring the continuum of care for exceptional family members.

The special education of needs of family members are met via a thorough review of school psychological assessments, individualized education plans and other relevant documentation as compared to local school special education capabilities. Legally, all schools must provide Free and Appropriate Education, but trends and local issues are reviewed to do all that we can to assure capacities before orders are approved.

Once the family is enrolled, FCW, attorneys and other special education experts are available to assist the family in their efforts to advocate for their child.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 29: In the last few years, there seems to be a growing concern with unaccompanied housing. What does your individual Service plan to do about the quality of barracks or dormitories, and when do you anticipate completion of an upgrade program?

Answer: The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) goal is that 90 percent of all permanent party dormitory rooms are rated adequate (Q-1 good condition or Q-2 fair condition) by 2017. The Air Force currently meets this goal and intends to maintain our dormitories to this standard Using our asset management principals, the Air Force reviews the entire inventory of built infrastructure and prioritizes facilities based on condition. After comparing requirements to inventory, we are capable of determining the investments necessary to replace, renovate, sustain and maintain those facilities necessary in order to execute Air Force missions.

Specifically with regard to dormitories, we completed an assessment of over 700 permanent party dormitories and evaluated them following OSD criteria using Q-ratings. Following the recommendations of the 2012-2016 Dormitory Master Plan, the Air Force is programming the military construction replacement of inadequate dormitories over the Future Years Defense Program where it is not economically feasible to renovate with operations and maintenance funding in order to continue to meet the OSD goal.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 30: In the last few years, there seems to be a growing concern with unaccompanied housing. What does your individual Service plan to do about the quality of barracks or dormitories, and when do you anticipate completion of an upgrade program?

Answer: OSD has established the DoD Performance Goal of at least 90% of adequate units in Q1/Q2 status by the end of FY 2017. By the end of FY 2012, the Army will have exceeded this goal with 91% of Q1/Q2 adequate units and a projection for FY 2017 of 99%. Based on the Army's barracks strategic plan, an original buyout date was scheduled for FY 2013. This date has been extended because the Army elected to defer FY 2013 projects that could potentially create excess barracks at locations that may be heavily impacted by force structure drawdowns. Once force structure has been made, the Army will re-examine barracks requirements and will program/reinsert projects where warranted.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 31: In the last few years, there seems to be a growing concern with unaccompanied housing. What does your individual Service plan to do about the quality of barracks or dormitories, and when do you anticipate completion of an upgrade program?

Answer: In addition to providing a bed ashore for all junior Sailors while in homeport by through our Homeport Ashore initiative by 2016, Navy is programming $195M per year to improve the condition, or Q rating, of our existing unaccompanied housing. At current funding levels, Navy will achieve OSD's goal of 90 percent "Adequate" (Q1/2) unaccompanied housing in 2022.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 32: In the last few years, there seems to be a growing concern with unaccompanied housing. What does your individual Service plan to do about the quality of barracks or dormitories, and when do you anticipate completion of an upgrade program?

Answer: The Marine Corps is currently completing the Commandant's Barracks Initiative that began in 2008. Through the support of Congress, between FY2008-2012, the Marine Corps programmed 70 Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) projects resulting in 149 barracks buildings primarily located at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Camp Pendleton and Twentynine Palms, California; and Marine Corps Base, Hawaii. The Marine Corps is on track to eliminate both inadequate barracks and shortfalls in bachelor housing by 2014.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 33: Do the Services have initiatives underway to provide adequate housing for accompanied soldiers?

Answer: Eighty-two percent of continental U.S. family housing has been privatized as of March 2012 (44,671 end state units at 51 installations). Four projects remain and are scheduled to be privatized in 2012 comprising 9,682 homes. The four remaining projects are ACC Group III; Northern Group; Continental Group; and Wright-Patterson II. As part of the initial development plan, the privatized owner will renovate and/or construct new homes and demolish those that are not needed or not economical to renovate in accordance with the projects' closing documents.

The Air Force still has a requirement to provide over 17,000 family housing units in Europe, Japan and Korea. To continue providing adequate housing for these families, we continue evaluating the number of government owned houses and regularly assess the condition of our homes in a housing community profile. The results of these evaluations, along with the housing community profiles, are rolled up into our family housing master plan guiding our future investments to operate, renovate, sustain and maintain adequate housing for our accompanied Airmen.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 34: Do the Services have initiatives underway to provide adequate housing for accompanied soldiers?

Answer: Yes. The Army does have processes in place to ensure accompanied Soldiers have adequate housing. The Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD) guidance to the Services is to rely on the private sector as the primary source for housing accompanied Soldiers. The Army conducts periodic Housing Market Analysis (HMA) to determine if the adjacent communities can accommodate the housing needs of the military at installations. If a HMA determines there is not adequate, affordable and available housing in the community, the Army utilizes several tools to correct the situation: privatization in the United States; government Lease for temporary • situations; Military Construction (MILCON) and or renovation to existing Army owned assets.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 35: Do the Services have initiatives underway to provide adequate housing for accompanied soldiers?

Answer: Quality housing significantly impacts Sailor retention, productivity, and individual and mission readiness. We continue to make progress in our housing program and provide suitable, affordable, and safe housing for our Sailors and their families.

Consistent with Department of Defense policy, we rely on the private sector as the source of housing for our families When appropriate housing is not available in the local community, we partner with the private sector to provide quality housing through Public/Private Ventures (PPV). When privatization is unavailable (by law, privatization is limited to the U.S., its territories and possessions), Navy builds or leases family housing.

We are steadily improving the condition of Navy-owned family housing units. The President's Fiscal Year 2013 Budget programs includes funds to maintain Navy's adequate family housing inventory and reduce the inadequate inventory. Navy will meet the Secretary of Defense's goal of 90 percent adequate family housing inventory by 2017.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 36: Do the Services have initiatives underway to provide adequate housing for accompanied soldiers?

Answer: Yes.

For our Marines with dependents, in accordance with longstanding DoD and DoN policy, we rely first on the local community to provide housing for our Marines and their families. For those families who live in our military housing, we have partnered with the private sector to leverage our resources and provide better homes faster to our families. Our awarded partnerships are constructing or renovating over 17,000 homes and are successfully providing for the operations, maintenance and long-term recapitalization of 97 percent of our world-wide inventory. For our awarded projects, the initial privatization construction effort is over 91 percent complete and will be finished by 2014. In addition, the Marine Corps continues to program funds to sustain and restore our remaining government-owned inventory to ensure that at least 90% of that inventory is maintained in adequate condition.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 37: With reductions proposed in the fiscal year 2013 budget submission for the active end strength, will there be barracks and dormitories that will be vacant as a result of the proposed reductions?

Answer: The Air Force has an accurate inventory of all our dormitories and has a 20122016 Dormitory Master Plan which projects known dormitory requirements through the outyears. We will revisit requirements at the affected bases and conduct analysis as needed.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 38: With reductions proposed in the fiscal year 2013 budget submission for the active end strength, will there be barracks and dormitories that will be vacant as a result of the proposed reductions?

Answer: The Army has gone through an extensive analysis of the FY 13 MILCON program to ensure that excess facilities will not be constructed. However, there may be excess barracks after the end-strength reductions. The quality of excess facilities will be heavily dependent upon existing infrastructure and unit stationing at each installation.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 39: With reductions proposed in the fiscal year 2013 budget submission for the active end strength, will there be barracks and dormitories that will be vacant as a result of the proposed reductions?

Answer: No. Navy closely monitors the occupancy rates of our housing units to ensure we fully utilize our facilities. In addition, we assess the impact of force structure and operational changes to shore infrastructure as we develop our annual budget submission.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Barracks & Dormitories

Question 40: With reductions proposed in the fiscal year 2013 budget submission for the active end strength, will there be barracks and dormitories that will be vacant as a result of the proposed reductions?

Answer: No, there will not be barracks that will be vacant as a result of the proposed reductions to Marine Corps endstrength (182,100 Marines).

The MILCON projects that have been and are being built as part of the Marine Corps Barracks Initiative will continue to be required even with an endstrength reduction. The initiative was intended to eliminate inadequate barracks that could not be economically upgraded and provide additional spaces to implement the Marine Corps' assignment standards (2+0). However, the initiative was only designed to meet 90% of the requirement for a 202,100-man force. With the projected force reduction, our barracks inventory will still meet less than 100% of the full requirement across the Marine Corps.

The one barracks we have requested for FY13 is not part of our Grow the Force barracks build. It is required for a consolidation of Marine Security Forces at Yorktown.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 41: Are any of you seeing any particular impacts of this recession on military personnel that we should be aware of?

Answer: Yes. There is general economic strain on many younger Airmen with new families, particularly as they change stations. Recessions make things worse. Competitive salaries and consistent spouse employment are also major concerns as Air Force families look to increase household income. Further, when an Airman's extended family is affected by the economy, he or she is often called upon to provide financial support. The hardship the family is enduring can take its toll on the Airman.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 42: Are any of you seeing any particular impacts of this recession on military personnel that we should be aware of?

Answer: First, we believe the recession impacts everyone. While we have no hard data of the specific impact to military personnel, we are acutely concerned and monitor even minor increases in indicators normally associated with economic downturns such as: unemployment on both of our active and Reserve Component veterans, real estate values, divorce rates, investment patterns, bankruptcy and debt, or increases in food stamps usage.

Some of the indicators that normally affect families may be offset by programs the Army has put into place to assist our military personnel. The Army is developing a suite of programs in concert with Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Labor to assist transitioning Soldiers to find education opportunities and employment.

Additionally, the Department of Defense (DOD) offers the Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) to eligible service members and federal civilians, including non-appropriated fund, employees. The program is authorized by law, and administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to assist eligible homeowners who face financial loss when selling their primary residence homes in areas where real estate values have declined because of abase closure or realignment announcement.

There are two HAP's; Conventional and Expanded. The FY12 Budget provided $1,284,000 for Conventional HAP. Conventional HAP covers BRAC related actions where the closure caused a market impact.
Expanded HAP was initially funded by ARRA ($555M) and again through the FY10 MILCON appropriation ($300M). Expanded HAP includes PCS, Wounded, Injured, Ill and Surviving

Spouses and BRAC 05 installations where the closure did not cause a market impact. Expanded HAP's continued funding is derived from the return of revenues from home sales.

In 2001, Congress created a new military allowance, called the "Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance (FSSA)." Low-ranking military members, who would otherwise qualify for food stamps, may apply for this monthly, tax-free allowance, thereby removing them from food stamp eligibility. The actual amount payable depends on the member's income and number of family members. FSSA is payable in an amount that would bring the member's gross household income to 130 percent of the Federal poverty line as established by the US Department of Agriculture. The maximum amount of the allowance is $1,100 per month.

Finally, a host of behavioral health professionals, chaplains, Military Family Life Consultants and Family Program staff offer financial and personal counseling as well as other support to families who may experience programs.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 43: Are any of you seeing any particular impacts of this recession on military personnel that we should be aware of?

Answer: Historically high retention behavior during the recession has driven the need to apply Force Management policy levers to maintain a balanced force while remaining within strength constraints. While Sailors continue to view the Navy as a high quality of life career option, the impact of Force Management policies, such as the Enlisted Retention Board (ERB), Perform to Serve (PTS), and the Selective Early Retirement (SER) Board, has created additional stress for many Navy personnel and their families.

Additionally, based on recent survey data, the financial impact of the recession on Sailors appears to be manageable. On the most recent Financial Health Quick Poll, conducted in February 2011:

- 82% of officers and 56% of enlisted described their financial situation as "excellent" or "good"
- Similarly, 94% of officers and 78% of enlisted were able to meet their financial obligations in 2011 compared to 79% of officers and 42% of enlisted in 2000
- While 11% of officers and 30% of enlisted reported that they "occasionally have some difficulty," 98% of officers and 91% of enlisted say they are "keeping their heads above water"

A larger percentage of Navy personnel (58% officers, 62% enlisted) contribute to TSP than other DoD services (for example 49% Army officers, 37% Army enlisted)

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 44: Are any of you seeing any particular impacts of this recession on military personnel that we should be aware of?

Answer: Findings from a 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll, which was conducted by Headquarters Marine Corps, of active duty Marines found that the majority of respondents experienced low to average levels of financial stress. Respondents listed different financial stressors that added to financial stress including:

- Reduction in home values
- Rise in the cost of living
- Uncertainty with the current retirement system
- High costs of Permanent Change of Station moves
- High education costs
- Unexpected costs including car repairs

Our personal finance counseling efforts are enabling Marines to make responsible financial decisions that help them improve their lives. We have created a new personal financial management curriculum that covers 34 major topics including saving and investing, credit and debt management, and smart home buying, selling and renting. These efforts help ensure that we are not focusing solely on those in financial distress but also on preparing Marines and their families to be financially stable and prepared.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 45: Do you track the rate of foreclosures among military homeowners? Are you hearing of many service members who have a Permanent Change of Station and are unable to sell their homes at their prior stations?

Answer: We do not have the ability to track the number of Airmen adversely affected by the inability to sell their home during or after a permanent change of station given the purchase of a home is a private decision. Airman and Family Readiness Centers provide financial counseling and pertinent information and referral services to any Airman, or family member, who self-identifies the need for such assistance due to the inability to sell a house during a permanent change of station. Airmen may be referred to the base housing or legal office, or if circumstances warrant, the Homeowners Assistance Program as administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Financial counseling services are publicized to Airmen and family members through briefings, commander's calls, first sergeant and key spouse networks, base websites, pamphlets and flyers.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 46: Do you track the rate of foreclosures among military homeowners?

Answer: No, the Army does not track the rate of foreclosures among Military homeowners. The Army Housing Services Offices (HSO) at installations do not have visibility on where every Soldier chooses to reside, nor do they have access to the personal financial records of Military personnel. The Army typically first becomes aware of mortgage payment issues when a Soldier comes to the HSO for assistance.

Question: (part 2): Are you hearing of many service members who have a Permanent Change of Station and are unable to sell their homes at their prior stations?

Answer: Yes Army Housing Managers across the United States have alerted the Army Headquarters to many situations in which Soldiers in receipt of Permanent Change of Station orders were unable to sell their homes at their previous locations. Unfortunately, we have not kept statistics on these requests. The Homeowners Assistance Program (HAP) is a DoD program approved by Congress in 1966 and recently expanded by the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). It is administered by the U S Army Corps of Engineers under its Real Estate function. The Army has been working closely with major lenders through its Memorandum of Commitment and the Office of Servicemember Affairs of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, as well as the Hope Now Alliance to provide assistance to those customers ineligible to receive HAP benefits. The Hope Now Alliance is a partnership between lenders and non-profit housing counselors and is responsible for assisting homeowners who may be having difficulty paying their mortgages. They are funded by the mortgage lenders, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac Hope Now has been a very active participant in the Army's efforts to assist mortgage-holding Soldiers. On February 22, they hosted a public event in Miami,FL that welcomed and assisted 8 Military Families from U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Miami. On April 10 and 11, Hope Now and the local HSOs will host outreach events on Fort Gordon, GA and Fort Jackson, SC. In addition, the Army is working with Hope Now to bring outreach events to Joint Base Lewis-McChord and the Washington DC area in the September 2012 timeframe.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 47: Do you track the rate of foreclosures among military homeowners? Are you hearing of many service members who have a Permanent Change of Station and are unable to sell their homes at their prior stations?

Answer: The Navy does not track the rate of foreclosures among military homeowners. However, the 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll reflects that 1% of Navy officers and 1% of Navy enlisted reported a mortgage foreclosure in the past year.

The same poll reflects that 15% of Navy officers and 4% of Navy enlisted reported an inability to sell their home at a prior duty station in the past year, although the scope of the poll question was not limited to a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) move.

The 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll data on mortgage foreclosures and inability to sell a home is consistent with data found on the 2008 and 2009 Financial Health Quick Polls.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 48: Do you track the rate of foreclosures among military homeowners? Are you hearing of many service members who have a Permanent Change of Station and are unable to sell their homes at their prior stations?

Answer: No, we do not track foreclosure rates. We are not hearing that many Marines are unable to sell their homes during PCS moves. Findings from a 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll, which was conducted by Headquarters Marine Corps, of active duty Marines found that the majority of those polled were current on their mortgages.

Our personal finance counseling efforts are enabling Marines to make responsible financial decisions that help them improve their lives. We have created a new personal financial management curriculum that covers 34 major topics including saving and investing, credit and debt management, and smart home buying, selling and renting. These efforts help ensure that we are not focusing solely on those in financial distress but also on preparing Marines and their families to be financially stable and prepared.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and theft Families

Question 49: Do you track the employment rates among military spouses? Are those rates going down, or are you hearing anecdotal evidence of a lot of military spouses losing their jobs?

Answer: The Air Force does not have an ability to track employment rates among our military spouses. Additionally, we have no anecdotal evidence that our Air Force spouses are losing their jobs. Although there is no procedure for tracking employment rates, there are several initiatives to promote employment opportunities for military spouses.

The White House Presidential Study Directive-9 Report "Strengthening Our Military Families: Meeting America's Commitment," published January 25, 2011, noted that "military spouses are part of an adaptable, resilient, educated, and dedicated work force." Priority #3 of the report, "Develop career and educational opportunities for military spouses," included increasing opportunities for federal careers, private-sector careers, and access to educational advancement; and reduces barriers to employment and services due to different state policies and standards.

The Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP) is a joint effort between Fortune 500 PLUS companies, the Military Services and the Coast Guard. This joint service effort led by the Office of the Secretary of Defense directly addresses the spouse employment pillar of the First Lady's "Joining Forces" initiative by establishing a comprehensive national initiative to mobilize all sectors of society to give our service members and their families the opportunities and support they have earned. The MSEP and "Joining Forces" initiatives highlight the workforce potential of veterans and military spouses, expand employment and career development opportunities for veterans and military spouses, and helps employers create military family-friendly workplaces.

With the soon to be updated capability of the MSEP website, spouses from all of the Services will be able to self refer to partner employers thus providing some tracking capability for those spouses seeking careers. Additionally, once all enhancements are completed, employers should also be able to provide the services data on the number of military spouses hired. MSEP currently has 96 MSEP partners with another signing event for new partners planned for spring 2012.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 50: Do you track the employment rates among military spouses? Are those rates going down, or are you hearing anecdotal evidence of a lot of military spouses losing their jobs?

Answer: There are several organizations that track employment rates among military spouses. These are: the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Army Personnel Survey Office, which tracks employment statistics on all non-military spouses of Soldiers; the Rand Corporation, which prepares a comprehensive report on military spouse employment; the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), which prepares a comprehensive report on Spouse employment; the Employment Readiness Program (ERP) Managers, who track Spouse employment in the Client Tracking System (CTS) based on feedback from employers and military Spouses; and the Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP) Program, whose tracking has been based on self report, partner report, and CTS data. The unemployment rate of military spouses, derived from surveys of military spouses conducted by DMDC, reflect that in FY11 the unemployment rate of Army spouses rose to 29% from an unemployment rate of 16% in FY2008. The frequent relocations of military families continue to challenge the military spouse's ability to obtain and retain a job throughout the military lifecycle.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 51: Do you track the employment rates among military spouses? Are those rates going down, or are you hearing anecdotal evidence of a lot of military spouses losing their jobs?

Answer: No. We do not "track" spouse employment rates. However, the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) survey of military spouses (2010 Military Family Life Project) estimates the Navy spouse unemployment rate at 25% in 2010, which is an increase from 12% in 2008. In June 2011, the Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP) program was launched which is a targeted recruitment and employment solution for military spouses that connects them with employers seeking the essential 21st century workforce skills and attributes our military spouses possess. Over 15,047 military spouses have been hired via the MSEP program.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 52: Do you track the employment rates among military spouses? Are those rates going down, or are you hearing anecdotal evidence of a lot of military spouses losing their jobs?

Answer: No, the Marine Corps does not track employment rates among military spouses. We are not hearing anecdotally that a lot of military spouses are losing their jobs.

Findings from a 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll, which was conducted by Headquarters Marine Corps, of active duty Marines found that of those that responded: 22% of spouses held a full-time civilian job, 11% of spouses held a part-time civilian job, 16% of spouses were students, 28% were unemployed by choice, and 19% were unemployed but actively seeking employment.

We see that tying spouse employment programs more closely with formerly Marine-focused programs, such as transition assistance and on-base education, creates significant synergy. Many of the same employers who seek Marine veterans are also interested in employing Marine spouses. We look forward to working with the Joining Forces Initiative, which seeks to streamline certification and licensure procedures for Marine spouses. In addition, our Family Member Employment Assistance Program provides help with career counseling, job interview techniques and entrepreneur business opportunities. In Fiscal Year 2011 family members participated in over 6,000 job fairs, and we provided approximately 30,000 family members with workshops, seminars and classes.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 53: What impact do you think the current economy will have on your recruiting and retention rates?

Answer: Recruitment within the current economic environment continues to be successful for all components of our Air Force team. The quality of our recruits continues to be at an all-time high with a 99.5 percent rate for those with at least a high school diploma and overall higher scores on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery exam.

As a result of the economy, the Air Force continues to experience record high retention for a third straight year since Fiscal Year 2010. In order to stay within our mandated end strength, we continue to proceed with our force management efforts, using voluntary programs first, incentives when needed, and involuntary measures when required.

Even as Air Force end strength continues to be reduced, requirements for some career fields such as special operations, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, contracting, medical and cyber continue to grow. We continue to use recruiting and retention bonuses to access and retain these critical skills with the goal of sustaining accessions for the long term to ensure the right balance of skills exist across the spectrum of the force.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 54: What impact do you think the current economy will have on your recruiting and retention rates?

Answer: Current economic conditions have contributed to a very favorable recruiting and retention environment. However; the economy's state is not the only contributing factor to the Army's continuous success in recruiting and retaining Soldiers with the highest potential. Soldiers continue to serve for various reasons. Pride of service to their country, esprit de corps, advancement opportunities, education, medical, retirement, dental, opportunities for family members, and travel are major factors which motivate Soldiers to continue to serve their country. This environment allowed the Army, despite reducing recruiting and retention missions, to continue to man the force even with drastic reductions in monetary retention and recruiting incentives. These incentives are at the lowest levels in years. Despite the reductions, the Army met its recruiting skill-set needs, achieving over 99% Military Occupational Specialty precision. Also, the Active Army, Army Guard and the Army Reserve all exceeded their FY11 retention missions. The Army does not foresee any difficulty in achieving its recruiting and retention mission in FY12 or FY13. We entered FY12 positioned for recruiting success, with 33,839 future Soldiers in the delayed entry pool. The last time the delayed entry pool topped 33,200 was in 1996 when our recruiting mission was 15K higher than the FY12 mission. We are projecting to build the FY13 entry pool to 50% or more of the FY13 mission by the end of FY12.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 55: What impact do you think the current economy will have on your recruiting and retention rates?

Answer: Navy enlisted retention behavior reached historically high levels during the recession, and we do not currently see any significant signs of reversal to this behavior. While FY12 reenlistment rates have fallen from FY08-FY11 levels, this is primarily due to the impact of Force Management policies to rebalance the force, not to any noticeable change in Sailors' desire to reenlist. Additionally, enlisted attrition continues to decline in comparison to pre-recession rates, which provides another indication that the desire to continue naval service remains high.

All-Navy Enlisted	Annual Attrition Rates	Reenlistment Rates
FY 2007	6.13%	55.42%
FY 2008	5.62%	57.57%
FY 2009	4.91%	62.11%
FY 2010	4.33%	67.03%
FY 2011	4.42%	63.93%
FY 2012	4.03%	58.68%

Source: Navy Retention Monitoring System (NRMS), 28 FEB 2012

Navy officer retention continues to rise, partially as a result of targeted incentive pays, improved mentoring, and increased emphasis on life-work initiatives.

Navy Recruiting is being positively impacted by the current economy as civilians negatively affected by the economy—e.g., unemployed high school graduates, recent college graduates, and some established professionals facing unemployment/under-employment—are attracted to military service. This trend positively impacts Active Component (AC) enlisted programs, AC officer programs, Reserve Component (RC) enlisted programs and RC non-prior service officer programs. Because of the increased officer retention rates, affiliation into RC prior-service programs especially general officer (i.e., SEAL, pilot, surface warfare officer) and Medical Corps (Physician) has been challenging.

Navy recruiting expects to achieve all AC and RC enlisted program recruiting goals and all AC general officer goals, but expects to have difficulty in attaining RC general officer and RC Medical Corps program goals.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 56: What impact do you think the current economy will have on your recruiting and retention rates?

Answer:
Retention: We do not expect that the budget cuts will have any major affect on retention at this time. In fact, we are well on our way to meet our FY12 missions. For FY12, as of 2 Mar 2012: First Term Alignment Plan (FTAP): Reenlisted 5,594 of 6,266 goal (89.3% achieved) Subsequent Term Alignment Plan (STAP): Reenlisted 5,496 of 8,200 goal (67% achieved) FTAP/STAP Combined: Reenlisted 11,090 of 14,466 goal (76.7% achieved)

Recruiting: The future, smaller and more agile Marine Corps will require a sustained investment in recruiting resources in order to access the best and brightest of America's sons and daughters. A significant overcorrection of resources allocated in support of the Marine Corps' recruiting efforts would threaten enduring new accession quality and combat capability. Today's investment provides the future, smaller and more agile Corps with the capability required to deliver the quantity and quality of new accessions required with a higher steady state accession mission, which is in line with 30-year historical averages (i.e. approximately 38,500 NPS enlisted).

In addition to the numbers and proficiency of our recruiting force, advertising is a key component that drives success in our recruiting efforts. Recruiting a quality and representative force costs less than 1% of the Marine Corps' overall budget. Anticipated budget reductions in the recruitment advertising budget will have significant impact on recruiting. It will raise the overall cost per lead while the gross amount of leads will drop. This drop in leads will result in longer work hours by Marines to make up the gap. These longer work hours would have a corresponding negative effect on the Marines' quality of life in terms of family to include force preservation issues. We are expecting a reduction on Enlistment Bonuses both Skill & Shipping for FY13.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 57: Are you seeing indications that greater numbers of military families are applying for public benefits of any kind, such as food stamps?

Answer: The Air Force has no mechanism to identify Airmen who are receiving food stamps (now called SNAP (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program)). The SNAP program is run by the states and there is no requirement for Airmen to report if they are receiving the subsidy. Further, there is no computer interface that automatically tracks/reports Service member participation in SNAP. We do have visibility over a similar subsidy called FSSA (Family Supplemental Subsistence Allowance). FSSA is added to the member's basic allowance for subsistence to raise their household income above the poverty level based on household size and income. Historically, less than five Airmen are receiving FSSA at any one time

When an Airman is having financial difficulties, supervisors, first sergeants and commanders should refer the Airman to the local Airman & Family Readiness Center for assistance. As the belly-button for information and referrals, our certified personal financial management counselors provide assistance with budgeting, credit counseling, investments, and FSSA eligibility (if needed). FSSA-eligible Airmen are referred to their local finance office to apply for FSSA.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 58: Are you seeing indications that greater numbers of military families are applying for public benefits of any kind, such as food stamps?

Answer: The Army has no visibility of this information. The Army does not track this information and Soldiers have no requirement to report if they choose to apply for or actually receive food stamps or other forms of public assistance. Additionally, the Army does not have the authority to mandate this type of Soldier reporting

However, the Army does track Soldiers who receive Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance (FSSA), which is a program that benefits uniformed members having issues providing subsistence for their families. The Army has 297 Soldiers (as of Sep 11) receiving FSSA. Over the past two years, the number of Soldiers receiving' FSSA has averaged 271 members on this program in any given month. Based on the relative stability of the FSSA numbers over the past three years we see no indication that more Soldiers would be applying for public assistance programs, such as food stamps.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 59: Are you seeing indications that greater numbers of military families are applying for public benefits of any kind, such as food stamps?

Answer: No. Navy does not maintain a system of records that tracks military families applying for public benefits, such as food stamps. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, commonly known as food stamps, falls under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but is administered by individual state governments, which apply varying eligibility criteria based on geographic economic conditions and family size. Eligibility for food stamps can be typically attributable to larger than average household sizes and whether members live on- or off-base. For members who live on a military installation and incur no housing costs, food stamp eligibility often stems from the USDA calculation of gross income, which excludes the value of that housing.

Sailors who might otherwise qualify for food stamps may apply for a monthly, tax-free, Family Supplemental Subsistence Allowance (FSSA), thereby removing them from food stamp eligibility. FSSA is payable in an amount that would bring the member's gross household income to 130 percent of the Federal poverty line as established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The maximum amount of the allowance is $1,100 per month, although the actual amount payable depends on the member's income and number of family members. There are currently just two Sailors enrolled in the FSSA program.

For Sailors who deploy, there are additional pays and benefits designed to financially assist them and their families. Notwithstanding the pressures and challenges of prolonged separation, military families are generally better off financially when an active duty member is deployed. A Family Separation Allowance (FSA) of $250 per month is paid to members with families when they are deployed longer than 30 days. This allowance is intended to offset additional expenses that may be encountered during a service member's deployment, such as those associated with babysitting, lawn care, auto maintenance, or other such tasks that normally might otherwise be accomplished by the service member when at home.

Additionally, members deployed to combat zones are also eligible for additional pays and benefits, to include a $7.50 per day Hostile Fire Pay/Imminent Danger Pay and Combat Zone Income Tax Exclusion. For enlisted personnel and warrant officers, wages subject to tax withholdings (e g., basic pay, career sea pay, etc.) are excluded from taxation for any month in which the member is assigned in a Combat Zone Tax Relief area.

In summary, while Navy does not explicitly track public benefit usage by Sailors and their families, significant increases in military pay and allowances over the past several years have strengthened the financial well-being of military families, reducing the need to avail themselves of public assistance programs such as food stamps.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Impact of Recession on Military Personnel and their Families

Question 60: Are you seeing indications that greater numbers of military families are applying for public benefits of any kind, such as food stamps?

Answer: Findings from a 2011 Financial Health Quick Poll, which was conducted by Headquarters Marine Corps, of active duty Marines found that the majority of respondents experienced low to average levels of financial stress. The majority of the respondents indicated that they did not turn to state or federal benefits during periods of financial difficulties.

Our personal finance counseling efforts are enabling Marines to make responsible financial decisions that help them improve their lives. We have created a new personal financial management curriculum that covers 34 major topics including saving and investing, credit and debt management, and smart home buying, selling and renting. These efforts help ensure that we are not focusing solely on those in financial distress but also on preparing Marines and their families to be financially stable and prepared.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Operations Tempo

Question 61: What is your assessment of the impact that current and past operations tempo, including how it compares to the ideal deployment-to-dwell time, has on service members and the families?

Answer: The correct mix between the Active component and the Reserve component maximizes dwell time for as many Airmen as possible. The Air Force always strives to better that mix in every career field. Past operations tempo lessons learned provide a solid database from which we make our personnel and force structure adjustments in the current budget and in all future budgets. Those lessons continue to show us that a volunteer force, especially in the Air Reserve Component, supplemented by minimal use of involuntary mobilizations, gives our members and their families the greatest flexibility and predictability. At the same time, this model ensures we can always fill the need for Airpower, Space presence, and cyberspace presence while taking care of our most important assets -- our Airmen.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Operations Tempo

Question 62: What is your assessment of the impact that current and past operations tempo, including how it compares to the ideal deployment-to-dwell time, has on service members and the families?

Answer: Over the past eleven years, our All-Volunteer Army has experienced high operational tempo, with repeated deployments. However, due to a overall decrease in surge requirement in Afghanistan and operational deployments in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), dwell time has increased from a low ratio of 1:1.3 in third quarter, fiscal year 2010 to its current ratio of 1:1.97. We continue to work to increase dwell time.

We have been at war for nearly ten years. That has undeniably put a strain on the men and women serving in the Army today — and their families. Many individuals have deployed multiple times. A significant number of them suffer physical injuries, such as musculo-skeletal damage, amputations, bullet or shrapnel wounds, or bums. These wounds are easy to see. However, there are also those that suffers from the "invisible wounds of war;" behavioral health issues, such as depression, anxiety, traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress. Yet, in spite of this, the resiliency of these men and women is astounding. We are responsible for both the physical and psychological well-being of these individuals. The Army continues to work diligently to address these invisible wounds of war by identifying ways to alleviate some of the stress on our Force while also improving our ability to detect, prevent, and treat these injuries. We are dedicated to improving resiliency; eliminating the long-standing, negative stigma associated with seeking and receiving help; and, ensuring that Soldiers, Army Civilians and Family Members who may be struggling get the help that they need.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Rick D. West follows:]

Operations Tempo

Question 63: What is your assessment of the impact that current and past operations tempo, including how it compares to the ideal deployment-to-dwell time, has on service members and the families?

Answer: Navy wide surveys indicate time away from home (both deployment and long hours at work) continue to be a top stressor for officers and enlisted sailors. Stress among sea-based enlisted Sailors is significantly higher than shore-based sailors While work stress remains an issue, the trend does not appear to be increasing and the survey indicates most sailors are using positive methods to cope with the stress. Below are amplifying data from the most recent surveys/polls:

According to the 2011 Behavioral Health Quick Poll:

- Three-fourths of Navy report work stress in 2011, lower than 2010 but similar to 2009.
- 74% of enlisted reported "some" or "a lot" of work stress in 2011, compared to 81% in 2010; a similar pattern was found for officers (76% and 85%, respectively).
- Sea/shore differences were significant; 80% of sea-based enlisted Sailors report stress in the "some" or "a lot" categories compared to 66% of shore-based enlisted.
- The top stressor, for both officers and enlisted, was "lack of personnel in workgroup to get job done". This was also the top reported stressor in 2009 and 2010.
- Additional top stressors for officers and enlisted include being away from family, not enough time for home responsibilities, long work hours pre/post-deployment, and unpredictability of operations/job.
- Most Sailors reported using positive methods to cope with stress, including "think of a plan to solve problem", "talk to a friend/family member", "exercise or play sports".

Top stress resources used in past 12 months for both officer and enlisted were "family member" or "peers/friends". Additional resources reported included "chain of command" and "church/minister outside of Navy".

Additionally, results from the 2010 Navy Total Force Survey and 2008 Navy Personnel Survey also shed light on this issue:

- On the 2010 Navy Total Force Survey, 55% of enlisted and 61% of officers agreed that the Navy causes a significant amount of separation from family.
- 42% of enlisted and 48% of officers agreed that a Navy career gets in the way of their ability to have a personal life. These results were similar to those found for this question on the 2008 Navy Personnel Survey (43% and 45%, respectively).
- On the 2010 Navy Total Force Survey, approximately one-third (32% enlisted, 36% officers) indicated that they have difficulty juggling their personal life and Navy career; slight increase for officers on this item from the 2008 Navy Personnel Survey (30%).

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Operations Tempo

Question 64: What is your assessment of the impact that current and past operations tempo, including how it compares to the ideal deployment-to-dwell time, has on service members and the families?

Answer: Because Marine families are equipped with the knowledge and tools to be strong and resilient, they are able to handle current and past operations tempo and are prepared to confront the challenges of our operational tempo head on.

High operations tempo is an established part of Marine Corps culture. The impact on Marines and families is mitigated due to our Family Readiness programs and resources available to them. These programs and resources ensure that Marines and families are prepared to successfully meet the challenges of the military lifestyle.

The capability for families to stay "connected" with their Marine has increased substantially with the inception of the Unit, Personal and Family Readiness Program and the utilization of the Family Readiness Officer within each unit. eMarine has increased the capacity for families to stay connected with unit specific information and online resources. This tool will continue to be a vital component in connecting and keeping families informed regardless of the location of the Marine, which will empower family members with critical knowledge to help them stay motivated, committed, and informed.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Chairman Culberson for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Pacific Region

Question 65: Sergeant Major Barrett, there has been some discussion of modifying the Realignment Roadmap and replacing permanent party Marines on Guam with a large rotational component. What, in your opinion, would be the impact on Marines and family members of continuous rotations over an extended period?"

Answer: Because Marine families are equipped with the knowledge and tools to be strong and resilient, they would be able to handle continuous rotations to Guam over an extended period.

Rotations and deployments are an established part of Marine. Corps culture. The impact on families of continuous rotations to Guam over an extended period of time would bring some of the same challenges as the past decade of combat deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan.

The capability for families to stay "connected" with their Marine has increased substantially with the inception of the Unit, Personal and Family Readiness Program and the utilization of the Family Readiness Officer within each unit. eMarine has increased the capacity for families to stay connected with unit specific information and resources. This tool will continue to be a vital component in connecting and keeping families informed regardless of the location of the Marine.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

PTSD

Question 1: What are the long-term care options for Active Duty, the Reserve Components and their families who are healing from combat related mental health illnesses?

Answer: Active Duty Airmen have an array of mental health treatment options within military medical treatment facilities including evidence-based psychotherapies, medical management, and inpatient hospitalization. Depending on location and the specialization of required treatments, such care may be delivered in the community. The Air Reserve Component (ARC) has similar options for service-related mental health conditions, but this care is more frequently delivered in the community. Service-related conditions (or conditions aggravated by service) entitle ARC members to be seen in any military medical treatment facilities prior to separation, and geographic proximity typically determines whether or not they choose this option. After separation, the Department of Veterans Affairs is a common choice. Treatments for non-service-related conditions are at the expense of ARC members and are community- based.

The Air Force also assigns a Recovery Care Coordinator to all seriously wounded, ill, and injured Airmen and their families. The Recovery Care Coordinator works with Airmen to develop a comprehensive recovery plan that guides the Airman and family through recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration, whether that reintegration is back in uniform or into the civilian community. In Transition is a Department of Defense program that provides transition to mental health services at discharge from the service, to include Veterans Affairs facilities.

Air Force family members care typically is provided by TRICARE providers in the member's community. There are many options to purchase long-term healthcare insurance for ARC family members, to include TRICARE Reserve Select, if eligible. Mental Health provider shortages are a nationwide problem and community resources vary, but TRICARE provides coverage for both outpatient and inpatient treatment. Finally, Military OneSource is a nonmedical counseling option available to active duty, reserve component members and their adult family members.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III, follows:]

PTSD

Question 2: What are the long-term care options for Active Duty, the Reserve Components and their families who are healing from combat related mental health illnesses?

Answer: Army Medicine is committed to strengthening psychological resilience and improving the behavioral health (BH) of our Soldiers and their Families. Army leadership is taking deliberate steps to ensure an array of BH services are available to Soldiers and their Families to help those dealing with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Post Traumatic Stress (PTS) symptoms and other psychological effects of war. The Army Medical Department provides BH services in all garrison and operational environments that address both short and long term care requirements. The Behavioral Health System of Care (BHSOC) Campaign Plan is intended to further standardize and optimize the vast array of BH policies and procedures across Army Medicine to ensure seamless continuity of care to better identify, prevent, treat and track BH issues that affect Service members and their Families during every phase of the Army Force Generation cycle. There are currently 23 programs within the BHSOC.

(1) Automated Behavioral Health Clinic: Establishes a BH Information Technology platform for standardizing and tracking BH data for assessment and outcome data tracking purposes.

(2) Embedded Behavioral Health: Provides community BH care to Soldiers in close proximity to their unit area and in close coordination with unit leaders.

(3) Child and Family Assistance Centers: Executes a comprehensive plan on the installation that provides direct BH support for Army Children and their Families with all BH resources integrated under a single umbrella organization to facilitate coordination and increase capacity and flexibility in delivery of these services.

(4) School Based BH: Provides cost-effective, comprehensive BH services to support military children, their Families, and the Army Community in schools.

(5) Case Management within Patient Centered Medical Home: Integrates care managers into primary care utilizing current RESPECT-MIL Registered Nurse care facilitators.

(6) Integration of BH into the Patient Centered Medical Home: Integrates BH into primary care.

(7) Addictions Medicine Residential Treatment Facility: Provides a regimen of care, in a 24-hour, live-in setting specifically targeting addiction treatment. Includes intensive treatment for dual diagnosis, as well as detoxification and psychiatric services as indicated.

(8) Addictions Medicine -Intensive Outpatient Program Treats Soldiers with substance abuse/dependency symptoms. Program delivers organized outpatient treatment services during the day, in the evening, and weekends.

(9) Resilience Training Research Office: Provides training modules intended to strengthen

individual Service members, their Families, their units, and communities, enhancing their ability to cope with stress.

(10) Behavioral and Social Health Outcomes Program' Provides the ability to provide comprehensive behavioral epidemiology and surveillance programs to evaluate the full spectrum of health and wellness in Army communities and is vital to proactively address the BH outcomes associated with Army operations.

(11) Care Provider Support Program: Educates and trains Healthcare Providers on the prevention and treatment of signs and symptoms of Provider Fatigue (Compassion Fatigue and Burnout).

(12) Child and Adolescent Psychiatry: Provides psychiatric care to children and adolescent beneficiaries.

(13) Combat and Operational Stress Control/Traumatic Event Management. Trains deploying BH personnel on planning and executing Combat Operation Stress services. Prevents, identifies, and manages adverse combat and operational stress reactions in units.

(14) Family Advocacy Program (Army): Treats spouse and child abuse.

(15) Restoration and Resilience Center (Ft. Bliss): Provides outpatient psychological and consultation services as appropriate to maintain the BH of active-duty personnel.

(16) Inpatient Behavioral Health Units: Provides treatment focused on reducing Soldier's symptoms and progressing the patient to outpatient care or independent functionality. Patients are hospitalized at a community, off post facility but managed by DoD physicians.

(17) Marriage & Family Therapists Program: Provides marriage and family therapy to Soldiers and family members who have been impacted by the deployment tempo and for intervening and treating Soldiers who have returned from deployments with PTSD/Depression symptoms that have been identified by family members as destructive to health family functioning.

(18) Outpatient Behavioral Health Clinics: Provides BH services to Soldiers through prevention, advocacy and treatment in an outpatient environment.

(19) Psychological Health Intensive Outpatient Program. Treats active duty Soldiers, family members and retirees presenting with psychological health adjustment issues through Intensive outpatient programs with a goal of reducing PTSD symptoms and affective disorders.

(20) Psychological Health Telehealth: Provides standardized, evidence based services virtually to Active Duty, Guard, and Reserve Soldiers and their Families

(21) Social Work. Services: Provides treatment for BH and Family Advocacy issues at Medical Treatment Facilities.

(22) Warrior Resiliency Program: Focuses on the prevention and treatment of combat and deployment stressors impacting on Warriors and Families.

(23) Integration of behavioral health into the Integrated Disability Evaluation System: leverages BH providers to alleviate back log of MEBs/NARSUMs.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Rick D. West follows:]

PTSD

Question 3: What are the long-term care options for Active Duty, the Reserve Components and their families who are healing from combat related mental health illnesses?

Answer: There are a number of health care and support resources that are available for Active and Reserve Component Service Members and their families for deployment-related psychological health conditions. For active duty Service Members, mental health services are available through the Military Treatment Facilities worldwide or through the TRICARE network that, together, make up the Military Health System.

The Behavioral Health Integration Program in the Medical Home Port is a new program that is actively being implemented across 69 Navy sites as required by instruction. This program integrates behavioral health providers in the primary care setting to address the unmet needs of Service Members and their families, remove the stigma from seeking mental health care, recapture costs from the private sector, and fortify resilience in the patient population as well as the medical staff.

FOCUS (Families OverComing Under Stress) is a family-centered resiliency psychological health program that uses evidence-based interventions to enhance understanding of psychological health and developmental outcomes for highly stressed children and families. Notably, program participation has resulted in statistically significant increases in family and child positive coping skills and significant reductions in parent and child distress over time. In FY11, FOCUS implemented telemental health applications through a virtual reality version of the program for remote and isolated families, as well as a web-based enhanced interactive application of the program. Additional adaptations include FOCUS for couples, FOCUS for Wounded Warriors, and FOCUS for early childhood interventions.

There are also specialty services that are designed to deliver a higher intensity of care for traumatic stress injuries. These include the National Intrepid Center of Excellence (NICoE) and the Overcoming Adversity and Stress Injury Support (OASIS) program With the increasing attention over the last several years to the "invisible injuries" of war, there has been a tremendous growth of support programs addressing the psychological health needs of Service Members and their families. One online military resource, Afterdeployment.org, offers information and self-assessment tools for a number of psychological health conditions for Active, Reserve members and their families; all of which can be accessed from the privacy of their own homes.

The Reserve Psychological Health Outreach Program (PHOP) serves both the Marine Corps Reserve and the Navy Reserve and improves the overall psychological health of reservists and families. It addresses the gap in care for Reservists who are at risk for unidentified stress injuries. PHOP provides psychological health outreach and education/training, builds relationships with psychological health resources in communities in order to refer Reservists and their families to resources and support services, and resource a 24/7 information line for unit leaders or reservists and their families to obtain information about local resources for issues related to employment, finances, psychological health, family support, and child care.

The transition from active duty to veteran status can present a number of challenges to the continuity of care for psychological health conditions. "inTransition" is a DoD program that was specifically designed to address these care transitions and help prevent individuals from falling through the cracks. This program, accessible by phone, employs the use of behavioral health "coaches" to assist Service Members make the care transition from one health system to the next.

For Service Members, Veterans, family members, support persons, or providers who need help navigating the system of care, understanding help resources, or who desire more information about psychological health conditions, the Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury (DCoE) Outreach Center is accessible 24/7 by phone, email, or live-chat to assist with these needs. An additional resource, Military OneSource, offers a broad range of help and support for active duty Service Members and their families.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

PTSD

Question 4: What are the long-term care options for Active Duty, the Reserve Components and their families who are healing from combat related mental health illnesses?

Answer: The Marine's primary care manager and consulting mental health specialist are the key to developing a treatment plan that is individualized to the specific Marine and their family. This patient centered process, which is being strengthened with efforts to institute Marine Centered Medical Home in concert with Navy Medicine throughout the Marine Corps, will ensure that the right care at the right time is being provided to the Marine and their family over the long-term. Supporting the patient's needs are a spectrum of programs that can address the Marine's specific requirements at that specific time in the treatment course.

While on active duty, a Marine and his family are eligible for a full spectrum of care through the TRICARE system. Upon separation from active duty, Marines are eligible for care through the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Continued Health Care Benefit Program.

Retired (active and Reserve drawing retirement pay) Marines and their families are eligible for TRICARE, and may also be eligible for care from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

After separation, Reserve Marines who served in a contingency operation are eligible for the Transition Assistance Management Program and 180 days of additional TRICARE coverage. They then may be eligible to purchase TRICARE Reserve Select or the Continued Health Care Benefit Program. Reservists with service-connected medical conditions may be eligible for care from the VA.

At the Marine Corps level, Wounded Warrior Regiment and Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Marine and Family Programs Division provide capabilities to address mental health needs. Navy Medicine in support of the Marine Corps provides a variety of programs through its Wounded, Ill, and Injured division and the Department of Defense has additional programs through the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Force Health Protection and Readiness, Psychological Health Strategic Operations Division. The Defense Center of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury has the mission of improving the lives of our nation's service members, families and veterans by advancing excellence in psychological health and traumatic brain injury prevention and care. After separation from military service, warm hand-offs to the VA continue to be strengthened and improved allowing a Marine and their family to transition between DOD and VA care without interruption of care.

A Marine centered system exists to address immediate mental health needs, develop a long-term individualized treatment plan, supported by programs across DOD that meet that individual's specific requirements, addresses transition to the VA system without interruption of care, and the programs have continuous performance improvement and research components leading to advances in immediate and long-term care options available to Marines and their families while on Active Duty, in the Reserves, or in the VA system.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

PTSD

Question 5 : How many military servicemembers and their dependents have been diagnosed with PTSD in the last year? How many have been diagnosed with other mental illnesses? Provide synopsis on historical trends of PTSD cases over last 5 years.

Answer: In calendar year 2011, there were 1,311 new cases of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) diagnosed in Active Duty Airmen, which includes deployment and non- deployment related cases. When looking at deployment-related cases, for the latest one year period of data available (2" quarter 2010 — 2" quarter 2011), there were 510 new cases of PTSD diagnosed within 6 months of redeployment. PTSD diagnosis is three times more likely in Active Duty Airmen than in the Reserve Component Airmen. Historically, rates of mental illness in military family members are at or below rates in the civilian community, and we are happy to retrieve this data from health records, but it will require a couple of weeks to accomplish. Also, rates of other mental health diagnoses such as depression and anxiety disorders for Active Duty Airmen are available but also tend to be lower than those in family members and the civilian community.

The rate of diagnosis for PTSD has been slowly increasing over time, though the base rate for the Air Force remains very low. In 2010, the rate was approximately 3.5 per 1,000, which is similar to an estimated United States civilian PTSD rate of 3.6 per 1,000 in 2004 (National Institute of Mental Health). Although the number of new cases per year has been climbing, because most cases improve, overall prevalence remains under 0.8 percent. Three- quarters of PTSD cases diagnosed in Airmen have not required a Medical Evaluation Board and these Airmen have remained on Active Duty.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

PTSD

Question 6: How many military servicemembers and their dependents have been diagnosed with PTSD in the last year? How many have been diagnosed with other mental illnesses? Provide synopsis on historical trends of PTSD cases over last 5 years.

Answer: In Fiscal Year 2011, 12,878 Active Duty Army Soldiers were diagnosed with PTSD and 197,405 Active Duty Army Soldiers were diagnosed with at least one behavioral health (BH) disorder during active service in the Direct Care System (6.5% diagnosed with PTSD). Service in a combat zone is a risk factor for most, if not all, of the BH disorders of interest.

The Army expects the number of new PTSD cases to be related to the number of exposed troops, the number of deployments and the overall exposure to combat.

Additionally, last Fiscal Year 2011 there were 982 Active Duty Family Members diagnosed with PTSD and 112,332 Active Duty Family Members diagnosed with at least one BH disorder in the Direct Care System (0.9% diagnosed with PTSD).

There was an increase in diagnosis of PTSD in Active Duty (AD) Soldiers and Active Duty Family Members (ADFM) since 2007. Please see below historical trends:

Active Duty

2007-7,415
2008-10,849 (+3,434 from 2007)
2009-10,664 (- 185 from 2008)
2010-10,666 (+2 from 2009)
2011-10,774 (+108 from 2010)

ADFM

2007- 711
2008- 663 (- 48 from 2007)
2009- 803 (+140 from 2008)
2010- 853 (+50 from 2009)
2011- 982 (+129 from 2010)

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Rick D. West follows:]

PTSD

Question 7: How many military servicemembers and their dependents have been diagnosed with PTSD in the last year? How many have been diagnosed with other mental illnesses? Provide synopsis on historical trends of PTSD cases over last 5 years.

Answer:

- In CY 2011, there were 1,447 new cases of PTSD among Active Duty (AD) Navy Service members, and 176 new cases of PTSD among AD Family Members.
- In CY 2011, there were 5,162 new cases of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) among AD Navy Service members, and 3,284 new cases of MDD among AD Family Members.
- In CY 2011, there were 3,560 new cases of Alcohol/Substance Abuse and Dependence among AD Navy Service members, and 405 new cases of Alcohol/Substance Abuse and Dependence among AD Family Members.
- See Table 1 for 2007-11 data on PTSD trends:

Table 1: Incident (new) cases of PTSD for USN AD and AD Family Members, CY 2007-2011

	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Incident (new) Cases					
AD	1,173	1,217	1,392	1,407	1,447
AD Family Members	145	135	160	182	176

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

PTSD

Question 8: How many military service members and their dependents have been diagnosed with PTSD in the last year? How many have been diagnosed with other mental illnesses? Provide synopsis on historical trends of PTSD cases over last 5 years.

Answer: The Navy Marine Corps Public Health Center reported that 2,063 Active Duty Marines were diagnosed with PTSD in calendar year 2011.

The Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center provided a report in Nov 2010 that reported 5,127 Marines diagnosed with a mental health condition during calendar year 2009 and 2,398 in the first 6 months of calendar year 2010.

For PTSD over the last five years: 1,758 cases in 2007, 2,101 cases in 2008, 1,869 cases in 2009, no complete year data in 2010, and 2,063 cases in 2011.

The Marine Corps does not actively track dependent statistics.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

PTSD

Question 9: What programs are in place to support dependent children of servicemembers who are diagnosed with PTSD?

Answer: A variety of programs provide support for the mental health needs of spouses and dependent children. Each installation has a Family Advocacy Program, which provides outreach and prevention services to families. One novel Family Advocacy Program approach is the New Parent Support Program, which provides support and guidance in the home to parents screened as high risk for family maltreatment. Educational and Development Intervention Services are provided by a child psychologist for special education children in Department of Defense schools. Other programs provide education on common family issues like good parenting, couples communication, or redeployment integration. Counseling for families is also available. Military OneSource is a Department of Defense program using a civilian network that provides face-to-face, telephonic, or online counseling/ consultation to service members and families for up to twelve sessions. Also, Office of the Secretary of Defense-funded Military and Family Life Consultants and Child and Youth Behavioral consultants offer confidential, nonmedical, short-term counseling services, which address issues common in military families such as deployment stresses and relocation. Family members not able to be seen at military medical treatment facilities have access to services through community TRICARE providers. TRICARE network providers offer an array of services from individual counseling and group therapy, to inpatient behavioral health care. However, these services vary significantly from location to location. This is due to a nationwide shortage of doctoral level child and adolescent psychiatrists and psychologists.

Several programs provide information and referral services to Air Reserve Component families. The Yellow Ribbon Program conducts pre- and post-deployment events for deployers and their families. The Air Force Reserve Command employs three regional teams to locate resources and provide case facilitation for Air Force Reserve members and their families for psychological health issues, including deployment-related stress. The Air National Guard assigns a mental health professional as a "Director of Psychological Health" to each of its wings to provide education on deployment-related stress. This individual is available to answer any questions the Air National Guard member or family member may have related to psychological health related questions or resource availability.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

PTSD

Question 10: What programs are in place to support dependent children of servicemembers who are diagnosed with PTSD?

Answer: The Army cares about the emotional well-being of its dependent children. Although no programs exclusively address the impact of service members' PTSD on children, the programs for children address all behavioral health issues, including PTSD. One such program is School Behavioral Health (SBH). The SBH program provides comprehensive behavioral health (BH) services to support military children, their Families, and the Army Community in schools. The program utilizes a Public Health Model, providing a continuum of care from prevention through early intervention to BH treatment, to include PTSD. The overarching goal is to facilitate access to care by embedding BH within the school setting, and to provide state of the art prevention, evaluation, and treatment through standardization of school BH services and programs The SBH program is a part of the Army's Comprehensive Behavioral Health System of Care Campaign Plan.

Services are directed at improving student academic achievement, maximizing wellness and resilience of Army Children and Families, and ultimately promoting optimal military readiness.

The SBH program provides direct and non-direct clinical services in the schools. A full array of BH services are provided with BH staff fully integrated within the school and community. Again, care is provided along a continuum, from prevention and health promotion to intensive BH intervention.

Non-direct care services emphasize prevention and resiliency building through educational programs available to students, Families, and the community promoting "help-seeking behavior", reducing stigma, optimizing resiliency and well-being, and providing support and coping strategies for dealing with deployment and other military stressors.

Direct care programs include screening, early intervention, evaluation, and treatment. Early intervention strategies include a variety of programs focused on adjustment issues and coping with deployment and other military stressors. More intensive interventions include counseling, psychological interventions, and medication management for children and Families as needed based on a thorough evaluation. Services may include individual, group, and/or family treatments. The goal is reduction/elimination of psychological symptoms and improved academic and behavioral functioning. Recognition of the unique stressors of the military lifestyle guide most clinical practices.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Rick D. West follows:]

PTSD

Question 11: What programs are in place to support dependent children of servicemembers who are diagnosed with PTSD?

Answer: Dependent children of Service members who have been diagnosed with PTSD are able to receive treatment from providers who have received specialty training to treat children, adolescents, and their families. Some treatment facilities have Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health Care clinics, whereas the majority of treatment facilities typically have individual specialists assigned to the facility.

Treatment is available in outpatient, partial hospitalization (adolescents), and inpatient settings (only in civilian facilities) and setting choice depends on the severity of the symptoms of PTSD. As previously discussed in question 1, Project FOCUS is another resource available to support dependent children diagnosed with PTSD.

Lastly, there are other non-medical programs, such as Fleet and Family Support Services, and military and family life counselors embedded within Child and Youth Programs, providing support for dependent children and spouses

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

PTSD

Question 12: What programs are in place to support dependent children of service members who are diagnosed with PTSD?

Answer: While not specifically creating programs for children of Marines diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), the Marine Corps is anticipating an increase in a need for services due to post deployment stressors and family reunification. The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is implementing standardized, evidenced-based practices that have shown true success in supporting children.

The Marine Corps has adopted the Nurturing Parenting Programs for Military Families curriculum for the New Parent Support Program (NPSP). This evidence-based prevention curriculum is designed specifically for military families and has been shown to improve nurturing and parenting skills of parents in the military with children ages birth to five years old. In April we will begin training our New Parent Support home visitors and will stress Nurturing Parenting practices and issues related to military families including deployment, staying in touch, PTSD, and re-unification.

Additionally, the Marine Corps will enhance its training for its FAP and General Counseling clinicians including training in Cognitive Processing Therapy, a DoD recognized treatment for PTSD, and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which is designed to help children and their parents after a trauma or traumatic grief due to loss. The Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) program and Child-Adult Relationship Enhancement pilot study have shown to be effective in reducing marital stress and maternal depression with the parents. PCIT has shown to reduce attention deficit and behavior disorders in children and has recently incorporated research to see if it can reduce PTSD symptoms. The Marine Corps began this study in September 2011.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

REVIEW OF TRANSITION PROGRAMS

Question 13: There is a huge issue with unemployment rate for younger troops (ages of 18-24) in the Reserve Component who recently returned from the combat. What is unemployment rate for this segment of troops?

Answer: Unfortunately, the Army does not have access to unemployment rates for RC Soldiers by age demographic. The Army tracks unemployment rates in three ways: 1) the Department of Labor's (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2) unemployment Compensation (UCX) applications received and approved, and 3) amount of Army funding transferred to reimburse states. The DOL BLS report includes all veterans who have served at any time since September 11, 2001.

Information we received in a recent BLS report indicated that for January 2012 the unemployment rate for Post 9/11 Veterans was 21% for those who were 20 to 24 years old and 11% for those who were 25 to 34 years old. During that same month, the national rate of unemployment was 14% for 20 to 24 year olds and 10% for 25 to 34 year olds.

The Army has been working directly with DOL and their Unemployment Insurance (UI) team in an attempt to gain access to electronic data to better track all aspects of our unemployed population.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Ranking Member Congressman Bishop for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

REVIEW OF TRANSITION PROGRAMS

Question 14: The projected force reduction will probably exacerbate this particular issue. I understand that Army Career & Alumni Program (ACAP) has been under review to enhance the support for Active Duty Soldiers. For Reserve Component Soldiers, what programs are available during the post-deployment phase and after the transition to civilian life to support their employment situation?

Answer: The Army Career & Alumni Program (ACAP) offers the same services to Reserve Component (RC) Soldiers transitioning from active duty as Active Duty Soldiers leaving active duty. All Soldiers are eligible to receive transition assistance for up to 180 days after transitioning from active duty; retiring Soldiers are eligible for transition services for life. RC Soldiers conduct pre-separation counseling at the demobilization site as part of their post-deployment out-processing. Before 14 January 2012, follow-on services were primarily available for those RC Soldiers near an ACAP center location. On 15 January 2012, the new ACAP 24/7 call center opened offering one-on-one counseling with virtually the same capabilities and services as those offered in a face to face setting.

In compliance with the VOW to Hire Heroes Act of 2011, the Army is ensuring that all required AD and RC Soldiers are participating in the mandatory Transition Assistance Program.

The Employer Partnership of the Armed Forces (EPAF) is another program that Army uses to help support all Soldiers and Veterans realize their employment goals. The EPAF provides employers direct access to the skilled and experienced talent pool of Military veterans, Active Duty Soldiers preparing to separate, and members of the Reserve and National Guard, and their Families. A key capability is Program Support Managers (PSMs) who have both military and industry experience. Through relationships with corporate America they render direct assistance to both Soldiers and employers; matching capability with opportunity.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Question 1: As the Army moves to increased dwell time between deployments, what Family programs do you believe are the most important- the "must funds" for Soldiers and their Families; and is there sufficient funding requested in the FY 2013 budget to pay for those programs?

Answer: The Soldier and Family support programs that we requested funding for in FY13 are all important and considered must funds. Our FY13 budget request funds Army Family Programs at a level that will provide Soldiers and Families a quality of life commensurate with the quality of their service.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Question 2: The rationale for creating Installation Management Command was to provide standardized, common level services at each Army installation. With reduced funding, coupled with very different requirements at each installation and funding "firewalls;"

Answer: Common Levels of Support (CLS) were developed in response to an imperative to provide consistent, quality support across all installations to an established standard, within funding constraints and was as a key tenant in standing up the Installation Management Command (IMCOM).With funding and manning levels being reduced now and in the out years, the Army has provided maximum latitude to the local Senior and Garrison commanders to assess needs and to cross-level funding within the policy and fiscal constraints established by statute.

The Army remains committed to protecting life, health, and safety, Army Force Generation Model (ARFORGEN), and critical Family Support Programs outlined in the Army Family Covenant in order to ensure that Soldiers and Families enjoy a quality of life commensurate with the quality of their service. Obviously, there will be funding challenges which will force us to make difficult choices, but these three areas remain a priority for the Secretary, the CSA and me, as well as the Army Staff, and IMCOM will continue to support these as well.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Question 3: Secretary McHugh announced in August of last year that the Army was cutting over 4,000 civilian authorizations to Installation Management Command. For the past 10 years, many installations replaced Soldiers with civilians/contractors to ensure deploying units were fully manned and trained. I now understand the Army is reverting to Soldiers performing some of these tasks under the rationale that it is relevant to their military skills. While, for example, I don't have an issue with a Military Policeman performing law enforcement functions on an installation - that is related to his/her military skills, can you discuss in detail:

Answer: The Assistant Secretary of the Army recently issued a policy prohibiting using Soldiers outside their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) to perform tasks that civilians or contractors can perform at lower cost without adversely affecting unit readiness. Using Soldiers outside their MOS is bad for morale, retention and impairs the abilities of Soldiers to be fully trained and qualified in their MOS and be competitive for promotion. Additionally, it is beneficial to unit readiness for Soldiers to train together in their unit and not be diverted to installation or garrison tasks. Soldiers are not a "free" source of labor for any task that can be performed by civilian employees or contractors. Accordingly, under this policy and that of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, any use of Soldiers as Borrowed Military Manpower outside of their units to replace tasks that civilian employees or contractors perform requires a Cost Benefit Analysis CBA) using the fully burdened costs reflecting the substantial investment in military recruitment, training and retention of an all volunteer force in Directive Type Memorandum 09-007. The only exception to this CBA is when Soldiers perform duties aligned with their MOS (e.g., MP performing access control or Cooks working in dining facility) and their unit is part of a rotation base. For instance, under these policies, Military Police units may perform the access control function as part of their law enforcement duties where there are sufficient clusters to provide a rotation base for needed operational capability.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Moran for Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force James A. Roy follows:]

Military Family Life Consultants

Our service members have shouldered tremendous pressures associated with multiple deployments, combat-related injuries and stress, and pressures on finances and family life that have impacted the military quality of life. History has also shown that many of our military personnel will experience a delayed onset of combat-related stress and other post-deployment pressures.

Question: As the senior enlisted advisors in each of your services, do you anticipate the continued need for military assistance programs and family life services, such as the Military Family Life Consultant (MFLC) Program, as we begin to draw down our troop presence in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Answer: Demand for military assistance programs such as Military Family Life Consultants (MFLCs) for both adult and child issues increase each year with requests for consultation on marital/relationship issues, job stress, and family dynamics The Air Force currently has 221 MFLC positions located across the Air Force, but we continuously receive requests for addition positions and surge support.

Along with associated support provided through other Department of Defense contracted services such as the Military One Source telephonic and face to face counseling, MFLCs continue to provide essential family life services. There is a continuous need for these programs as our Airmen and families face continued challenges from deployments, an unstable economy, and demands associated with the military drawdown. Military assistance programs and family life services offer an increasingly popular, less stigmatizing, non-medical alternative for minor situations when formal mental health care is not required.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Moran for Sergeant Major of the Army Raymond F. Chandler III follows:]

Military Family Life Consultants

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Question: As the senior enlisted advisors in each of your services, do you anticipate the continued need for military assistance programs and family life services, such as the Military Family Life Consultant (MFLC) Program, as we begin to draw down our troop presence in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Answer: Yes. As we reunite Soldiers with their Families by reducing our presence in Iraq and Afghanistan, providing them with a quality of life commensurate with their service will be as important as ever. Although we will have fewer deployed troops, the cumulative effects of a decade of war will continue into the future. We will not waver in our commitment to Soldiers, Families, Wounded Warriors, and Survivors of the Fallen, regardless of their component or geographic location.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Moran for Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy Rick D. West follows:]

Our service members have shouldered tremendous pressures associated with multiple deployments, combat-related injuries and stress, and pressures on finances and family life that have impacted the military quality of life. History has also shown that many of our military personnel will experience a delayed onset of combat-related stress and other post-deployment pressures.

Question: As the senior enlisted advisors in each of your services, do you anticipate the continued need for military assistance programs and family life services, such as the Military Family Life Consultant (MFLC) Program, as we begin to draw down our troop presence in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Answer: Yes. As an expeditionary force, Navy will continue to deploy and operate forward. Sailors and their families will experience stress resulting from deployments and other pressures of the military lifestyle and the reintegration process may take time. We anticipate the need for continued, robust military assistance programs and family life services. Additionally, we may also see demand for support services due to delayed onset of combat-related stress and other post-deployment pressures.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Moran for Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Micheal P. Barrett follows:]

Our service members have shouldered tremendous pressures associated with multiple deployments, combat-related injuries and stress, and pressures on finances and family life that have impacted the military quality of life. History has also shown that many of our military personnel will experience a delayed onset of combat-related stress and other post-deployment pressures.

Question: As the senior enlisted advisors in each of your services, do you anticipate the continued need for military assistance programs and family life services, such as the Military Family Life Consultant (MFLC) Program, as we begin to draw down our troop presence in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Answer: The Marine Corps anticipates an increase of Behavioral Health issues due to the delayed onset of symptoms and challenges faced by Marines and their families after a decade of war. The sustainment of military assistance programs to include the Military Family Life Consultants is of great importance because they assist Marines with new the challenges of reintegrating with families and communities after many years of war as well as the demands of Marine Corps life. These programs contribute to quality of life improvements as well as personal and unit readiness.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 2012.

PACIFIC COMMAND/KOREA—PACOM COMMANDER AND U.S. FORCES KOREA

WITNESSES

ADMIRAL SAMUEL J. LOCKLEAR, III, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND

GENERAL JAMES D. THURMAN, COMMANDER, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND, COMMANDER, UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA COMBINED FORCES COMMAND, AND COMMANDER, UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA

CHAIRMAN OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. CULBERSON. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs will come to order.

It is a privilege to welcome you all here today to our fiscal year 2013 force posture and military construction request for the U.S. Pacific Command and the U.S. Forces Korea. Our Nation has an increasing interest in the Pacific region. It has always been vitally important to United States interests and those of our allies, especially important now in light of the increasing aggressiveness of the Chinese towards our friends in the Pacific, our long-time allies in Korea and Japan to whom we are so devoted and so grateful for the friendship of the Japanese people and the Korean people, of our allies and friends in the Philippines and throughout the Pacific region, and the importance of keeping those sea lanes of commerce open for our allies, for world commerce.

It is especially important today that we are here today to talk about the Asia Pacific region. The President has recognized the growing importance of the Pacific to the United States and to our allies by recommending that we, as a Nation, pivot our forces to focus more on the Pacific. And maintaining our friendship, our partnerships with Korea and Japan and all of our allies is especially crucial to maintaining the regional security in the Pacific.

We are also, as a Nation, deeply grateful to the Japanese and Korean people for their investment that they and their taxpayers have made with their dollars, with their hearts and their support and friendship for our troops. It is really important, and we recognize it with immense gratitude.

We have with us here today, as more members come in, we will be recognizing them, but I want to be sure to recognize our ranking member, Mr. Bishop, for any remarks he would like to make.

RANKING MEMBER OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much for yielding, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, let me first say congratulations on becoming PACOM commander, and I wish you nothing but good luck on this tour.

General Thurman, I am glad to have you here as well this morning and want to thank you for hosting our subcommittee staff a few weeks ago in Korea. I know your time is valuable, so I just want to say thank you for your kind hospitality to them.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, Admiral Locklear's plate is pretty full. For example, the relocation of the Marines has hit some roadblocks in being renegotiated. In addition, we are in the process of repositioning our forces, General Thurman, in Korea.

Probably the biggest item on your plate is rebalancing forces towards the Asia-Pacific region. I believe that this is the right move by the administration and the Department of Defense because roughly, $5.2 trillion in commerce flows through the South China Sea, and much of it belongs to the United States. I think that the United States must maintain its ability to project power in areas which our access and freedom to operate are challenged by potential adversaries.

Further, I also believe that rebalancing our forces to the Asia-Pacific region will deter those potential adversaries and prevent them from achieving their objectives and probably, most importantly, will keep us from going to another war.

Admiral and General, as you can see, we have some pretty important issues to cover. I want to thank you both for being here today and I look forward to your testimony.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Bishop.

It is a privilege to welcome you both here today, Admiral Locklear, making your first appearance before the subcommittee. We are very, very grateful to you for your 35 years of service, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1977 and for your work as the Commander of the Third Fleet and U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, executive assistant to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and congratulations as well for your appointment as Commander of Pacific Forces in March of 2012.

I also am very grateful to you, General Thurman, for your service to the Nation. I am delighted to have you here today, sir, as the Commander of the U.S. Forces Korea, the Combined Forces Command there for the United Nations as well, of course, and also making your a first appearance before our subcommittee as Commander of U.S. Forces Korea and those of the United Nations.

You also have had significant Army and Joint Staff experience, including Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy and Allied Forces for Southern Europe's Regional Command South in Italy. I see that you earned your commission through ROTC at East Central Oklahoma University and are a native of Marietta.

We are deeply grateful to you both for your service. Thank you for being here. Of course, your written statements will be entered into the record and we would welcome your summarization of your remarks.

We would be glad to begin with Admiral Locklear. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL LOCKLEAR, III

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, Congressman Bishop and members of the committee. I really appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the military construction needs and initiatives in the United States Pacific Command.

I would first like to thank Congress for funding the military construction accounts in the past, which have improved U.S. Pacific Command's readiness and our quality of life for our service members who are deployed. I would also like to thank the committee for your interest in the Asia Pacific region. I recommend that members of this committee continue to visit Pacific Command (PACOM) and to meet with its leadership. This sends a very powerful message and it demonstrates to all of those around the U.S. commitment to the Asia-Pacific. I also hope that you include time in your schedules to visit our headquarters in Hawaii so that I can brief you on the region's security issues. You are always welcome in Hawaii and we appreciate you coming.

PACOM's area of responsibility covers half the planet. The size of this mission area requires a strategy of forward deployed forces and enhanced rotational presence that are essential to security and deterrence throughout the region. And MILCON is the key to this forward presence.

Natural disasters likes floods and tsunamis are regular occurrences. Forward presence allows our forces to rapidly provide much needed humanitarian aid and assistance throughout the region. Military construction also facilitates the strategic flexibility, our crisis response capability and deterrence required to fulfill commitments to our very important regional allies as well to underwrite the security for the entire Asia Pacific region.

Specifically, MILCON provides necessary facilities for new weapons systems, it supports increases in force efficiency and effectiveness, it offers warfighters and their families quality of life improvements, and it renovates facilities that, unfortunately, get beyond their useful lives.

Now, the growing significance of the Asia Pacific highlights the importance of MILCON funding and supporting forward presence. That presence is currently concentrated in Northeast Asia due to the extensive U.S. basing facilities and access agreements that exist in Japan and South Korea. Thus, the focus of our current MILCON requirements remains in this sub-region.

With MILCON funds, our intent is to enhance our capacity to support our allies and our partners, to maintain a ready force that meets our Nation's commitment to the region, and also as a deterrent to those who would challenge our freedom of action or coerce our allies and partners.

In closing, I would like to again thank the committee for the strong support you provide to the men and women of the United States military. With your advocacy, this all-volunteer force remains extremely well-trained, well-equipped and one of the most impressive forces I have seen in my 40 years in the military. Our retention and recruiting rates continue to be high, which, in no small measure, is a reflection of the infrastructure and the quality of life initiatives you and the American people continue to support.

So on behalf of the 330,000 American men and women of U.S. Pacific Command, please accept our sincere appreciation for the work that you do for our great Nation.

I look forward to your questions, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Admiral Locklear, thank you very much, sir.

[The information follows:]

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Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, III
Commander, U.S. Pacific Command

Adm. Locklear is a 1977 graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

His career as a surface warfare officer includes assignments aboard USS *William V. Pratt* (DDG 44), USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70), USS *Callaghan* (DDG 994), and USS *Truxtun* (CG 35), culminating in command of USS *Leftwich* (DD 984). Subsequent command assignments include commander, Destroyer Squadron Two; commander, *Nimitz* Strike Group; commander, U.S. 3rd Fleet; and commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe, U.S. Naval Forces Africa, and Allied Joint Force Command Naples.

Ashore, he served as executive assistant to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations; the 78th commandant of Midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; director, Assessment Division (OPNAV N81); director, Programming Division (OPNAV N80); and, as director, Navy Staff.

He is a 1992 graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and holds a master's degree in Public Administration from the George Washington University.

Locklear is the commander, U.S. Pacific Command, Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii.

His personal decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal with one gold star, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with four gold stars, Bronze Star Medal, and numerous individual, campaign and unit awards.

Updated: 12 March 2012

STATEMENT OF
ADMIRAL SAMUEL J. LOCKLEAR, III, U.S. NAVY
COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON) SUBCOMMITTEE
ON U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND MILCON
29 MARCH 2012

Introduction

Chairman Culberson, Mr. Bishop, Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the military construction (MILCON) needs within the Asia-Pacific region and United States Pacific Command's (USPACOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR). I look forward to providing my assessment of the strategic environment in the Asia-Pacific Region. The President has directed his national security team to make America's "presence and mission in the Asia Pacific a top priority." The testimony that follows will highlight the opportunities we seek to illuminate and address the challenges we must overcome to sustain U.S. leadership in this critical area of the world.

Strategic Environment in the Asia Pacific

The security of the USPACOM AOR is a vital national interest of the U.S.—a fact underscored by the President's hosting of last year's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders meeting. The region contains the world's three largest economies and supports over $10 trillion of annual bi-lateral merchandise trade, including more than $1 trillion of U.S. commerce.

The Asia Pacific also hosts the world's largest populations and largest militaries, and includes three nuclear armed states (excluding the U.S.) as well as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which aspires to be a nuclear power. While the Asia Pacific has remained relatively peaceful and stable for the past six decades, myriad challenges to its future security will try U.S. resolve, raise the magnitude of our relationships with our five treaty allies and many strategic partners, and test USPACOM as a principle guarantor of security in the region.

Multiple security challenges confront the U.S. across this region, including:

- Defense of the homeland, U.S. territories and compact states in the Pacific.
- Strengthening alliances and partnerships and the need to continuously manage and optimize U.S. alliances and regional partnerships. In particular focusing on the advancement of the relationship with India.
- China's military modernization and its active development of capabilities in the cyber and space domains. Such recent shifts in capability create uncertainty among China's regional neighbors regarding its current and long-term intentions.
- Three nuclear armed states, including Russia, China, and India, combined with North Korea's nuclear aspirations and the regional threat of WMD proliferation.
- Numerous transnational threats, ranging from proliferation, trafficking of narcotics and persons to piracy and the persistent reoccurrence of natural and manmade disasters
- Challenges to freedom of access to, and security within, maritime and air domains, and space and cyberspace, by both state and non-state actors.

By contrast, the Asia Pacific also affords immense opportunities. Reinforcing already strong ally and partner associations, the potential for improving the cooperative and constructive security environment in the region is high. Such cooperative engagement activities leverage USPACOM posture and presence and contribute to advancing military self-sufficiency and security contributions by our partners in the region.

MILCON enables the strategic flexibility, crisis response, and deterrence required to fulfill commitments to regional U.S. Allies and enhances security for the entire Asia Pacific. Specifically, MILCON provides necessary facilities for new weapon systems and supports the Services' efforts to become even more efficient and effective. MILCON also provides warfighters and their families quality-of-life facilities and renovates existing facilities that are beyond their useful lives.

The current focus of USPACOM MILCON requirements remains in Northeast Asia. This is due to extensive basing and access in Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK). It should be noted, however, that USPACOM's input to the most recent Global Posture Review identified a need to redistribute postured forces closer to Southeast Asia and South Asia, in order to more efficiently meet the force presence and response demands of those Asia-Pacific sub-regions. This testimony provides a brief update on the status of USPACOM FY2012 MILCON as found in the recently passed budget. It also describes highlights of the FY2013 program, including details on the Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) and ROK Transformation. Finally, an overview of sustainment projects intended to improve readiness and quality of life at various installations that support USPACOM operations is submitted.

Fiscal Year 2012 MILCON

MILCON is an important enabler of ready forces in the Pacific. Because of this Subcommittee's support in the past, the USPACOM MILCON program continues to meet transformation, operational readiness, and quality-of-life requirements. The Service Components are aggressively executing the MILCON budget provided in FY2012 and have awarded or submitted for bid over $1 billion to date. MILCON has enabled significant capability enhancements, such as transforming Guam into the hub for Air Force strike and refueling assets in the Asia Pacific and improving facilities for the bed down of the MV-22, Joint Strike Fighter, transiting carriers and fuel and logistics support capabilities.

Fiscal Year 2013 MILCON

For FY2013 MILCON, USPACOM will request funding for facilities and infrastructure to directly support U.S. military forces and their families. MILCON requests in the USPACOM AOR are categorized into three broad areas:

- Defense Policy Review Initiative
- ROK Transformation
- Sustainment

Defense Policy Review Initiative

Rapid response in the Asia-Pacific region hinges on flexibility and forward basing of military forces. Despite the continuance of discussions over unresolved elements of the Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI), the alliance remains strong and a powerful strategic asset in the region. It is important to note that of the 19 separate elements contained in DPRI, the vast majority are on track and progressing.

Guam. The National Defense Authorization Act 2012 restricts the use of all Government of Japan funding and any FY2012 funding for the Guam realignment until DoD provides additional details and plans to the Congress. The DOD is actively working with Congress to answer these requests. Despite these restrictions, the FY 2013 budget requests the second increment of funding for the North Ramp Parking project on Andersen Air Base which was authorized in FY 2010. The project is currently under construction and requires the next funding increment in FY2013 for completion.

ROK Transformation

The U.S.-ROK alliance remains strong and is critical to U.S. strategy and military force posture in Northeast Asia and the region. In addition, the Alliance is transforming to ensure it continues to effectively maintain stability and security on the Korean Peninsula while it matures as a contributor to regional security. USPACOM posture is also transforming in the ROK and entails multiple efforts. Projects for the Land Partnership Plan and the Yongsan Relocation Plan include moving U.S. troops out of downtown Seoul, returning the majority of Yongsan Army Garrison to the ROK government, and consolidating U.S. personnel into two primary hubs south of Seoul. This effort sustains a strong U.S. combat presence on the Peninsula while reducing force presence in major urban centers. This realignment is funded largely by the ROK.

Sustainment MILCON: Readiness

In addition to the MILCON required to implement transformation initiatives in the Pacific, USPACOM Service Components continue efforts to sustain readiness at their major installations—those facilities with a military-civilian population of more than 2,500 personnel. In order to execute this initiative, Service Components in the Pacific seek a total of $929 million for FY2013. The items included below are the significant MILCON requests for this fiscal year.

U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC). USARPAC encompasses 10 major installations throughout the USPACOM AOR, to include locations in Alaska, Hawaii, ROK, and Japan. It seeks $188.3 million for FY2013 readiness related MILCON programs which will help ensure USARPAC soldiers are ready to conduct full spectrum operations. Amongst other projects, USARPAC is requesting $29 million to construct an automated Infantry Platoon Battle Course at the Pohakuloa Training Area in Hawaii. Separate from ROK transformation, they are asking for $45 million to build a company operations facility in Camp Humphreys Korea to bed down a Chemical Company. In addition, these soldiers require two Modified Record Fire Ranges at a cost of $18 million at Ft Wainwright and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska.

U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT). PACFLT operates five major naval facilities throughout the AOR and has operational forces postured at several installations on the West coast of the U.S. mainland that support USPACOM. PACFLT installations provide a critical forward presence for the world's largest fleet command and include the Japanese homeport of the only forward-deployed aircraft carrier. Readiness MILCON requirements total $395.3 million in FY2013, and are composed, in part, of $280 million for the second increment of the Explosive Handling Wharf at Bangor, Washington, to significantly improve the handling of strategic weapons systems. Additionally, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and Naval Base Coronado require $6.3 million and $2.5 million respectively to build flight simulator trainers for the new EA-18G Growler and the H-60

Sea Hawk. Projects supporting new weapons platforms include a $14.8 million Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (BAMS) unmanned aerial vehicle maintenance and training facility at Lemoore, California, and a $59.4 million LCS training facility in San Diego. Finally, a request for $1.7 million would fund an electrical system upgrade at Diego Garcia.

U.S. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF). Seven major PACAF installations are located in the region, encompassing Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Japan and Korea. Through this web of air bases PACAF provides USPACOM integrated expeditionary Air Force capabilities to conduct their vital peacetime and wartime missions. For the last several years the Air Force has invested heavily in Guam to make it the hub for strike and refueling assets in the Asia Pacific and a premier regional training center. In alignment with an Air Force wide decision to significantly reduce FY2013 MILCON funding, PACAF is not asking for additional projects this fiscal year. They will, however, continue with initiatives in the coming years.

U.S. Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC). MARFORPAC forces operate and deploy from nine major installations located in Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Japan. These installations are the launching point for forward deployed combat ready Marine forces both ashore and afloat. MARFORPAC expects MILCON projects supporting readiness to cost $253.7 million. Specific requirements include $29.3 million for a Security Operations Complex and an aircraft loading apron at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, $88.1 million for construction at Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to support the arrival of the MV-22, and finally, $97.3 million to construct a MV-22 hangar and staging area at Marine Corps Base Hawaii. MARFORPAC needs all of these projects to project and sustain U.S. combat power into the Pacific and maintain force readiness for global commitments outside of USPACOM.

Special Operations Command (SOCOM). Special Operations Forces play an important role in counter terrorism operations, theater security cooperation engagements with allies and partner nations, and numerous other important missions. In support of these roles, SOCOM is requesting $24.3 million for a waterfront operations facility in Hawaii.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). The breadth of the Pacific AOR magnifies the importance of providing and sustaining a sufficient forward-based logistics infrastructure. The services and material that DLA provides to the Pacific is a critical enabler. DLA requests $67.5 million in Guam for the installation of 15.7 miles of fuel lines to increase current capabilities at Andersen Air Force Base.

Sustainment MILCON: Quality of Life

Quality of Life for active duty soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and their dependents continues to be a primary focus and retention factor for these Americans serving overseas—often thousands of miles and many time zones away from family and loved ones. In FY2013, $777 million will ensure the Services can provide adequate housing, medical facilities, and schools for these men and women and their families.

Bachelor Housing. For FY2013, the Services request $265.3 million for five barracks projects. The Army requests $181 million for three new barracks projects in Hawaii. The Navy requests $76.1 million and $8.2 million for barracks in California and Japan respectively.

Family Housing. Utilizing Military Family Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) and MILCON, the Services have renovated and replaced antiquated housing throughout the USPACOM AOR. While MHPI has accelerated the pace of modernization at U.S. bases, Family Housing Construction is still required overseas in Japan, Korea, and other locations where privatization is not authorized.

In FY2013, USPACOM requests $149.7 million for family housing. Specifics for each Service are as follows: The Air Force seeks $79.6 million to improve homes at Misawa and Kadena Air Bases in Japan. The Navy requests $50.7 million to improve homes at Yokosuka and Atsugi, Naval Bases in Japan and in Guam. The Marines request $19.4 million to completely renovate homes and provide playgrounds at Iwakuni Air Station in Japan.

Medical Facilities. High quality medical facilities continue to be a USPACOM priority. In response, the Air Force requests $47.6 million for clinic additions at Kunsan and Osan Air Bases for FY2013.

Schools. A high-quality education for the children of our service members stationed in foreign countries prepares them for success in a dynamic, global environment; modern and well maintained facilities are critical to the education these children. Therefore, the Department of Defense Education Activity seeks $314.3 million for aging facilities in Japan and Korea. In Japan, the Services will replace schools at Kadena, Zukeran and Sasebo. In Korea, they will renovate the high school at Camp Zama and replace the elementary school at Osan Air Base.

Family Support and Recreation. Providing a variety of recreational and family support activities is important to USPACOM. However, there are no MILCON projects for FY2013.

Conclusion

USPACOM forces provide security throughout a vast and complex Asia-Pacific region and are engaged extensively across the AOR, enabled by supporting infrastructure that these MILCON investments seek to sustain and modernize. This Subcommittee's longstanding support for the first-rate facilities in use by the 330,000 men and women of USPACOM enable these forces to protect and defend the homeland while supporting U.S. interests throughout the Asia Pacific.

Mr. CULBERSON. We welcome your testimony as well General Thurman. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL THURMAN

General THURMAN. Chairman Culberson, Congressman Bishop and distinguished members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity this morning to update you on United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea. It is a great honor to lead the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines serving our country in the Republic of Korea, and I thank the members of this committee for their support for our warriors.

The relationship with South Korea is the finest military partnership I have experienced in my 37-year career. U.S. military presence in the Republic of Korea supports United States national interests and a key ally in the Northeast Asia region.

Since the United States and the Republic of Korea forged an alliance in battle over 60 years ago, the Republic of Korea has become a vibrant democracy, economic success and global security partner currently serving beside us in Afghanistan and off the Horn of Africa. Together, our militaries deter aggression and maintain stability on the Korean Peninsula. Our deterrent capability is based on United States and Republic of Korea's military readiness, and this is my primary focus. I have conducted a thorough review, including two combined exercises, and I have determined our forces remain ready to defend the peninsula. The ROK military is a modern, well-led, well-trained and professional ready force. It is also essential that we maintain United States force readiness at the highest level given our requirements to fight tonight.

However, the nature of the security challenges that our alliance faces are ever-changing. When Kim Jong-un became ruler of North Korea following his father's death, uncertainty on the peninsula increased. North Korea's recent announcement and intent to launch a satellite with a ballistic missile has increased tensions on the peninsula. Additionally, North Korean rhetoric protesting and denouncing the Nuclear Security Summit and alliance exercises indicated that Kim Jong-un is pursuing policies and strategies similar to those of his late father and grandfather.

For example, North Korea continues to adhere to its "military first" policy. They maintain the fourth largest conventional military force in the world, the world's largest special operations force, and significant long-range artillery capabilities. Over 70 percent of this combat power is arrayed within 90 miles of the Demilitarized Zone.

North Korea also continues to pursue asymmetric capabilities, especially in the areas of nuclear, missiles and cyber. As North Korea further develops these asymmetric capabilities, the nature of the security challenges facing our alliance will change.

In order to posture U.S. forces and the alliance to meet any future security challenges, we have undertaken three major transformation initiatives: Tour normalization; the Land Partnership Plan; and the Yongsan Relocation Plan. It is my assessment at this time that expanding tour normalization beyond our current authorization of 4,645 family members is unaffordable under the current construct. However, the two bilateral force relocation initiatives, the Land Partnership Plan, which relocates 2nd Infantry Division from north of Seoul to a consolidated footprint at Camp Humphrey, and the Yongsan Relocation Plan, which moves U.S. forces out of Seoul, are on track.

The expansion of Camp Humphreys to support the consolidation of U.S. forces in Korea is sized to accommodate the service members and accompanying families within the 4,645 authorized command sponsored positions. I continue to review these plans to ensure they are operationally focused, placing the right capabilities in the right places to meet our operational requirements.

There are four military construction projects in the Fiscal Year 2013 President's Budget Request that support our future force posture by modernizing and increasing our capabilities in the Ryeonytack area enduring hub. Osan and Kunsan Air Bases will both receive modernized and expanded medical facilities which improve the ability of these bases to meet their wartime requirements and provide quality modern medical care to their assigned military personnel. The replacement of a 29-year-old Osan elementary school is part of the Department of Defense Education Activity worldwide program to replace substandard schools.

Finally, the new battalion headquarters at Camp Humphreys is for a unit locating from outside of Korea to provide capabilities required in our war plans.

These projects are designed to support service members and those families authorized within the 4,645 cap that was specified in the National Defense Authorization Act this year and will ensure our service members have the infrastructure they need to be prepared to do their wartime mission.

The charge to maintain the Armistice, defend the Republic of Korea and take care of our warriors and their families is my primary concern. I thank the members of this subcommittee for their support in providing our warriors the key infrastructure they need to execute their wartime mission in Korea.

I also thank you for your support for our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines and Department of Defense civilians, our veterans and their families. Your actions over the years have improved the quality of life for our Nation's most valuable treasure, and that is the men and women of this great nation.

I am now ready to answer any questions you may have. So thank you very much.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, General Thurman.

[The information follows:]

Commander UNC/CFC/USFK

General James D. Thurman

A native of Marietta, Oklahoma, General Thurman earned his commission through ROTC at East Central Oklahoma University in 1975. His first three commands were in Germany where he led a troop in the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the 2nd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment; followed by the 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division. He then commanded 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division at Fort Stewart, Georgia. His next assignment was as the Commander, Operations Group at the National Training Center and later as the Commanding General. He then commanded 4th Infantry Division at Fort Hood, Texas and Baghdad, Iraq. He also commanded V Corps in Germany. He most recently served as Commander, United States Army Forces Command.

General Thurman has significant Army and Joint staff experience, including Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Plans and Policy(J5), Allied Forces Southern Europe, Regional Command South in Italy; Director of Training, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Chief, Operations, Coalition Forces Land Component Command, C3, in Kuwait; Director, Army Aviation Task Force, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, Headquarters, Department of the Army; and Deputy Chief of Staff, G3/5/7, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

He has extensive operational combat experience. His combat assignments were as a battalion executive officer in the 1st Cavalry Division during Desert Shield/Storm from 1990-91; the Chief of the Plans and Policy Division for Allied Forces Southern Europe in Kosovo from 1999-2000; the Chief of Operations, C3, for the Coalition Forces Land Component Command during the invasion of Iraq from 2002-03; and the Multi-National Division Commander responsible for all coalition operations in Baghdad in 2006.

General Thurman holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from East Central Oklahoma University and a Master of Arts in Management from Webster University. He has attended numerous military schools and is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

His military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (two oak leaf clusters), the Defense Superior Service Medal (one oak leaf cluster), the Legion of Merit (three oak leaf clusters), the Bronze Star Medal (one oak leaf cluster), the Meritorious Service Medal (five oak leaf clusters), the Army Commendation Medal and the Army Achievement medal (three oak leaf clusters). General Thurman is a Senior Aviator and has earned the Combat Action Badge, the Parachutist Badge, the Army Staff Identification Badge and the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge.

General Thurman assumed command of United Nations Command, Republic of Korea – United States Combined Forces Command, and United States Forces Korea on July 14, 2011.

STATEMENT OF
GENERAL JAMES D. THURMAN
COMMANDER, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND;
COMMANDER, UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA COMBINED FORCES COMMAND;
AND COMMANDER, UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA
BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES
29 MARCH 2012

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I. INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee, it is an honor to provide this statement to you. As the Commander of United Nations Command, United States (U.S.) – Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command (CFC), and United States Forces Korea (USFK), it is a privilege to represent the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, Department of Defense Civilians, and their Families, who serve our great nation in the Republic of Korea (ROK). On behalf of these outstanding men and women, I want to thank the Committee for the support it has provided to American forces stationed in the ROK.

The Korean Peninsula is at the nexus of U.S. interests in Northeast Asia. Northeast Asia is host to four of the world's six largest militaries, a quarter of the world's population, and the fastest growing segment of the global economy. U.S. trade with the region exceeds $750 billion annually, and U.S. direct investment amounts to over $270 billion. As China rises in importance in diplomatic, informational, military, and economic spheres, it maintains an ambiguous relationship with an isolated North Korean regime in pursuit of a robust nuclear program. Our allies in the region look to the U.S. as the key partner to maintain regional stability and prosperity while upholding international norms and a commitment to democratic values.

Significant leadership change is underway in Northeast Asia this year. This change includes the transition of power to Kim Jong-un in North Korea, recently completed elections in Taiwan, Russia, Japan, and upcoming elections in the ROK as well as expected leadership changes in the People's Republic of China later this year. The uncertainty associated with these changes, compounded by lingering historical animosities, territorial disputes, and competition over access to resources, places us in a dangerously uncertain period as we maintain the 1953

Armistice and remain prepared to defend the ROK, as well as the United States, from North Korean aggression.

The defense of South Korea is enabled by a strong U.S.-ROK Alliance. Born on Korean War battlefields 60 years ago, the Alliance is as solid as ever, serving as the foundation for today's combined military readiness. Combined readiness requires mutual trust, transparency, and close working and training relationships at every level of our military organizations. My former deputy at CFC is now the Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. My new deputy commander was the former J3 Operations Officer for the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. These two men are among the most capable military leaders I have had the honor to serve with. Together, we are guiding U.S. and ROK military leaders and units to work and train closely with one another on a daily basis, and that effort builds combined strength, faith and trust – qualities that are essential for us to successfully accomplish our mission in Korea.

This Alliance commitment to security has been rewarded by sustained economic growth and the opportunity to enhance capabilities for the combined defense of the Korean Peninsula as the ROK increases its regional and international role. Examples of the increased role of the ROK – part of President Lee Myung-bak's *Global Korea* vision – include hosting the 2010 G20 Summit, hosting the Nuclear Security Summit, and providing growing levels of foreign developmental assistance. At the same time, the ROK is challenged by a declining birth rate that puts pressure on its ability to sustain a manpower-intensive conscripted military. For both demographic and economic reasons, and in response to North Korean violent provocations in 2010, the ROK military is proposing fundamental military reforms. These reforms are being discussed within the ROK government and will likely be acted on in the coming year.

As the ROK wrestles with these challenges, and against a backdrop of political change and economic uncertainty, it is imperative we remain steady in our commitment to regional stability through vigilant maintenance of the Armistice and unquestioned military readiness. Our combined, joint team provides the trained, ready, and disciplined forces that are prepared to fight and win on the Korean Peninsula, providing a strong deterrent to North Korean aggression.

II. NORTH KOREA

I believe we are in a very uncertain period on the Korean Peninsula with the possibility of unexpected events leading to miscalculation. North Korea remains the greatest threat to stability in Northeast Asia. Upon the death of Kim Jong-il in December 2011, power transferred to his youngest son, Kim Jong-un, who is believed to be 28 years old. North Korea is economically backward, unwilling to operate as part of the global community, and led by an unpredictable regime that controls a large conventional force and a lethal arsenal of asymmetric capabilities, including weapons of mass destruction.

LEADERSHIP TRANSITION

North Korea is currently undergoing its first leadership transition in 17 years and only the second leadership change in its history. We are watching this transition closely. Two to three years prior to Kim Jong-il's death, Kim Jong-un began a grooming process that included naming him to important posts, giving him the rank of general in the Korean People's Army (KPA), and transferring responsibility to him for management of the country. This transition was cut short by the sudden death of Kim Jong-il. However, prior to his death, the elder Kim had assigned senior members of the KPA and the Korean Workers' Party to Kim Jong-un's inner circle. This group, consisting mostly of regime elites in their 70s and 80s, represents earlier generations of leadership with firm commitments to the state's basic ideology and loyalty to the Kim family.

Having these key figures positioned within Kim Jong-un's inner circle strengthens the new ruler's hand and serves to ease his succession to the regime's top leadership role.

It also appears that the regime is making a concerted effort to capitalize on Kim Jong-un's remarkable resemblance to his late grandfather, Kim Il-sung, North Korea's revered ruler from the post-World War Two era until his death in 1994. State-controlled media images have shown Kim Jong-un with swept-back hair and dressed in Maoist suits very similar to those popularized by Kim Il-sung—a carefully stage-managed effort to help the relatively inexperienced Kim Jong-un garner the same adulation the populace had bestowed upon his grandfather.

To date, the leadership transition appears to be proceeding without discernible internal challenges and with significant Chinese political and economic support. With the Kim Jong-un regime focused on continuity and consolidation of power, there are no indications the regime will depart significantly from Kim Jong-il's policies. In particular, the leadership remains committed to continuing its "military first" policy, which places the country's military in the premier position for resources and maintains its status as the world's most militaristic state. North Korea continues to maintain robust conventional forces vastly disproportionate to its population and defensive security requirements. Even in the face of enormous economic hardship, the regime maintains the fourth largest army in the world. The KPA is over one million strong, with over 13,000 artillery systems, over 4,000 tanks, 2,000 armored personnel carriers, 1,700 aircraft, and 800 surface combatants. More than 70% of its combat power is arrayed within 90 miles of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

North Korea continues improving its ability to attack the ROK's center of gravity, the capital city of Seoul, the world's 4th largest city with 24 million residents in the greater metropolitan area accounting for roughly half the population of the country. This is a population larger than New York City living and working within artillery range of North Korea – including approximately 50,000 private U.S. citizens. North Korea threatens Seoul with a mix of conventional artillery, multiple rocket launchers, and ballistic missiles, a significant percentage of which are positioned in protected positions dispersed across the western half of the peninsula. These systems are capable of ranging Seoul without moving, and can deliver both high explosive and chemical munitions with little or no warning. If employed in a provocation, even a limited attack with these systems could cripple the ROK's economy and panic the populace. These same forces threaten outposts along the DMZ and the Northwest Islands. A North Korean attack on these targets, especially if civilian casualties occur, could lead to an escalating series of North Korean and ROK actions and reactions with the potential to lead to broader conflict. North Korea is quick to capitalize on this concern by frequently threatening to launch such attacks.

MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, North Korean forces have been in relative decline compared to ROK and U.S. forces in the south. The economic and demographic breakdown accompanying the severe famine of the 1990s, particularly the rapid decline in the number of healthy military-age males, has made it difficult to maintain the personnel and equipment readiness of the North's large ground forces. To compensate for this decline and continued improvements in alliance capabilities, North Korea is investing heavily in asymmetric capabilities such as cyber-attack, ballistic missiles, and special operations forces that actively train to infiltrate into the ROK to attack civilian and military targets.

North Korea continues to improve the capabilities of the world's largest special operations force, which includes 60,000 soldiers trained in a variety of infiltration methods such as overland, undersea, and airborne entry into the ROK. Well trained, well resourced, and extremely loyal to the Kim regime, these forces could cause significant disruptions to ROK governance, utilities distribution, infrastructure operations, and mobilization. North Korea's willingness to employ these forces is well documented, with examples of their use dating as far back as the 1960s and as recently as 2011. Last year's attempted infiltration of an assassination team into the ROK highlights the nature of this threat and North Korea's willingness to use it.

The newest addition to the North Korean asymmetric arsenal is a growing cyber warfare capability. North Korea employs sophisticated computer hackers trained to launch cyber-infiltration and cyber-attacks against the ROK and U.S. Such attacks are ideal for North Korea, providing the regime a means to attack ROK and U.S. interests without attribution, and have been increasingly employed against a variety of targets including military, governmental, educational, and commercial institutions.

North Korea's chemical and biological weapons program is a cause for significant concern. We assess North Korea maintains the capability to manufacture, transport, and deliver a variety of both persistent and non-persistent chemicals, to include nerve, blood, choking, and blister agents. Delivery systems include virtually all North Korean artillery and missile systems. If North Korea employs biological weapons, it could use highly pathogenic agents such as anthrax or plague. In the densely populated urban terrain of the ROK, this represents a tremendous psychological weapon.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM

North Korea continues to expend significant resources in its pursuit of a robust nuclear strike capability despite opposition from the international community. The regime believes nuclear weapons would provide legitimacy, power, and prestige, and we assess the regime will strongly resist efforts to curtail its nuclear weapons and associated delivery platforms. Coupled with a reliable delivery platform, nuclear weapons would enable the Kim regime to hold South Korean, Japanese, and US interests at risk. In addition, such a capability likely would embolden the regime to act more aggressively with its conventional and asymmetric capabilities. Emboldened by its nuclear program, North Korea has already demonstrated its willingness to conduct lethal provocations using conventional capabilities, such as the 2010 sinking of the ROK naval ship Cheonan that resulted in the deaths of 46 ROK Navy sailors, as well as the shelling of Yeongpyong Island (Y-P Do) that killed two ROK Marines and two ROK civilians in November 2010.

North Korea continues to invest heavily in enhancing its already-robust ballistic missile forces, which represent a growing threat and provide a potential delivery capability for nuclear weapons. North Korea's missiles can strike the ROK and Japan, making the deployment of reinforcements and supplies for U.S. forces difficult in the event of hostilities. North Korea remains focused on enhancing these capabilities, as demonstrated by the 2009 launch of a multi-stage rocket and continuing research and development of systems with increased range and lethality.

For the foreseeable future, we expect North Korea to remain an isolated and dangerous nation, with a large conventional force and significant asymmetric capabilities. North Korea threatens the stability and security of the region and U.S. interests in other parts of the world. Although North Korea is currently focused on efforts to engage the ROK and the U.S., history tells us Pyongyang will shift from diplomatic to provocative behavior when conventional diplomacy has run its course and the North Korean leadership perceives coercive diplomacy offers a better chance to realize its objectives. Currently, the greatest threat remains instability in

North Korea or a provocation that culminates in a broader conflict which could, at its extreme, result in the use of weapons of mass destruction.

III. MY PRIORITIES

The Command mission is to deter external aggression against the ROK and U.S.-ROK Alliance and to promote stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. If deterrence fails, we will decisively defeat external aggression and restore stability on terms favorable to the Alliance. The Command vision is to maintain trained and ready U.S. joint and Alliance combined forces, strengthen the U.S.-ROK Alliance, and provide an operational focus in order to maintain the Armistice in Korea and support the transition to a ROK-led combined defense on the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the Strategic Alliance 2015 plan.

READINESS

Readiness is a key factor in deterring aggression by North Korea and defending the ROK. Trained, ready, and disciplined U.S. joint and Alliance combined commands must be prepared to fight and win, if required to do so. U.S. and ROK forces must be prepared to counter provocations, defeat a North Korean attack on Seoul and the ROK, conduct humanitarian assistance operations, and do so under threat of weapons of mass destruction.

Combined Forces Command and USFK have developed and continue to refine contingency plans that guide the conduct of tough, realistic, combined, and interagency exercises and training. The CFC and ROK military conduct several major exercises every year. The CFC has also added considerable training into its exercise scenarios to improve our ability to defend against North Korean weapons of mass destruction. The CFC and ROK also train to counter North Korean provocations.

Three annual joint and combined exercises warrant special mention: ULCHI FREEDOM GUARDIAN, KEY RESOLVE, and FOAL EAGLE. ULCHI FREEDOM GUARDIAN and KEY RESOLVE are computer-simulated, theater command post exercises conducted by CFC that focus on ensuring readiness for response to provocations, attacks, and instability on the Korean Peninsula. As we approach 2015 and the transition to ROK-led defense of South Korea, these exercises will train the new command and control structure. FOAL EAGLE consists of a series of joint and combined unit tactical level field training events that exercise ground maneuver, air, naval, expeditionary, and special operations capabilities. These events are conducted throughout the Korean Peninsula by off-peninsula units deploying to Korea in order to train with ROK forces.

Force readiness has been strengthened through a significant upgrade to land combat vehicles. New M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tanks and M2A3 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles now equip the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division and replaced older systems. While this equipment rotation did not increase the number of U.S. combat vehicles on the Korean Peninsula, it did significantly upgrade the combat capability of systems used by the Division. The new vehicles are fitted with improved tracking and fire control systems as well as enhanced armor protection.

The ROK military's posture and capabilities are another key component of readiness that supports the Command's deter and defend mission. Numbering over 600,000 active duty personnel and a large reserve force, it is a modern, capable force that fields an array of advanced weapon systems. The ROK military is led by a professional officer corps and has gained valuable operational experience through deployments to Iraq, Afghanistan, the Gulf of Aden, Lebanon, and participation in a host of United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations. ROK leaders understand the requirements for military readiness. The ROK military also conducts a realistic and tough exercise program that includes the annual TAEGEUK, HWARANG, and HOGUK exercises.

STRENGTHENING THE U.S.-ROK ALLIANCE

A strong U.S.-ROK Alliance is essential for maintaining combined readiness and warfighting capabilities. As stated in the January 2012 Department of Defense Strategic Guidance document, American relationships with Asian allies and key partners are critical to the future stability and growth of the region. A strong U.S.-ROK Alliance helps ensure a peaceful, secure, and prosperous future for the Korean Peninsula and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Creating and maintaining a strong Alliance comes from building teamwork, mutual trust and confidence. A key element for building teamwork in the Alliance and shaping its future development is the Strategic Alliance 2015 plan.

At the U.S.-ROK Foreign and Defense Minister's Meeting in July 2010, agreement was reached to transition to a ROK-led Alliance defense of the Korean Peninsula. Called Strategic Alliance 2015, the plan synchronizes multiple U.S. and ROK transformation efforts that are designed to build adaptive and flexible capabilities to deter aggression against the ROK and to defeat aggression should it occur. Key elements of the plan include: refining and improving combined defense plans; defining and developing the new organizational structures required for ROK lead during war time; conducting realistic exercises based on the North Korean threat; transition to ROK-led alliance defense on the Korean Peninsula under the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff in December 2015; and repositioning and consolidating U.S. military forces in the ROK under the Land Partnership Plan and Yongsan Relocation Plan.

As agreed to in Strategic Alliance 2015, the Commander of CFC will transfer wartime operational control to the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CFC will be disestablished in

December 2015. The U.S. and ROK will activate complementary commands where the U.S. is in a supporting role to the ROK military. During the transformation process, the U.S. will provide bridging capabilities until they can be replaced by the ROK as it transforms its military from a large, ground-centric conscripted force to a leaner and more advanced and professional force with enhanced capability for operations in Korea and globally. U.S. bridging capabilities are vital to enabling the success of this transformation as the ROK accommodates a declining birthrate that puts pressure on sustaining a manpower-intensive conscripted military. The U.S. will also provide enduring capabilities to the Alliance for key mission areas that include extended deterrence, intelligence/surveillance/reconnaissance, precision strike, space operations, and combating weapons of mass destruction.

Existing Alliance structures that ensure unity of effort and planning should be maintained and strengthened as we transition to a ROK-led Alliance defense. Key among these structures is the Military Committee Meeting and Security Consultative Meeting processes that inform and provide guidance to U.S. and ROK warfighting commanders.[1] Similarly, we need to sustain existing Alliance maintenance structures, including the Korea Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) and ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement Joint Committee and associated subcommittees. These Alliance structures provide a whole-of-government approach to addressing Alliance issues.

The ROK continues to provide financial and in-kind support to help offset the cost of stationing U.S. military forces on its territory.[2] Known as burden sharing contributions, the annual value of these contributions is dictated by terms established in a five-year (2009-2013) Special Measures Agreement (SMA) currently in effect. During calendar year 2012 the ROK will provide USFK with 836 billion won ($765 million) of support under the SMA. This support will be distributed between three categories: labor ($307 million; pays salaries and benefits of USFK's Korean national employees); logistics ($119 million; covers supplies and services); and ROK Funded Construction ($339 million; used for USFK's military building design and requirements). Contributions help to ensure the Command maintains readiness to deter North Korean aggression. These contributions also build and maintain the infrastructure needed for the long-term U.S. military force presence in the ROK. Burden sharing expenditures also stimulate the ROK economy through the payment of wages to Korean national workers, Korean supply and service contracts, and Korean construction contracts, serving as a source of economic growth for communities that host USFK facilities.

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[1] Formal members of the Military Committee include the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Pacific Command Commander, ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff J5, and the Combined Forces Command Commander. Participation in the Security Consultative Meeting includes the U.S. Secretary of Defense and the ROK Minister of National Defense.

[2] USFK manages the receipt and expenditure of burden sharing contributions according to provisions established in 10 U.S.C. 2350(g), 10 U.S.C. 2350(j), the Special Measures Agreement, and the Special Measures Agreement Implementation Arrangement.

OPERATIONAL FOCUS

Due to the change occurring in Northeast Asia, U.S. military forces located in the ROK must be adaptive, agile, well trained, and ready to satisfy multiple operational demands. USFK is transforming its posture on the Korean Peninsula to maintain a capability optimized and mission focused force. The transformation process is centered on enhancing readiness to successfully accomplish the mission. Our plan is designed to enhance force capability at best value and within cost constraints while simultaneously adhering to existing agreements with the ROK. Further, the plan maintains appropriate quality of life for service members, Department of Defense civilians, and their families stationed in the ROK. During my confirmation hearing last year, I was asked to report back to the Congress on two key Command initiatives: force repositioning and service member tour lengths in Korea.

Repositioning of U.S. Forces in the ROK

Congress expressly asked for my assessment of the two major USFK repositioning plans underway. These plans are the Land Partnership Plan (LPP) and the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) which are designed to provide improved readiness at best value to the Alliance. The relocation decision by both the U.S. and ROK governments was prompted by several factors, the foremost of which was better posturing U.S. forces on peninsula. This re-posturing will help accomplish our warfighting mission by improving facilities and consolidating U.S. forces that were previously spread across camps and bases occupied since the Korean War. The plans strengthen mutual trust within the U.S.-ROK Alliance by signaling enduring American commitment. U.S. consolidation of bases contributes to enhanced force protection, survivability, and lower cost for overall force maintenance in Korea as USFK transitions from camps and bases in 107 locations to ultimately less than 50. Upon completion of YRP and LPP, the annual cost for sustainment of U.S. forces in Korea will be reduced from our Fiscal Year 2011 baseline costs. Lastly, and important to our ROK allies, these initiatives will return scarce land, particularly in the city of Seoul, back to the Korean people.

The Land Partnership Plan consolidates most U.S. forces currently in locations north of Seoul to areas south of the capital city and expands infrastructure at Osan Air Base and Camp Mujuk on the East Coast. U.S. Army forces will be concentrated at U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Humphreys and garrisons in Daegu. Costs associated with the LPP are being shared between the U.S. and ROK.

The Yongsan Relocation Plan will move most forces currently stationed in and around Seoul and Headquarters United Nations Command activities to USAG Humphreys (about 40 miles south of Seoul). Under the YRP, a forward Command element remains in Seoul to maintain necessary and habitual relationships with the ROK government, U.S. Embassy, and other key organizations and leaders in the capital area. The composition of this command element is under study. This relocation plan was initiated by request of the ROK Government and, as such, the majority of costs associated with this relocation plan are being paid by the ROK. My intent is to posture U.S. forces in a way that ensures the optimal defense of the ROK. I continue to assess the LPP and YRP programs and will carefully coordinate any changes with all stakeholders.

Tour Lengths in Korea

At my confirmation hearing, I was asked to report on my assessment of Tour Normalization in Korea. The Department is not able to afford Tour Normalization at this time and I am content to remain at the currently authorized 4,645 Command Sponsored Families. I am convinced, however, that a change in personnel policies will improve the readiness of USFK by reducing turbulence. We are working with the Department of Defense to examine how individual tour length extensions and unit rotations could help address this readiness issue.

IV. UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

This year marks the 59th year of a continuing cease fire under the Armistice Agreement in Korea. United Nations Command's (UNC) Armistice enforcement responsibilities, authorities, and ties to 16 UNC Member Nations greatly enhance regional stability and security on the Korean Peninsula.

As commander of UNC, I have significant authorities and responsibilities to maintain the Armistice. I am responsible under the Armistice Agreement for determining all access to, and authorizing the activities within, the UNC controlled southern side of the demilitarized zone between the North and South Korea. One example of this is the direct review, authorization, and supervision, by a multinational UNC team, of the hundreds of personnel and vehicles crossing the DMZ each day between the ROK North-South Transit Office and the Kaesong Industrial Complex in North Korea.

I also institute regulations and procedures as UNC commander that maintain separation of opposing forces to ensure Armistice compliance. Further, I establish uniform Armistice Rules of Engagement applicable to all forces on our side that define the use of force when required. These rules of engagement preserve the inherent right of self-defense while preventing escalation and ensure a rapid return to armistice conditions.

In addition to overseeing DMZ Guard Post inspections, as the UNC commander I also direct special investigations of all suspected Armistice violations, provide UNC observers for ROK live fire exercises on the Northwest Islands, and enforce Armistice compliance and adherence to international standards of conduct. To ensure international transparency and credibility I also invite Swiss, Swedish and Polish observers from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to observe and report their findings on these same Armistice maintenance activities.

Another important role of the UNC Commander is to lead, maintain, and strengthen participation of the 16 Member Nations that make up the UNC. This multinational coalition, established under a United Nations Security Council mandate, continues to provide international legitimacy and transparency to the U.S.-led UNC activities that preserve stability in Korea. In addition, the UNC (Rear) Headquarters in Japan oversees seven UNC-flagged bases in Japan for the transit of UNC aircraft, vessels, equipment, and forces upon notification to the Japanese government. During 2011, Headquarters, UNC (Rear) played a key role in contingency operations, including Operation TOMODACHI, the disaster relief operation that followed the March 2011 earthquake and ensuing tsunami disaster in Japan.

V. SUMMARY

The Korean Peninsula is a keystone in Northeast Asia, a dynamic region whose global influence is growing and where significant U.S. national interests lie. Uncertainties surrounding leadership changes throughout the region in 2012, and North Korea's nuclear and missile programs, accentuate the security challenges in this region. By maintaining ready U.S. military forces in the ROK, strengthening the U.S.-ROK Alliance, and improving operational focus, the UNC, CFC, and U.S. Forces Korea commands provide a stabilizing presence, promoting stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia as a whole. I am extremely proud of the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, Department of Defense Civilians, and their Families serving our great nation in the ROK. Your support for them and the U.S.-ROK Alliance is both critical and greatly appreciated. I look forward to continuing to work with the Congress to address the security issues we face on the Korean Peninsula. Thank you.

U.S. FORCES IN THE PACIFIC

Mr. CULBERSON. Admiral Locklear. We have I know with us here today, I understand, press from Japan, maybe from—primarily Japan. I am delighted they are here. So the committee, on behalf of the United States Congress, certainly the people of Texas, I know the people of Georgia and the United States, have a deep appreciation for the friendship of the people of Japan. I am very proud to have that wonderful nation standing alongside the people of Japan in the Pacific in light of the increasing aggressiveness of China.

I want to, if I could, give you both an opportunity to talk about how our U.S. forces in the Pacific, working together with our allies in Japan and Korea, are working together to protect the Japanese people, the Japanese islands and the Korean Peninsula from the threat of ballistic missile attack from North Korea, beginning with the ballistic missile threat from the North Koreans, and also if you could talk to us about the threat you see from the communist Chinese and how that has changed in recent years.

I really would like to make it open-ended, so you could talk to us about the security situation in light of the new regime in Korea, and then secondly, the changes we see in the posture of the Chinese.

General THURMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will start and I will discuss our current assessment of the security situation on the peninsula.

First off, as we all know, we have a new leader, Kim Jong-un, after the death of Kim Jong-il that occurred on the 17th of December. I believe we are in a period of uncertainty on the peninsula in regard to which azimuth the regime will take. It is clear to me that we are following some of the same patterns that we have in the past of the policies that Kim Jong-il and Kim Il-sung had.

I believe Kim Jong-un is being modeled after his grandfather as we have seen him dress like him, and it is clear he is very active with the military. I do think he is being closely shepherded by his uncle, who was Kim Jong-il's brother-in-law, Chang song-tack.

So what we have been seeing on the peninsula is quite a bit of rhetoric. This latest announcement to launch this satellite with a ballistic missile unequivocally violates United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 and 1718, which prohibits them from testing any ballistic missile technology. That has increased tension on the peninsula and also in the region, and it is my assessment that left unchecked, North Korea will continue to be a threat, not only to the region, but potentially to the continental United States.

They have a conventional force. Seventy percent of that conventional force of 1.1 million resides south of Pyongyang and Wonsan within 90 miles of Seoul. Seoul is a city of 24 million people. We have quite a bit of indirect fire, well over 13,000 artillery pieces, that could range into Seoul and do damage.

On the peninsula, I am confident we can defend the peninsula with the ROK military forces and U.S. forces. We do have a combined alliance, a very strong alliance and treaty, bilateral. As I have seen, it is the finest partnership that I have experienced, very competent and professional people that are committed to defending the peninsula.

I do think over the next few years, we are really going to have to watch the overall security situation. It is very important that we maintain trained and ready formations on the peninsula, and the importance of staying forward deployed with U.S. forces is a stabilizing influence in the region.

SECURITY SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC AOR

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir.

Admiral Locklear, could you talk to us about the security situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Western Pacific.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Yes, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. I will leave it open-ended so you could just talk to us in general about what your concerns are and how you assess the current situation.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Yes, sir. The North Korea situation is certainly, I think, the most pressing security situation based on the recent events, and we will have to continue to be positioned to ensure security from those type of provocative events that the North Korean regime seems to be intent on pursuing.

But let me talk in a little bit broader context of the Pacific AOR, the Asia Pacific area of responsibility. There are 3.6 billion people. The AOR is about half the world; Thirty-six countries in this. They have the world's largest economies in those countries. Most of the world's largest militaries are in this region. There is a continuing need by all nations in the Asia-Pacific, including our own nation, to ensure the proper flow of energy which supports the global economy, which supports the flow of goods across those boundaries.

We are fond of saying in the Navy that 90 percent of everything that moves in the world moves on the ocean, and that has been true for a long time, just because of economies of scale versus air travel. But what has changed over the last couple of decades is that, 20 years ago until today, the amount of goods and services that flow through these global commons has increased four-fold and is going up exponentially as the global economy begins to thrive and we start to do the things we need to do between the economic powers.

So the real question is, if you look back from World War II, this very critical alliance we have with our Japanese partners and our Korean partners has underpinned an alliance, and several other allies here (we have five allies in this region), that have underpinned a security environment that has allowed this miracle to take place in the Asia Pacific. It has allowed relative peace and prosperity, it has allowed economic prosperity between all of our nations, and has brought countries that a number of decades ago would have not been able to compete in a world economy to produce that capability.

So as we look forward, I think the question is how do we ensure that what we have enjoyed for the last 60 years in a security environment, is brought into the future so that our children and our grandchildren have the same opportunities as this global economy, the global system develops.

So we have to look at; our job is to kind of see how do we secure this. Our focus has to continue to shift. It is not that we are not as concerned about the north, but we have an infrastructure that was built around post-World War II and that now has got to change, because the effects of the global security environment, the effects of the security environment in the Asia-Pacific, make us have to look at a lot of different areas, including the Straits of Malacca, the Indian Ocean, areas to the south that in recent decades past we were just not too concerned about. So it makes us have to address our force posture and how we are doing that.

But at the center of this remains the strength of these alliances and the partnerships that we are building with other significant partners in the area, because it is in everyone's interest in the Asia-Pacific to be a valuable participant in the security environment. So we have to use, I think, U.S. and alliance leadership to form this together.

So now that takes us to the question of the People's Republic of China and how do they figure into this. They are, as we know, an emerging regional power, certainly an economic power. They have benefited, in my view, as we all have, by the security environment that has been in place in Asia Pacific. And it seems to me that it is in all of our best interests that in the future they be a productive participant in that and that we participate alongside so that our children and grandchildren can share in what we have.

So right now, I would say that the relationship, as I have said before between the PRC and the U.S. and probably between our allies, is cooperative, because we have to cooperate across more than just military. We cooperate very much across economic lines and diplomatic lines. So it is cooperative, but it is competitive. And there are places where we don't agree and we need to continue to have dialogue about where we don't agree.

But, in the end, there are decisions also that we all have to make, including the People's Republic of China. Choices that have to be made that can lead us to a productive security environment, or that could create tensions and cause us to go down another path, which I think would be unfortunate for future generations.

So, as we look at the coming months and years, we need to ensure that we have alliances that are strong and a security environment that is in place that helps all of us make the right choices for the future in security.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. Forces Korea has got a lot going on right now currently because I think you are in the process of realigning or repositioning the forces in Korea. And, of course, there are two plans to do this. They are called the Land Partnership Plan and the Yongsan Relocation Plan. Both of these plans will benefit the U.S. and the Republic of Korea.

General Thurman, as you know, the Republic of Korea will conduct general elections this year. What potential changes in the alliance and impacts to our troops do you expect when the ruling party is predicted to lose in the election coming up. And, of course, as you know, both sides of the subcommittee staff recently visited Korea, and reported to the chairman and myself regarding the Land Partnership Plan and the Yongsan Relocation Plan. Can you explain to the subcommittee what these two plans will do, starting with the Land Partnership Plan.

LAND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

General THURMAN. Congressman Bishop, first off, the Land Partnership Plan was a U.S. initiative that was actually started in 2004. The purpose of that was to reposition U.S. forces north of the Han River into the area called Camp Humphreys. The purpose of that was to better consolidate U.S. forces, and reduce the number of overall bases. We had 107 installations. We now have 74, and we will reduce down to 49.

The purpose was to relocate forces into two enduring hubs, Pycongtack and Daegu. Pycongtack is around Osan Air Base also. The whole initiative was to consolidate our formations so we get better continuity of effort that allows for better coordination. That program was, as I said, was a U.S. initiative.

YONGSAN RELOCATION PLAN

The second program was Yongsan Relocation, which was a request by the Korean government to give back some very prime real estate to the Korean government, completely funded by the Korean government, and we will move out of Yongsan.

With both of these plans, they will be completed by 2016.

Under the Strategic Alliance 2015 that was agreed to by the U.S. Government and the ROK Government, the ROK military forces will be given operational control during wartime of their forces in December of 2015. The Land Partnership Plan, as I said, is on track. The Yongsan Relocation Plan was a little behind. We got that back on track now, and as I said, that will be completed in 2016. So that is the first part on that.

Your other question in regard to the political environment over there. I am responsible for the defense of the Republic of Korea agreed to by both governments, the ROK Government and the U.S. Government. My focus is on maintaining a strong readiness posture. We have a great partnership, the alliance is strong, and whoever comes into power over there with an election, I will continue to do what I am doing on a daily basis. So I don't see any change to that, sir.

Mr. BISHOP. Very good. So you think that the election changes will not adjust or impact the troops or our relationship with the alliance?

General THURMAN. I will continue, sir, to maintain a close relationship that I do every day with the ROK Government.

ENCROACHMENT ISSUES

Mr. BISHOP. General, I was reading the staff trip report and one thing that jumped out at me was that the staff had some concerns about Osan where there appears to be serious encroachment that makes the perimeter security of Osan extremely challenging. Is there anything that this subcommittee can do to enhance your force protection and give relief to the problem?

General THURMAN. Congressman Bishop, currently it is not only at Osan, but we do have encroachment issues that I am working with the ROK Ministry of Defense on, particularly at not only Osan, but also at Camp Humphreys.

Mr. BISHOP. I was going to ask you about other installations too.

General THURMAN. Camp Humphreys, we do have some down at Kunsan, and we are working with the Ministry of Defense to create a buffer zone, particularly down at Camp Humphreys. But I think right now we can work through those issues and I will come back and report back to you if we cannot.

Mr. BISHOP. Okay. So you don't need any immediate help from the subcommittee in terms of MILCON with regard to dealing with those issues?

General THURMAN. From MILCON or for——

Mr. BISHOP. Military construction. Is there anything that we can do military construction-wise to help you with those encroachment issues to enhance the security challenges that you face with the encroachment?

General THURMAN. In regard to military construction, no, sir, not at this time. The projects that I have for the 13 budget are the ones we need help on, and I can restate those again, if you want me to.

LOGISTICS

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Bishop. Mr. Austria.

Mr. AUSTRIA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, Admiral, thank you for being here and giving us a very important briefing on the Asian Pacific region. I think it is very important that we continue that long-time relationship and friendship we have had with many of our important allies in the Asian-Pacific region. I think you have outlined very well the need and the significance, how that has grown in that region as we move forward with the uncertainties, the new challenges and the importance that we have that presence there and that we be well equipped.

Admiral, if I can start with you. First of all, let me thank you for your service to our country and being here with us today. Your role as the Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command is critical to our national security, particularly following the new, as I touched on, strategic guidance that emphasizes the increased focus on the Asian-Pacific region.

What I would like to kind of focus on a little bit and briefly discuss is your ability to maintain the logistic supply chain via multimodal means. A recent decision by the Air Force, they have proposed retiring 20 of the KC–135 aircraft. As I understand it, the demand for air refueling consistently pushes the limits of our current capabilities. In a region as vast as PACOM, air refueling certainly enables the Nation's ability to execute global reach.

How will these reductions, whether it be the KC–135 or other aircraft reductions, impact your ability to provide rapid response, power projection across the Pacific and how concerned are you about the overreaching reductions to aircraft and personnel in regard to your ability to meet whatever future requirements or needs are in that region?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Well, thank you for the question, sir, and your comments. Thank you. As we talked about earlier, the Asia Pacific region covers half the world and most of that, a lot of that, has water in it. So our ability to sustain forces forward both in peacetime and in any conflict or contingency that might come up are extremely important to me and I have to consider that, as our allies must consider it also.

So it is important that not only do we have the ships and aircraft necessary to support our logistics flow, but that we have the airfields and the port facilities and the access to those in the time that we need to be able to respond effectively with what we all know will be a smaller, more efficient force because of the budget directives and the budget issues that we have dealt with.

Now, when it comes to the specific decisions that have been made by the Air Force, I have to go back to my friend at Transportation command (TRANSCOM), the TRANSCOM Commander, and he has a global force responsibility to see how he can manage that. And I have and I will continue to highlight where I think there are shortfalls in my ability to flow forces in both peacetime and contingency operations that range from Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HAD) operations all the way up to potential conflicts that might occur in a particular region of Asia.

So any reduction from the status quo obviously causes a Commander concern. The question is, as we look at our global priorities, where I think mine are pretty high now as a PACOM Commander, but will they be answered? And I can assure you that I will make sure that we have identified where those shortfalls are.

ABRAMS TANK

Mr. AUSTRIA. I appreciate that answer. Let me, if I can switch, General, if I can ask you a question similar to it but focusing in on the M1A2, Abrams battle tanks. I think you mentioned that briefly in your testimony. You highlighted the significance of how it has upgraded the combat capability used by the Second Infantry Division.

Can you briefly describe the added capability your soldiers have gained from this new equipment? As much as I know, it comes out of my home State in Lima, we are trying to get a status of that as to the impact that is having.

General THURMAN. Congressman, thank you. First off, the M1A2 System Enhancement package (SEP) tank is the best tank I believe in the world, and the Army has done a very good job of giving us brand new equipment. We have upgraded the First Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division not only with the M1A2 SEP, but also with the new Bradley Fighting Vehicle. So we have completely modernized the 2nd Infantry Division. So we have very good equipment, the best this Nation has.

A little bit about the M1A2, a very good system, on-the-move capability, excellent flare tech capability and the ability to engage multiple targets. It is a piece of equipment that I believe is much needed on the peninsula and will outmatch anything the North Koreans have.

SEQUESTRATION

Mr. AUSTRIA. One last question, Mr. Chairman, if I may, just kind of following up on both those questions. You know, the well-being of our troops is our top priority, and with the budget constraints that are before us, and in particular, sequestration lingering in the background, can you update us as to, number one, the impact that sequestration would have on of your operation in PACOM, but also as far as how our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines are doing morale-wise, knowing this is all lingering out there. I am sure they are all reading things, hearing things, as Congress struggles with this as we move forward.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Yes, sir. Well, the issue of sequestration, I think, was summed up by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) pretty well. It would be devastating to us; devastating, and it would have to force us to have to rethink our theater strategies because of, first of all, the magnitude of it, and second of all, the way it would be implemented in the reductions.

My guess is, if there wasn't some relief in the way it was going to be implemented, and I am not an expert on this, but my guess is it would seriously curtail near-term operations that would very much influence our ability to maintain with our allies the security posture in there. So it would be devastating.

I think the question of how our troops feel about it, I think they are aware of it, but we keep them pretty busy on the point of the spear, particularly in PACOM. They are worried about provocative actions in North Korea today, they are worried about ensuring security in the sea lanes, and they are worried about maintaining those close relationships they have with our wonderful allies in Japan, Korea and other places. So I don't think it is weighing heavily on their minds, and I think that they anticipate that folks like me and like in this room will work this out and protect their interests.

General THURMAN. Congressman, first off, I would just echo the comments Admiral Locklear made. It would be devastating in regard to our ability to maintain readiness in my estimation. And I think we have to be very careful right now. The world is watching us as well as our allies. So I would just tell you that anything that perhaps could degrade readiness is something that we need to be very mindful of.

In regard to our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines, the folks on the peninsula are very focused because we've got a real world mission to perform and, frankly, we should not have them worried about this. They need to know that they are going to be taken care of, and that is what I have tried to do to reassure them. They need to be focused on the day-to-day mission that we have to do, which is very important.

Mr. AUSTRIA. Thank you both. Thank you for your testimony.

Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. CULBERSON. General Thurman, Admiral Locklear, you are exactly right. Please reassure everybody under your command that they will absolutely be taken care of. No matter what happens, the Congress is always going to make sure that our men and women in uniform don't have any worries, they get all the help that they need.

I am privileged to recognize my good friend, Ms. McCollum.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Thank you. Yoi ichinichi o to our friends from Japan, and good afternoon to you. I would like to just take a second, I think, and reflect how many of us in Congress feel as Japan goes through its first anniversary from the terrible earthquake and tsunami. It was our honor and our military's honor to assist our friends in Japan in delivering goods and working in partnership during the very dark days that Japan faced after the earthquake and tsunami, and we wish Japan all the very best as it continues to heal and rebuild itself.

And one last apology: The cherry blossoms. People are coming from Japan to celebrate the 100th anniversary gift, the beautiful gift, the cherry blossoms from the people of Japan, but the cherry trees couldn't wait and they have already bloomed early. So thank you so much for that gift.

Just before I ask my questions, I want to redirect something possibly on sequestration. You know, not everybody here is a big fan of sequestration, but that was the budget agreement reached by the Senate, the House and the President of the United States. So when you are talking to Congress about not liking sequestration, it is, from what I have heard from Secretary Panetta, the President of the United States and the Joint Chiefs, that they feel that the service men and women will have what they need to perform their duties and their missions. Is that not correct?

SEQUESTRATION

General THURMAN. Congresswoman, I have what I need right now in this year's budget.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Thank you. Admiral.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I would agree.

GUAM BUILDUP

Ms. McCOLLUM. Thank you. I would like to talk about the Guam buildup for a few minutes. Especially that is probably the overlying reason why we have—never had this much press in the room, Mr. Chairman.

So, Admiral, I want to thank you for testifying today and I would like to thank you both for the service for your country, for our country. I am the daughter of a disabled veteran, Army Air Corps, so I know that a lot goes back home with your family also serving alongside and with you.

Now, the U.S. Pacific Command budget request makes it clear that U.S. military readiness and Japan will play a vital role in our long-term military strategy, and I couldn't agree more with that. But in your testimony, you alluded to the importance of transforming Guam into an Air Force strike force hub and a refueling asset in the Asia Pacific.

With the time and resources that have been invested in the military Guam buildup, it is clear that it will play a major role, that that is where we are looking to have a forward expansion from. But the cost of this extended transition that has been going on for quite a while now under two Presidents, it just isn't President Obama, the political environment in Japan, which has been through many political changes, and the lack of a master plan from the Department of Defense continue to play a role in delaying the Guam buildup.

So from your testimony last year, last year's defense reauthorization restricted Guam from building up funding until we had a more detailed plan from DoD. So could you maybe let us know, because we have been visited by very important dignitaries from Japan about their wanting to know what our plans are and how that is going to fit into them moving forward with doing some of the economic development that they would do.

If you could maybe talk about where you are with the Guam buildup, and what this Congress needs to do to give you the green light to work with the Department of Defense to go ahead and make this project a reality rather than phases; phases that aren't even completed.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Yes, Congresswoman, thank you for that. Before I start, can I just also echo my compliments to the people of Japan on their resiliency one year after this tragedy that occurred to their country. It is really quite amazing to see how they are responding. I think we can all take a great bit of inspiration from the way they have dealt with this, and we are real proud of them.

I will start in my first three weeks in this job to take a look at this issue. I start from looking at the Defense Posture Realignment Initiative which has the Guam buildup initiative in it, and over time, our critical alliance, alliances in this area, we have to be able to respond to changes on both sides of the alliance so that we strengthen the alliance and we make good decisions. So I think that is where we were in 2006 when this started.

We thought, in 2006, that there was a plan between the two governments that was a solid plan, that was affordable with great cost sharing by our allies. The way that plan was constructed, it had certain caveats in there that you are aware of, that before you could move forward with any movement to Guam, certain things had to happen in relationship to what happened on the island of Okinawa.

The people of Okinawa, first of all, should be praised for what they do and what they contribute everyday to the success of this alliance and the defense of this region. And we understand, because we have issues in our own country about how our military presence impacts on neighborhoods and people. So we have to understand that that had to be brought into the equation. But at the same time, we have to agree between alliances how to ensure that we have the warfighting and the deterrent capability in the right place at the right time. So the 2006 agreement was fundamentally, I thought, a good agreement and we moved forward with it.

But over time, things change and have to be reassessed, and because of some of the timing of events, it caused what was, in reality, a process where we couldn't make decisions, we couldn't move forward with the critical elements.

Now, DPRI has about 19 initiatives in it, and many of those get fulfilled, but this central one, which is a big one, a big one that gets a lot of attention, seemed to be slowed down. So a few months ago, I think you have been briefed that there was a dialogue reopened with the government of Japan between our Defense Department to look at how could we kind of get this thing going, I mean, how could we eliminate whatever was stopping it from moving forward and causing these costs to be excessive and making this thing not look like it was on the right path.

My sense is that is being done. I am not in the direct negotiations, but I think that we are not far from having at least what would look like government-to-government, how do we shape this so that we get past the things that prevent it from being successful, that would then allow us to move on to doing the things in Guam which we need to do to get our Marine forces moving to Guam and to get the upgrades in the MILCON and all those things in place, and that it is affordable over a time period that is acceptable in the security environment we are in.

So I think you are going to see a plan soon, I would hope. That is my expectation, that we will see a plan that is proposed by the defense areas of each of the governments that would look at this and make sure that we meet all those criteria.

But, in the end, as I look at the global or the strategy for PACOM in a larger context, Guam is a very critical piece of any strategy we have going forward in the future. It is a territory. It is very important that we get this right and that we make the right investments in Guam for a sustainable future that gets us not only the next 10 years, but 100 years into the future.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Ms. McCollum, I want to especially thank you for recognizing the anniversary of the earthquake. It is very appropriate, and our thoughts and prayers have been with the Japanese people. We do admire them immensely for the way they responded to it. And for recognizing 100th anniversary of the gift of the magnificent cherry trees here. We treasure our friendship with Japan and Korea, and I really appreciate you bringing that to everybody's attention today, Ms. McCollum. Thank you.

Let me recognize my good friend, Mr. Nunnelee.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral, I guess one challenge I am having as a freshman is getting up to speed on real complex issues. I have read your testimony. I have listened to what you say. Let me kind of describe to you what I understand and just tell me if I am missing anything.

It is a very vital region of the world. It has some of our closest allies. It is also a region that has got some of the most volatile parts of the world, countries with very strong militaries, countries that are very vital trading partners with the United States.

I take it from your testimony that you are based out of Hawaii; we have a presence in California and Alaska. I have heard you talk about base presence in Korea, in Japan and in Guam. Are there any other base presences that I don't know about or that I haven't asked about?

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NEEDS AT INSTALLATIONS SUPPORTING PACIFIC AOR

Admiral LOCKLEAR. That is a fine, fine question. I think, as I look at it, there are many ways that the U.S., and to some degree, our allies produce presence. One is that we have forward bases that may have a U.S. or a joint flag flying on it, and the MILCON Committee is very familiar with those because we keep putting money into them. And then we have places that I wouldn't call bases, but they are places where we go and that we use the good will of our partners and our allies to be able to access their facilities in a way that is mutually beneficial to the partnership or to the alliance.

So we have a number of those places throughout the region. And as our partnerships grow and we invest in the partnerships of those countries, our access to those types of things should grow as well. So those I wouldn't really put in the category of bases. But primarily, the places where we invested over time, where you have U.S. folks that are there, as you articulated, is in the Japan and Korea area, but we do have access to a lot of other places.

You have heard conversations recently about our desire with the people of Australia to start using some Air Force and Marine Corps counterpart or interaction with some facilities they have there. Those activities may, at some point in time, require some U.S. MILCON to kind of make sure that the forces we have can be supported in those maybe more remote locations, and it will also require support from the host nation who is there, and that is all recognized. But I don't see a future where we are going to have any more U.S. bases forward than the ones you already see on the plate.

Finally, we have a force that, if you think about the importance in the Pacific Command of having forward deployed forces, the debate is, well, let's just bring everybody home and not have anything anywhere, it is too expensive, let's spend the MILCON in the States. If you were to—in my view, if you were to try to maintain the security environment where our national interests are so important in this region from a rotational force at home, coming completely from the United States, would be a force of such a size and such an unaffordable size that—I mean, I think in general terms, we get a pretty good deal by having these forces forward with the great support of key allies where we will support an economy of force that can get the job done in both building partnership, deterrence, and eventually warfighting capacity.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you. I am studying hard and trying to learn. Also there has been a lot of discussion this morning about sequestration. Admiral, you and General Thurman both used the term "devastating." I understand that term. Are you doing anything today to plan for sequestration, to plan for that devastation, and, if not, at what point do you start planning for it?

Mr. CULBERSON. I think it kicks in January 2nd, automatically unless we do something.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Well, for much of my naval career I was on the resourcing side, and now in this job I am on the consumer side, which has a responsibility of its own, and certainly I wouldn't try to tell you that the thought of sequestration isn't on our minds if it comes into being. But on the consumer side, we are not right now in a planning process for the implementation of sequestration. We are not. And I don't plan to be in the near future.

General THURMAN. Congressman, what I would tell you, I am very cognizant of requirements, and anything that we generate has to have a full cost-benefit analysis. And we have done that in our requirements generation to make sure we are not coming up with something that is not, at least in Korea, focused on the operational mission over there. And that is what I have done. But beyond that, that is the thing that I have talked to the command about.

SEQUESTRATION

Mr. NUNNELEE. I still don't have a feel for what you are doing to plan for sequestration. I accept your word "devastating." Is there a point between now and January the 2nd, when it kicks in, that the appropriations process needs to act to avoid that devastation, or will you wait until January 2nd to implement it?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I can only give you a hypothetical answer, Congressman. Certainly, if we move closer to the day of implementation of sequestration and there hasn't been an action to either stop it or to change the nature of it, I would assume, at some point in time, there would have to be some planning going on for that. But at this point in time, there is not any planning.

General THURMAN. Congressman, I would just tell you that I have an obligation every month to do a readiness report. If I see anything that is hurting our readiness and our ability to do the mission, I will report that.

Mr. NUNNELEE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much. It is our job to make sure there are no bubbles in that pipeline. We are grateful for you guys staying focused on the tip of the spear, and we will do our very best to make sure there are no bubbles in the pipeline. We have two votes going on. There is about 11 minutes left in the first vote. We will work right up until the tail-end of this vote, recess very briefly, go up and vote, and then catch the beginning of the second vote, if we could, folks, and then come right back.

I recognize my friend from California, Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you much, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry I was late. I am cochair of a Base Military Communities Caucus and Secretary Panetta was there answering a lot of the questions that you are asking here.

Thank you, Admiral, for coming in and both of you for your service. I represent the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) and I just want to ask, there is a program that was started there after the terrorist bombing of the USS Cole which was to initiate regional security education and cultural awareness training for deploying Navy carrier and expeditionary strike groups. This program is called Regional Security Education Program (RSTEP) and it was created to ensure commanders and personnel assigned to deploying naval forces, the deploying naval forces are aware of the historical context and strategic importance of and current issues in the regions to which they will operate; essentially, stepping off the ship and knowing something about what you are stepping into rather than just a wild night on the city.

I wondered if, in your opinion, has the NPS Regional Security Education Program been a benefit to the forces deploying in the Pacific Command?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. When I had command of the Nimitz Carrier Strike Group, I benefited by the RSEP program, prior to my deployment to the Western Pacific and then to the Arabian Gulf. So the answer to that is it has been a benefit.

UNDERSEA WARFARE

Mr. FARR. And the other question I have is that there is an undersea warfare, submarine warfare, anti-submarine warfare, mine warfare, sub-sea warfare, our priorities for our submarine force, and, again, the Naval Postgraduate School's naval officers can earn a degree that includes this subspecialty code in the warfare area.

The question here is while the current quotas for officers being awarded the undersea warfare subspecialty code are being filled, do you believe this quota should be increased in light of the heightened importance of undersea warfare in the Pacific areas? We're hoping that the quota could be increased from 14 to 21 per year, a 50 percent increase.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Well, certainly, Congressman, from my theater, I have a vested interest in assuring that the anti-submarine warfare training is the very best that we can produce. My sense is that the Naval Postgraduate School provides unique capabilities in our ability to focus young warriors in this particular area. So I highly value what they teach.

I can't give you a quantitative answer on whether going from 14 to 21 would satisfy a need, but I can tell you that it is important and we need to continue to support the curriculum and make sure it is producing the type of thinking that we need to address the threats we will see in undersea warfare in the 21st century.

Mr. FARR. Do you think that in this whole area, that school certainly has the capacity to do a lot of very smart research. I am just wondering if there is interest in increasing the support for thesis work and other related research undertaken by the faculty and students at the school.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Well, I will have to defer the details of how they manage inside the school to the Chief of Naval Operations because he uses that tool to ensure that he supports the combatant commanders well. So, again, I would say that there is capacity, there is capability, great capability at this institution, it is highly valued. It is particularly valued to me in the areas where we might not have that same focus coming from our other civilian graduate education places where a postgraduate school can focus on things that other universities may not have the need nor the desire to do.

LANGUAGE

Mr. FARR. I knew that when Admiral Mullen was before this committee, he was very interested in the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) program and actually directed that it become more trained like the Army has done. We have created an advanced training course for FAOs from all services because of the language capability of the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and the faculty at the Naval Postgraduate School to really provide—and I spoke to these officers last week. I was fascinated by them, their linguistic capability. They are essentially as skilled or more skilled than our ambassadors, I think. And with the idea that we are going to have to do more regional training, it seems to me that this whole area of post-conflict—I mean, it is a combination of what do we do to do post-conflict stabilization.

We are going to have to really understand the culture, the language, the community better. We are now positioning ourselves with a new strategy of taking our allied forces and equipping them and training them to be essentially as capable as we are in helping maintain the peace.

It just seems to me that the growth area is going to be in this sort of, for lack of a better term, in the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) of a FAO, and yet we don't really have developed a lot of the jobs that are needed to be developed. Because what happens is. I just had this experience with friends who have come out of Afghanistan and Iraq and really got interested in the culture. They want to really get into a program to really do stabilization, whether they do it with our government or an non-governmental organization (NGO). But they would stay in the Navy or the Army if there was a position for that.

So I would hope that you might be able to use your—as we move in this direction and begin developing careers for people with these skill-sets, because you are going to need more and more of them, and I am not sure that just the FAO position or MOS is enough to satisfy the challenges you have.

I am really interested in the services sending more officers to get this training and making sure that all FAOs, I forget all the different titles they are giving in different services, but they get this advanced regional expertise with the DLI and the Naval Postgraduate School.

It is just a comment. I don't know whether you want to respond to that, but it seems to me the direction we are going is going to require us to think a little bit deeper about how important it is to retain these skill-sets in the services and not lose them because we don't have a place for them, we don't have a mission for them, because we haven't created that yet, so they have to go off and do something else that doesn't use the skill training.

Mr. CULBERSON. Excuse me, Mr. Farr and Admiral and General. We have about 4 minutes left in the vote. If you want to respond briefly to Mr. Farr's question, we will need to recess and come back to Mr. Carter when we reconvene. Do you have a brief comment?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I do. Just the Foreign Area Officer Program that you talked about Admiral Mullen, I am very supportive of. I think it plays heavily into the day-to-day operations of how we shape the security environment in a growingly complex Asia-Pacific area, and as we do the rebalance, I think a critical part of that rebalance is taking a look at how we manage the people who are Asia Pacific experts. It is important that they remain—that they come from an area where they understand how the military services work. So we have to work on those skills. They have to know how ships and airplanes and soldiers fight. Otherwise, they are not effective as FAOs. But then we need to get them into FAOs and we need to ensure we have career paths that make sense to them that they compete for, but that values that skill-set. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. We are down to less than 3 minutes. We are going to have to recess. We will come back and start Mr. Carter. The committee will stand in recess. Thank you.

[Recess.]

Mr. CULBERSON. We are going to come back to order. I will recognize my good friend from Texas, Mr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Admiral Locklear, welcome. General Thurman, my good friend, welcome. We are proud to be here with you folks.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS ON THE KOREAN PACIFIC PENINSULA

You know the President has put a spotlight on PAC Command. I will let you know that the White House's emphasis is now on the Pacific. I thought about General Thurman, he and I are pretty good friends, and I thought about you when I first heard the State of the Union. You seem to always get in the middle of the spotlight, don't you?

General Thurman, you have got a command that is very important over there, and yet you have a lot of emotion going on with your preparation of readiness. You are having to move people around the country. How does that affect your challenges of the readiness situation on the Korean Peninsula, and more importantly, as you move elements to Yongsan, from Yongsan to Camp Humphreys, are there going to be MILCON requirements that we need to know about so we can be prepared to make sure you have the resources you need?

General THURMAN. Thanks, Congressman Carter. First off, what we have done in regard to the movement is we have programmed that out pretty well, so we mitigate the risk, because we can never take our focus off our primary responsibility to be prepared to activate the defense over there if that is required. So I feel pretty good about how we have mitigated that with the Army forces.

We have already moved some forces down to Camp Humphreys, but we will balance that risk. That is an ongoing thing that we look at predominantly with Army forces. The Air Forces are okay and our Marine forces come out of Okinawa if we have an emergency, and then we get the U.S. 7th Fleet out of Japan if there is an emergency there.

In regard to the MILCON projects, first off, I want to thank you for the projects that we got in the Fiscal Year 2012 budget. Those were very much needed. And just to cite those, at Camp Carroll these were necessary for a barracks and vehicle maintenance shop, and then at Camp Henry another barracks complex and a DFAC, dining facility. Then at Osan, a 156-room dormitory down there. So we are very thankful for that. You talk about morale, that helps Soldiers, Sailors Airmen and Marines when they see something like that.

For '13, the key things that were submitted are four projects. There is going to be a chemical battalion that is going to be repositioned from the United States, and that is a capability we need on the peninsula over there to meet our warfighting requirements. That is a project that is in this Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP). Then also the other important project was the extension for the 51st Fighter Wing at Osan, which was in addition to the hospital. We need that for operational requirements as well as taking care of the families down at Osan. Then the other requirement was for a medical clinic and a dental clinic at Kunsan, where our other fighter squadrons are. So those are needed very much to meet the operational requirements.

The Department of Defense Education Activity is replacing schools globally. They have an initiative on that. There is a 29-year-old elementary school at Osan that pretty much needs replacement, and that is what is in this request. So we would ask for help on that.

The other thing that we need to be mindful of as we move down to Camp Humphreys, I have placed a lot of emphasis on our communications, command and control and eliminating single points of failure, which is very much needed to meet our warfighting requirements. So there will be a bill that will be coming forward that we are working with the Army as the executive agent. That will be funded primarily between ROK and U.S., but we will need some help on that. So the total U.S. bill on that right now is going to come in at about $362 million because there are some unique communications requirements that we need to meet our warfighting requirements over there, and we would ask for support on that.

Mr. CARTER. The personnel turbulence, is that affecting your mission? I understand short tours are a significant factor for soldiers, and that sometimes means they are not in theater very long. The constant churn of soldiers, does that put a strain on readiness?

ARMY READINESS

General THURMAN. Congressman, yes, sir, it does, primarily with Army forces. First off, we have 1-year tours, for the most part, for the ones that are not command-sponsored, and then some soldiers elect through what we call the AIP program, Assignment Incentive Pay to stay an additional year in Korea. Some soldiers sign up for that.

But we have predominantly a young force. Many of the young soldiers that come over there, it is their first tour as they come into the Army. So we generally lose about 600 to 700 soldiers a month either coming in or going out.

I have gone back to the Army. I have asked General Odierno when he just recently visited, as well as the G–3 of the Army, to look at how we can build readiness a little better so we can eliminate the constant churn. Because as you can imagine, that is the turnover inside those formations, and we are constantly having to requalify combat crews on tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Howitzer crews and that sort of business.

So I have asked the Army to go back and look at what is the best model to build the best readiness at best value, because as I said earlier in here, it is important to look at the cost-benefit trade-offs. But that whole personnel turbulence is probably one of my biggest challenges in a given month.

Mr. CARTER. My time is probably up, but I wanted to mention that when we were with Secretary Panetta, he was being questioned, and I wish my friend from Mississippi was here to hear this, being questioned about sequestration, the Secretary is a former Congressman. He knows a whole lot about this institution. And he just said the concept of sequester was unacceptable and he has confidence that our Congress would get to work so that we don't have to have a sequester. And that would better explain the position that the Navy and the Army are in when the question was asked.

Our job is to fix it so this doesn't happen, and the Secretary's comments, are reasonable. I agree with him 100 percent, it is unacceptable, and it is the job of this Congress, if we have to work on Christmas Day, to get this fixed.

Thank you for your service, both of you. I appreciate you very much.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Judge Carter. We will, I know all of us, work arm-in-arm to make sure the sequester doesn't kick in. It would be devastating to our military.

I did want to ask both of you if you could an open-ended question to give you a chance to talk to us about your military construction needs for this year. Is there anything that you would like the committee to pay particular attention to, anything extra, or in addition to what has been submitted to the committee that you would like us to be sure that we take care of for you?

MILCON FUNDS

Admiral LOCKLEAR. There is one thing I would just like to highlight based on the DPRI initiatives. As you know, the fiscal year 2012 National Defense authorization Act (NDAA) put some restrictions on any funds being applied towards MILCON projects or projects that do DPR until certain criteria were met. One of those was a Secretary of Defense assessment of the East Asia force laydown; the Commandant of the Marine Corps preferred force laydown perspectives. So there is a hold on those funds right now.

There is one project that technically falls under the DPRI but it is a continuation of an authorization that was for fiscal year 2010. It is in Guam. It is in the Marine Corps' request for $26 million. It supports the second increment of a ramp expansion that eventually goes towards the aviation wing transfer to Guam. It would be good if we could, as we work through this in the coming months, if we could assure that project doesn't stop. We need that ramp extension no matter what happens in DPRI, and it needs to continue, and I think stopping it would be not a good thing from a fiscal perspective.

Mr. CULBERSON. General Thurman, anything in particular you want us to pay attention to this year, sir? Is there anything you would like to add to the list?

General THURMAN. Congressman, or Chairman, other than what I just put out for this year, those are the key requirements. I would just say as we go forward in the future, if we realign any capabilities in there for some reason, then there could potentially be a requirement. I don't have that right now. But I think what is important over there we make adjustments is for it to be operationally focused. That is what I would tell you today as I look at any requirements that come up on the peninsula.

Mr. CULBERSON. I want to ask also about Guam, the current civilian infrastructure. We had both of our staffs go out and visit Guam recently and got a lot of good information back.

Admiral Locklear, I want to ask you in particular about the civilian infrastructure on Guam. It is our impression that that civilian infrastructure cannot sustain the impact of the Marine Corps relocation as previously envisioned, let alone the separate Navy and Air Force buildups, and making this work is going to require an enormous effort by the entire government.

In light, Admiral, of the changes to the number of Marines and their families potentially to be relocated to the island, are you satisfied with the progress you are seeing on the civilian side, sir?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. Mr. Chairman, could you clarify for me "civilian"? You mean government civilians, or are you talking about the local population and the industrial base in Guam to be able to support the buildup?

GUAM

Mr. CULBERSON. The infrastructure there on the island, yes, sir.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I understand that there have been some concerns. I understand from my dialogue with the representative from Guam that based on the thinking of the numbers of Marines and equipment that may come there, that they are working through the concerns of the past. Certainly it is something we have to take into calculation as we look at what the total costs will be as we come to the end of this thing. But my sense is that some of their concerns may be allayed as we move forward depending on the timeline we are on and the size of the force that is ultimately decided to be moved there. But it is something I will certainly pay close attention to.

Mr. CULBERSON. But you are comfortable with the progress and where we are and meeting the timelines that are out there?

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I would say that I have got to see the timelines that we—as the discussions occur between the Department of Defense and the defense folks in Japan of how this force flows based on the decisions that are made about what happens in Okinawa before I could give you an assessment of that. But I would be happy to come back to you and give you that assessment once I understand that timeline.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, sir. I will have a number of questions I will submit to you in writing.

I am happy to recognize my friend, Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. I don't have any questions, Mr. Chairman. I think my questions have been covered by other members, by the chairman. I just thank the two gentlemen for their assistance.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you. I have got a hard stop coming up for me at 12:30.

Mr. Carter, any further questions?

Mr. CARTER. No. I have asked my questions. Thank you, gentlemen. I want to thank both of you for your service to our country. God bless you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for this hearing. I wish we could really do this in kind of a seminar format, because I think we in Congress need to begin understanding what the awesome responsibilities are of PACOM. I live in California. We call it the Pacific Rim. It is how big that incredible Pacific Ocean is.

But you look at here, and Judge Carter and I have flown around the world over it, and been in several of these countries together, 36 countries under this command, 52 percent of the Earth's surface, 50 percent of the world population, 3,000 different languages spoken in 16 different time zones. Our knowledge of that part of the world is so limited because our heritage, most of it comes from Europe and the Atlantic, and our focus is always there and our huge bases are there. And I hope that as we move into the future, that we can spend a little more time.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

I just want to ask you this question about the value of international military education. I had, I don't know, maybe 50 officers here yesterday sitting with me who were at the Naval Postgraduate School studying. They are going to get a master's degree. They are going to spend two years, the longest time any foreign military will spend in the United States, living in a small community in America. And it seems to me we need to spend a lot—if we are going to indeed engage in sort of a U.N. peacekeeping stability ops, all those things, we are going to have to invest in educating their military commands as much as our own.

And how much—I mean, this is interesting, because our committee, appropriations, not this committee, funds that, not under the defense contract, but the military education comes under State Department. And I just wondered what your reaction or feeling about it is. I was excited to see all these young officers, a lot of them from Singapore, Taiwan, and it just occurred to me that we got so much work to do, and it is all under your command. You are the one that can pull it all together. And we need some more feedback as to where we ought to be downsizing, squeezing and trimming. We still have to make some smart investments, and certainly military education is, I think, a very smart investment, particularly when it is co-national or bi-national or multi-national.

Admiral LOCKLEAR. I couldn't agree with you more, sir, and particularly as it relates to how we interact the State Department and the embassies out there. I will guarantee that if I go to all 36 American embassies in these countries, that one of the things they will say is keep the International Military Education & Training (IMET), the education and training funds that are provided to allow those up and coming leaders in their country to be socialized into the way that we do business, for us to understand how they do business, is really a tremendous investment, a return on a very small, relatively small amount of money invested. But, like everything else, it has a tendency to be kind of at the end of the food chain, and I think we need to make sure it is in the funding chain, it is in the right perspective.

There are a number of programs that way, that we get tremendous return on our investment, and it really does portend what the future looks like in this theater of how the future leaders in these countries understand how we understand them and how they understand us, and what we share and what we disagree on.

Mr. FARR. Well, I appreciate that, because I think so often we hear from the Pentagon across the street, which seems to become Washington priorities, when we get the feedback from the combatant commanders in theater, that look, these little IMET and these other international investments are extremely important to stability. We need to hear that and make sure that is part of our strategy, rather than just an option to cut, squeeze and trim. I appreciate your comment. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Farr.

Admiral Locklear, General Thurman, thank you so very much for your service. Again, we deeply appreciate your commitment, your lifetime of service to the Nation, and please communicate to all the men and women under your command that Congress is going to work arm-in-arm to make sure they don't have any worries about the supply chain coming in behind them and encourage them to stay focused on their mission.

Thank you very much for your service. The hearing is adjourned.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for U.S. Navy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, III. follows:]

Question 1: Admiral Locklear, certainly sequestration is going to have an enormous impact on the Department of Defense as a whole. Most of your peers have said that "it will be a game changer." That said, what will be the impact on PACOM if Sequestration occurs?

Answer: The Secretary of Defense has repeatedly stated that defense sequestration required under the Budget Control Act would be 'catastrophic.' On February 16, 2012 during the House Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee, Defense Secretary Panetta outlined global threats from ongoing war in Afghanistan to challenges in the space and cyber domains to growing competition in the Pacific region and a volatile Middle East, where, he said, "any one of these countries could explode on us." He went on to say, "A half trillion dollars in new defense cuts could result in a military unprepared to meet those threats. It is very important that we get together -- both the administration and the Congress -- and we develop a package ... to make sure this doesn't happen."

There is no simple methodology to calculate the level of impact sequestration will have upon the command albeit to say it will be significant.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for U.S. Navy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, III. follows:]

Question 2: As a Follow up; also, your command has done a great job of assisting our friends in the East in times of natural disaster, how will sequestration impact your ability to conduct Disaster Response in the region?

Answer: Since a significant amount of natural disasters occur in the Pacific Theater, U.S. Pacific Command relies on forward deployed forces and limited supplies to rapidly respond to requests for disaster assistance. Any reduction in funding to support our forward deployed forces/assets would limit our ability to rapidly mount an effective response to disasters throughout the Pacific Theater. Also, any reduction in funding to support disaster response (Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA)) would have a negative impact on the level of support DoD could provide in the initial stages of a disaster, when DoD assistance is of critical importance to the requesting country.

Additionally, USPACOM uses OHDACA funding not only in responding to disasters, but disaster preparedness/mitigation capacity building efforts for developing nations in the PACOM AOR. These preventive efforts assist these nations in reducing loss of life and providing resiliency for quicker recovery by being better prepared to respond to an event, which also assists governments in maintaining stability and minimizing potential terrorist influences/footholds. A secondary goal to prevention efforts is reducing U.S. Government (USG) disaster response costs by mitigating our response size during future events. All efforts are coordinated with USAID/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to best maximize USG assets.

Lastly, engagement with our allies and partners, particularly during disasters, is a mission we need to continue and push for full funding Their assistance and support is critical in providing timely access into the affected zone and coordinating our collective military response to enable effective and appropriate assistance, while not wasting manpower and resources.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for U.S. Navy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, III. follows:]

Question 3: Admiral Locklear, what impact does the reduction/delay in shipbuilding have on PACOM? What forces are being sent to PACOM as part of the President's new strategy?

Answer: The delay in ship building has not demonstrated an effect on operations or capability yet. However, the impact it is having on the operational tempo of the fleet is starting to be noticed in two forms: 1) longer scheduled deployments for the ships with shorter turn around or dwell; and 2) more impact to long term schedules when response to crisis is required.

The decommissioning of ships before their replacements are in place, paired with the increasing demand for operations especially with the capital ships (CVN, SSN, LHDs), have resulted in planned deployment schedules of 9 months. Deployed units will have extended deployment periods. Over the coming years delays/reductions in shipbuilding have the potential to impact the force responsiveness to crisis.

With the distribution of U.S. Marines off Okinawa, the importance of amphibious lift is also becoming critical to maintain theater operational capability and the ability to respond to contingencies and HA/DR situations.

USPACOM has not yet seen an increase in forces being sent to the USPACOM Area of Operations. However, since 2001 U.S. Force war fighting capability has improved dramatically. Upgrades have included three of six F-22 squadrons, the latest model Aegis capable surface combatants, advanced Patriot missiles, Army brigades and Special Operations Forces with the newest vehicles and war fighting equipment, and the latest Virginia class submarines. In the near-term future, Littoral Combat Ships and the Osprey vertical short takeoff landing aircraft will arrive in the AOR.

Delays in the planned delivery of assets to the AOR could send the wrong message to our allies and partners and indicate a lack of U.S. commitment to the region.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for Commander of United Nations Command, U.S. Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea, General James D. Thurman follows:]

Question 4: General Thurman, I understand there are unique challenges within your command concerning readiness. You have had to move forces around the country and are planning to do so again in 2016, how do these challenges impact readiness and how are you addressing this issue with your forces?

Answer: The Alliance is moving forward with the implementation of Strategic Alliance 2015 plan Strategic Alliance 2015 is an overarching and synchronized Alliance transformation roadmap, containing mutual Alliance end states and milestones, ensuring a smooth transition of the lead of the combined defense of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the relocation of U.S. forces on the peninsula. Two major ROK-U.S. bilateral agreements enable the consolidation and relocation effort: the U.S. initiated 2002 Land Partnership Plan and the ROK initiated 2004 Yongsan Relocation Plan. We are well into executing the Land Partnership Plan and look forward to gaining momentum in executing the Yongsan Relocation Plan.

Movement under the repositioning initiatives will not reduce the Command's readiness. Moves in the relocation plans are packaged and executed in manageable components that will allow units to maintain their full spectrum of operational and support capabilities. All moves are planned and sychronized in a way that will minimize or eliminate risk to readiness. The carefully considered plan unit moves ensures we retain our combat capabilities.

[Questions for the Record submitted by Congressman Carter for Commander of United Nations Command, U.S. Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea, General James D. Thurman follows:]

Question 5: As a follow up; General, what MILCON requirements, if any, will there be in 2016 when you move elements from Yong-song to Camp Humphreys? Are these requirements addressed sufficiently in this year's budget?

Answer: All current requirements for the Yongsan Relocation Plan are adequately addressed in this year's budget. United States Forces Korea will submit all future requirements into the annual President's Budget process.

Department of Defense

Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimates

Military Construction

Family Housing

Defense-Wide

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Preparation of the Defense-Wide budget, excluding revolving funds, cost the Department of Defense a total of approximately $1,384,980 in FY 2012.

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Arizona				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Yuma				
Truck Unload Facility	1,300	1,300	C	17
California				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Defense Fuel Support Point – San Diego				
Replace Fuel Pier	91,563	91,563	C	23
Edwards Air Force Base				
Replace Fuel Storage	27,500	27,500	C	20
Special Operations Command				
Coronado				
SOF Close Quarters Combat/Dynamic Shoot Facility	13,969	13,969	C	229
SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170	31,170	C	232
SOF Mobile Communications Detachment Support Facility	10,120	10,120	C	235
TRICARE Management Activity				
Twenty-Nine Palms				
Medical Clinic Replacement	27,400	27,400	C	143
Colorado				
National Security Agency				
Buckley Air Force Base				
Denver Powerhouse	30,000	30,000	C	125
Special Operations Command				
Fort Carson				
SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673	56,673	C	239
TRICARE Management Activity				
Pikes Peak				
High Altitude Medical Research Laboratory	3,600	3,600	C	147
Delaware				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Dover Air Force Base				
Replace Truck Off-Load Facility	2,000	2,000	C	26

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Florida				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Hurlburt Field				
Construct Fuel Storage Facility	16,000	16,000	C	29
Special Operations Command				
Eglin Air Force Base				
SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance Facilities	41,695	41,695	C	243
MacDill Air Force Base				
SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	34,409	34,409	C	247
Hawaii				
Special Operations Command				
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam				
SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289	24,289	C	251
Illinois				
Defense Information Systems Agency				
Scott Air Force Base				
DISA Global NetOps Support Center Facility Upgr.	84,111	84,111	C	11
TRICARE Management Activity				
Great Lakes				
Drug Laboratory Replacement	28,700	28,700	C	156
Scott Air Force Base				
Medical Logistics Warehouse	2,600	2,600	C	160
Indiana				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Grissom Air Reserve Base				
Replace Hydrant Fuel System	26,800	26,800	C	32
Kentucky				
DOD Education Activity				
Fort Campbell				
Replace Barkley Elementary School	41,767	41,767	C	57
Special Operations Command				
Fort Campbell				
SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313	26,313	C	255
SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559	3,559	C	259

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Louisiana				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Barksdale Air Force Base				
Upgrade Pumphouse	11,700	11,700	C	35
Maryland				
National Security Agency				
Fort Meade				
High Performance Computing Center Inc 2	-	300,521	C	128
NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/Site M Inc 1	128,600	25,000	C	131
TRICARE Management Activity				
Annapolis				
Health Clinic Replacement	66,500	66,500	C	172
Bethesda Naval Hospital				
Base Installation Accessibility/Appearance Plan	7,000	7,000	C	176
Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers	35,600	35,600	C	179
Temporary Medical Facilities	26,600	26,600	C	182
Fort Detrick				
USAMRIID Stage 1 Inc 7	-	19,000	C	186
Missouri				
TRICARE Management Activity				
Fort Leonard Wood				
Dental Clinic	18,100	18,100	C	191
New Mexico				
Special Operations Command				
SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062	22,062	C	262
TRICARE Management Activity				
Cannon Air Force Base				
Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	71,023	71,023	C	203
New York				
Missile Defense Agency				
Fort Drum				
IDT Complex	25,900	25,900	N	117
TRICARE Management Activity				
Fort Drum				
Soldier Specialty Care Clinic	17,300	17,300	C	207

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
North Carolina				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base				
Replace Pipeline	1,850	1,850	C	38
Special Operations Command				
Camp Lejeune				
SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399	53,399	C	266
SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility	5,465	5,465	C	269
Fort Bragg				
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481	40,481	C	274
SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373	31,373	C	277
SOF Support Addition	3,875	3,875	C	280
SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693	24,693	C	283
TRICARE Management Activity				
Camp Lejeune				
Medical Clinic Replacement	21,200	21,200	C	195
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base				
Medical Clinic Replacement	53,600	53,600	C	199
Pennsylvania				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Defense Distribution Depot New Cumberland				
Replace Reservoir	4,300	4,300	C	43
Replace Sewage Treatment Plant	6,300	6,300	C	45
Replace Communications Building	6,800	6,800	C	41
South Carolina				
TRICARE Management Activity				
Shaw Air Force Base				
Medical Clinic Replacement	57,200	57,200	C	211
Texas				
Defense Finance and Accounting Service				
Red River Army Depot – Texarkana				
DFAS Facility	16,715	16,715	C	2
TRICARE Management Activity				
Fort Bliss				
Hospital Replacement Inc 4	-	207,400	C	215

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Joint Base San Antonio				
Ambulatory Care Center Phase 3 Inc 2	-	80,700	C	219
Utah				
National Security Agency				
Camp Williams				
IC CNCI Data Center 1 Inc 4	-	191,414	C	134
Virginia				
Special Operations Command				
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Story				
SOF Combat Services Support Facility – East	11,132	11,132	C	287
TRICARE Management Activity				
Naval Station Norfolk				
Veterinary facility Replacement	8,500	8,500	C	223
Washington				
Special Operations Command				
Fort Lewis				
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553	46,553	C	291
SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,967	3,967	C	294
CONUS Classified				
Special Operations Command				
Classified Location				
SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,477	6,477	C	301
Germany				
Defense Information Systems Agency				
Stuttgart-Patch Barracks				
DISA Europe Facility Upgrades	2,413	2,413	C	7
DOD Education Activity				
Vogelweh				
Replace Vogelweh Elementary School	61,415	61,415	C	62
Weisbaden				
Weisbaden High School Addition	52,178	52,178	C	67
TRICARE Management Activity				
Rhine Ordnance Barracks				
Medical Center Replacement Inc 2	-	127,000	C	151

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Guam				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Andersen Air Force Base				
Upgrade Fuel Pipeline	67,500	67,500	C	53
Cuba				
Defense Logistics Agency				
Guantanamo Bay				
Replace Fuel Pier	37,600	37,600	C	48
Replace Truck Load Facility	2,600	2,600	C	50
Japan				
DOD Education Activity				
Camp Zama				
Renovate Zama High School	13,272	13,273	C	96
Kadena Air Base				
Replace Elementary School	71,772	71,772	C	73
Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School	71,773	71,773	C	77
Sasebo				
Replace Sasebo Elementary School	35,733	35,733	C	83
Zukeran (Camp Foster)				
Replace Zukeran Elementary School	79,036	79,036	C	90
Korea				
DOD Education Activity				
Osan Air Force Base				
Replace Osan Elementary School	42,692	42,692	C	100
TRICARE Management Activity				
Kunsan Air Base				
Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	13,000	13,000	C	164
Osan Air Force Base				
Hospital Addition/Alteration	34,600	34,600	C	168
Romania				
Missile Defense Agency				
Deveselu				
Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	157,900	157,900	N	120

FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
United Kingdom				
DOD Education Activity				
Menwith Hill Station				
Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School	46,488	46,488	C	110
RAF Feltwell				
Feltwell Elementary School Addition	30,811	30,811	C	105
National Security Agency				
Menwith Hill Station				
MHS Utilities and Roads	3,795	3,795	C	138
Special Operations Command				
RAF Mildenhall				
SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,490	6,490	C	298
Defense Level Activities/Worldwide Unspecified				
Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000	150,000	C	304
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters	26,969	26,969	C	306
Contingency Construction	-	10,000	C	308
Unspecified Minor Construction			C	310
TRICARE Management Activity	-	5,000		
Special Operations Command	-	10,000		
DOD Education Activity	-	4,091		
National Security Agency	-	3,000		
Joint Chiefs of Staff	-	6,440		
Defense Logistics Agency	-	7,254		
Defense Level Activities	-	3,000		
Total Minor Construction	-	**38,785**		
Planning and Design			C	312
TRICARE Management Activity	-	105,700		
Special Operations Command	-	27,620		
DoD Education Activity	-	105,569		
Missile Defense Agency	-	4,548		
National Security Agency	-	8,300		
Defense Intelligence Agency	-	2,919		
Defense Logistics Agency	-	5,000		
Washington Headquarters Services	-	7,928		
Defense Level Activities	-	47,978		
Total Planning and Design	-	**315,562**		
Total Military Construction, Defense-Wide	**2,467,841**	**3,654,623**		

FY 2013 BUDGET ESTIMATES
Military Construction, Defense-Wide

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, $3,654,623,000 to remain available until September 30, 2017, of which $25,000,000 for a facility at Fort Meade, Maryland, shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided,* That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense available for military construction or family housing as he may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further,* That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed $315,562,000 shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reason therefore: *Provided further,* That of the amount appropriated, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $26,969,000 shall be available for payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the planning, design, and construction of a new North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters.

FY 2013 Budget Estimates
Military Construction, Defense-Wide
Special Program Considerations

POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The military construction projects proposed in this program will be designed to meet environmental standards. Military construction projects proposed primarily for abatement of existing pollution problems at installation have been reviewed to ensure that corrective design is accomplished in accordance with specific standards and criteria.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

DoD represents three-fourths of federal energy use. Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) projects improve energy and water efficiency in existing facilities and produce average savings of about two dollars for every dollar invested. The ECIP purpose is clear with realistic, attainable goals. It is a well-managed program.

The Administration proposes increasing the funding for this program to $150 million in FY 2013. The Administration will ensure that the program produces high returns on this investment and develops new performance metrics.

In general, the ECIP program funds projects that would not be candidates for other types of funding, like O&M or third-party financing. In addition, in order to leverage the Military Services' larger investments in energy, the ECIP funds 'game-changing' projects that:

- **Dramatically change the energy consumption at an individual installation;**
- **Implement a technology validated in a test bed demonstration program;**
- **Integrate multiple energy technologies to realize synergistic benefits;**
- **Integrate distributed generation or storage to improve energy security;**
- **Implement an energy security plan that involves partnering with other federal agencies**

Projects include improvements to existing facilities and utilities systems to upgrade design, eliminate waste, and install energy saving devices. Projects are designed for minimum energy consumption. An exhibit is included in this justification material which details energy consumption and the Department's progress towards meeting energy consumption goals set forth by the President.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND WETLANDS PROTECTION

Proposed land acquisitions, disposals, and installation construction projects have been planned to allow the proper management of flood plains and the protection of wetlands by avoiding long-and short-term adverse impacts, reducing the risk of

flood losses, and minimizing the loss or degradation of wetlands. Project planning is in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order Nos. 11988, Floodplain Management, and 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and the Floodplain Management Guidelines of the U.S. Water Resources Council. Projects have been sited to avoid or reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands and minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands.

DESIGN FOR ACCESSIBILITY OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONNEL

In accordance with Public Law 90480 and the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, provisions for physically handicapped personnel will be provided for, where appropriate, in the design of facilities included in this program.

PLANNING IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Projects located in the National Capital Region are submitted to the National Capital Planning Commission for budgetary review and comment as part of the Commission's annual review of the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Construction projects within the District of Columbia with the exception of the Bolling/Anacostia area are submitted to the commission for approval prior to the start of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In accordance with Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), the environmental impact analysis process has been completed or is actively underway for all projects in the Military Construction Program.

CERTIFICATION OF MEDICAL PROJECTS OVER $50 MILLION DOLLARS

The Conference Appropriations language, 104-247, directed the Service Secretary of jurisdiction to submit a separate certification, at the time of the budget submission, to the committees on Appropriations stating concurrence with the cost and scope of medical projects budgeted by the Tricare Management Activity which exceed $50,000,000. The Committees on Appropriations subsequently requested certification for all of the projects budgeted by the Tricare Management Activity. The certifications for the FY 2013 budget submission will be provided under separate cover.

FY 2013 Base Budget Estimates
Military Construction, Defense-Wide
Agency Summary
($000)

	Authorization	Appropriations
Defense Finance and Accounting Service	**16,715**	**16,715**
Defense Information Systems Agency	**86,524**	**86,524**
Defense Logistics Agency	**303,813**	**303,813**
DoD Dependents Education Activity	**546,938**	**546,938**
Missile Defense Agency	**183,800**	**183,800**
National Security Agency	**162,395**	**550,730**
TRICARE Management Activity	**492,523**	**926,623**
U.S. Special Operations Command	**498,164**	**498,164**
Energy Conservation Investment Program	**150,000**	**150,000**
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters	**26,969**	**26,969**
Contingency Construction	**-**	**10,000**
Minor Construction	**-**	**38,785**
Planning and Design	**-**	**315,562**
TOTAL	**2,467,841**	**3,654,623**

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Agency/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Texas				
Red River Army Depot, Texarcana				
DFAS Facility	16,715	16,715	C	2
Total	**16,715**	**16,715**		

1. Component DFAS	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEXAS	4. Project Title DFAS Facility

5. Program Element 0901527BD	6. Category Code 610 50	7. Project Number 80230	8. Project Cost ($000) 16,715

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				10,723
DFAS ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	SF	44,000	203.22	(8,942)
EMCS CONNECTION	LS	--	--	(248)
ADMIN FACILITY, DEEP FOUNDATION	SF	44,000	5.44	(239)
SUSTAINABILITY/ENERGY MEASURES	LS	--	--	(285)
ANTITERRORISM MEASURES	LS	--	--	(285)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(724)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				3,788
ELECTRIC SERVICE	LS	--	--	(438)
WATER, SEWER, GAS	LS	--	--	(602)
PAVING, WALKS, CURBS AND GUTTERS	LS	--	--	(696)
STORM DRAINAGE	LS	--	--	(518)
SITE IMP (1,187) DEMO (13)	LS	--	--	(1,200)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(286)
ANTITERRORISM MEASURES	LS	--	--	(48)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				14,511
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				726

SUBTOTAL				15,237
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				868
DESIGN/BUILD – DESIGN COST (4.0000%)				610
TOTAL REQUEST				16,715

1. Component DFAS	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEXAS	4. Project Title DFAS Facility

5. Program Element 0901527BD	6. Category Code 610 50	7. Project Number 80230	8. Project Cost ($000) 16,715

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct an administrative facility to accommodate the missions of Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Texarkana. Primary facilities include administrative areas (office and cubical), mail inspection area, training and conference rooms, break rooms, and file/storage areas, information systems, fire protection and alarm systems, and Energy Monitoring Control Systems (EMCS) connection. Sustainable design and energy conservation features will be provided. The plan is for a one-story, steel frame, masonry clad (such as Insulated Concrete Form) building. No buildings were identified to be demolished as part of this project. The special foundation is required to preclude substantial settlement and cracking associated with the highly expansive soils found at the project site.

Supporting facilities include site development, utilities and connections, lighting, paving, parking, walks, curbs and gutters, storm drainage, information systems, landscaping, and signage. Heating and air conditioning will be provided by self contained systems. Measures in accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) Minimum Antiterrorism for Buildings standards will be provided. Accessibility for individuals with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design services are required. Air Conditioning (Estimated 126 Tons)

11. Requirement: 108,278 SF **Adequate:** 56,885 SF **Substandard:** 7,393 SF

PROJECT:
Construct an administrative facility to accommodate the missions of Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), Texarkana.

REQUIREMENT:
This project is required to provide permanent facilities for 288 personnel performing Defense Finance and Accounting Service functions at Red River Army Depot. DFAS would occupy the facility inside the legal boundary of Red River Army Depot. DFAS will continue to provide non-appropriated fund accounting and payroll services to the Army and DOD morale, welfare, and recreation activities worldwide.

CURRENT SITUATION:
DFAS is located in five leased, non-hardened, non-protected facilities outside the legal boundary of Red River Army Depot. These leased facilities are undersized for DFAS' mission and current population size. The facilities lack electrical power, fire protection, and do not meet the Unified Facilities Criteria Standards for Antiterrorism/Force Protection. Employee workspace is inadequate which limits staff in delivering quality accounting and payroll to DFAS customers and creates inefficiencies. The five facilities cannot be renovated to provide a consolidated facility with the required electrical, communications support, fire protection or AT/FP measures to meet current DoD standards.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If this project is not provided, DFAS will continue to occupy five leased facilities outside the legal boundary of Red River Army Depot. The facilities will remain undersized, inefficient, and not meet the Unified Facilities Criteria Standards for Antiterrorism/Force Protection leaving personnel vulnerable to attack.

ADDITIONAL:
Economic Analysis: Alternative methods for meeting this requirement have been explored during project development. New Construction was found to be the only viable option to meet the stated requirements.

Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.

Type of design: design-build

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all physical security measures are included. All required antiterrorism protection measures are included. Sustainable principles, to include Life Cycle cost-effective

1. Component DFAS	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEXAS	4. Project Title DFAS Facility

5. Program Element 0901527BD	6. Category Code 610 50	7. Project Number 80230	8. Project Cost ($000) 16,715

practices, will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 USC 2802(c), and other applicable laws and Executive Orders.

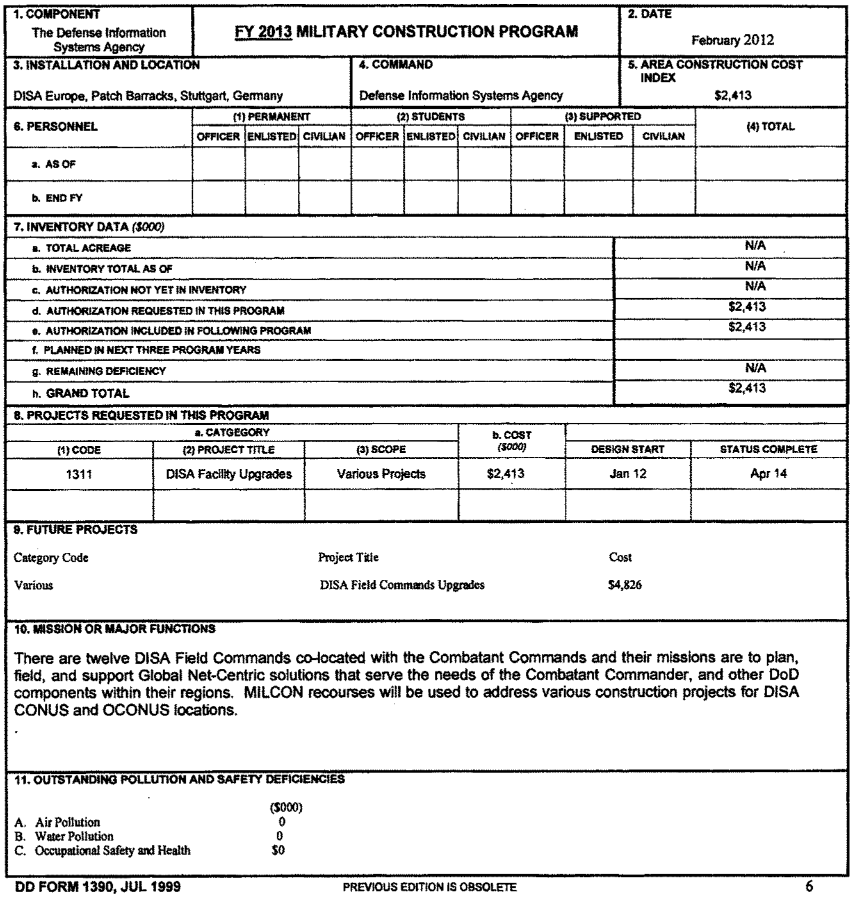
12. Supplemental Data:

Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date:	JAN 2012
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012:	10%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date:	APR 2012
(d) 100% Design Completion Date:	JUN 2013
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No):	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract:	
1. Design Build (YES/NO)	YES
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO)	NO
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO)	NO
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No):	YES
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO):	YES
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used:	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications:	1,393
(b) All Other Design Costs:	600
(c) Total Design Cost:	1,993
(d) Contract:	--
(e) In-house:	1,993
(4) Construction Contract Award Date:	FEB 2013
(5) Construction Start Date:	APR 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date:	MAR 2014

Defense Information Systems Agency
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Germany				
Patch Barracks, Stuttgart				
DISA Europe Facility Upgrades	2,413	2,413	C	7
Illinois				
Scott Air Force Base				
DISA Global NetOps Support Center Facility Upgrade	84,111	84,111	C	11
Total	**86,524**	**86,524**		



1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	FY 2013 **MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	**2. DATE** February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA Europe, Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany	**4. COMMAND** Defense Information Systems Agency	**5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX** $2,413

6. PERSONNEL	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*

a. TOTAL ACREAGE	N/A
b. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	N/A
c. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	N/A
d. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	$2,413
e. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	$2,413
f. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	
g. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	N/A
h. GRAND TOTAL	$2,413

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

a. CATGEGORY			b. COST *($000)*		
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE		DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
1311	DISA Facility Upgrades	Various Projects	$2,413	Jan 12	Apr 14

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

Category Code	Project Title	Cost
Various	DISA Field Commands Upgrades	$4,826

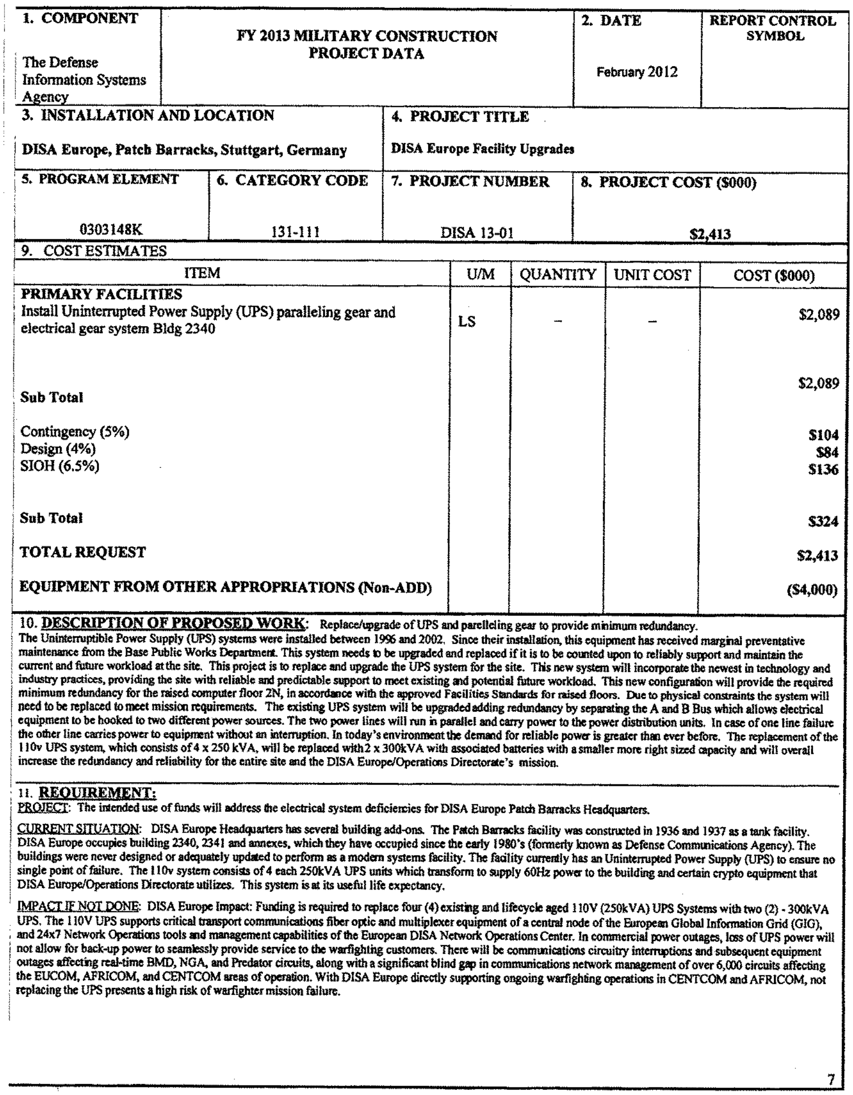
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

There are twelve DISA Field Commands co-located with the Combatant Commands and their missions are to plan, field, and support Global Net-Centric solutions that serve the needs of the Combatant Commander, and other DoD components within their regions. MILCON recourses will be used to address various construction projects for DISA CONUS and OCONUS locations.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

	($000)
A. Air Pollution	0
B. Water Pollution	0
C. Occupational Safety and Health	$0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE 6



1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION **DISA Europe, Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany**	**4. PROJECT TITLE** **DISA Europe Facility Upgrades**

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 0303148K	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 131-111	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** DISA 13-01	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)** $2,413

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES Install Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) paralleling gear and electrical gear system Bldg 2340	LS	–	–	$2,089
Sub Total				$2,089
Contingency (5%)				**$104**
Design (4%)				**$84**
SIOH (6.5%)				**$136**
Sub Total				**$324**
TOTAL REQUEST				**$2,413**
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (Non-ADD)				**($4,000)**

10. **DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK**: Replace/upgrade of UPS and parelleling gear to provide minimum redundancy.
The Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) systems were installed between 1996 and 2002. Since their installation, this equipment has received marginal preventative maintenance from the Base Public Works Department. This system needs to be upgraded and replaced if it is to be counted upon to reliably support and maintain the current and future workload at the site. This project is to replace and upgrade the UPS system for the site. This new system will incorporate the newest in technology and industry practices, providing the site with reliable and predictable support to meet existing and potential future workload. This new configuration will provide the required minimum redundancy for the raised computer floor 2N, in accordance with the approved Facilities Standards for raised floors. Due to physical constraints the system will need to be replaced to meet mission requirements. The existing UPS system will be upgraded adding redundancy by separating the A and B Bus which allows electrical equipment to be hooked to two different power sources. The two power lines will run in parallel and carry power to the power distribution units. In case of one line failure the other line carries power to equipment without an interruption. In today's environment the demand for reliable power is greater than ever before. The replacement of the 110v UPS system, which consists of 4 x 250 kVA, will be replaced with 2 x 300kVA with associated batteries with a smaller more right sized capacity and will overall increase the redundancy and reliability for the entire site and the DISA Europe/Operations Directorate's mission.

11. **REQUIREMENT:**

PROJECT: The intended use of funds will address the electrical system deficiencies for DISA Europe Patch Barracks Headquarters.

CURRENT SITUATION: DISA Europe Headquarters has several building add-ons. The Patch Barracks facility was constructed in 1936 and 1937 as a tank facility. DISA Europe occupies building 2340, 2341 and annexes, which they have occupied since the early 1980's (formerly known as Defense Communications Agency). The buildings were never designed or adequately updated to perform as a modern systems facility. The facility currently has an Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) to ensure no single point of failure. The 110v system consists of 4 each 250kVA UPS units which transform to supply 60Hz power to the building and certain crypto equipment that DISA Europe/Operations Directorate utilizes. This system is at its useful life expectancy.

IMPACT IF NOT DONE: DISA Europe Impact: Funding is required to replace four (4) existing and lifecycle aged 110V (250kVA) UPS Systems with two (2) - 300kVA UPS. The 110V UPS supports critical transport communications fiber optic and multiplexer equipment of a central node of the European Global Information Grid (GIG), and 24x7 Network Operations tools and management capabilities of the European DISA Network Operations Center. In commercial power outages, loss of UPS power will not allow for back-up power to seamlessly provide service to the warfighting customers. There will be communications circuitry interruptions and subsequent equipment outages affecting real-time BMD, NGA, and Predator circuits, along with a significant blind gap in communications network management of over 6,000 circuits affecting the EUCOM, AFRICOM, and CENTCOM areas of operation. With DISA Europe directly supporting ongoing warfighting operations in CENTCOM and AFRICOM, not replacing the UPS presents a high risk of warfighter mission failure.

1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA Europe, Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany	**4. PROJECT TITLE** **DISA Europe Facility Upgrades**

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	**6. CATEGORY CODE**	**7. PROJECT NUMBER**	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)**
0303148K	1311	DISA 13-01	$2,413

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED

Without this project, DISA will be unable to safeguard against downtime to DISA Europe, and avoid the loss of irreplaceable data should an outage occur. Additionally, DISA Europe will continue to operate in facilities without adequate electrical systems. The electrical room, which is housed in the power plant, is the major source for the electrical systems which will not be cooled properly, negatively impacting their effectiveness to provide an uninterrupted power supply and the life cycle expectancy of these systems. The facility generator is currently a single non-redundant system with no internal parallel pathways. Any system that contains only one component to do a job creates a single point of failure. If that single component fails, there is no alternate to take its place.

12. **Supplemental Data:**

a. **Estimated design data:**

(1) Status:	
(a) Date Design Started	Jan 12
(b) Parametric Cost Estimates used to develop costs	YES
(c) Percent Complete as of 01 JAN 2013*	N/A
(d) Date 35% Designed *	Jun-12
(e) Date Design Complete	Oct-13
(f) Energy Study/Life-Cycle analysis was/will be performed	
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design	
(b) Where Design was most recently used	YES
(3) Total Cost (c) = (a) + (b) or (d) + (e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	($2,413)
(b) All other Design Costs	
(c) Total	
(d) Contract	$2,413
(e) In-house	
(4) Construction Contract Award	Dec 12
(5) Construction Start	Jan 13
(6) Construction Completion	Apr 14

- Indicates completion of Project Definition with Parametric Cost Estimate which is comparable to traditional 35% design to ensure valid scope. Cost and executability.

b. **Equipment Data:** equipment associated with this project provided from other appropriations.

EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE	**PROCURING APPROPRIATION**	**FISCAL YEAR APROPRIATED OR REQUESTED**	
(1) INSTALLED EQT		2014	$4,000
(2) FURNITURE		N/A	000
(3) MOVE IN		N/A	000

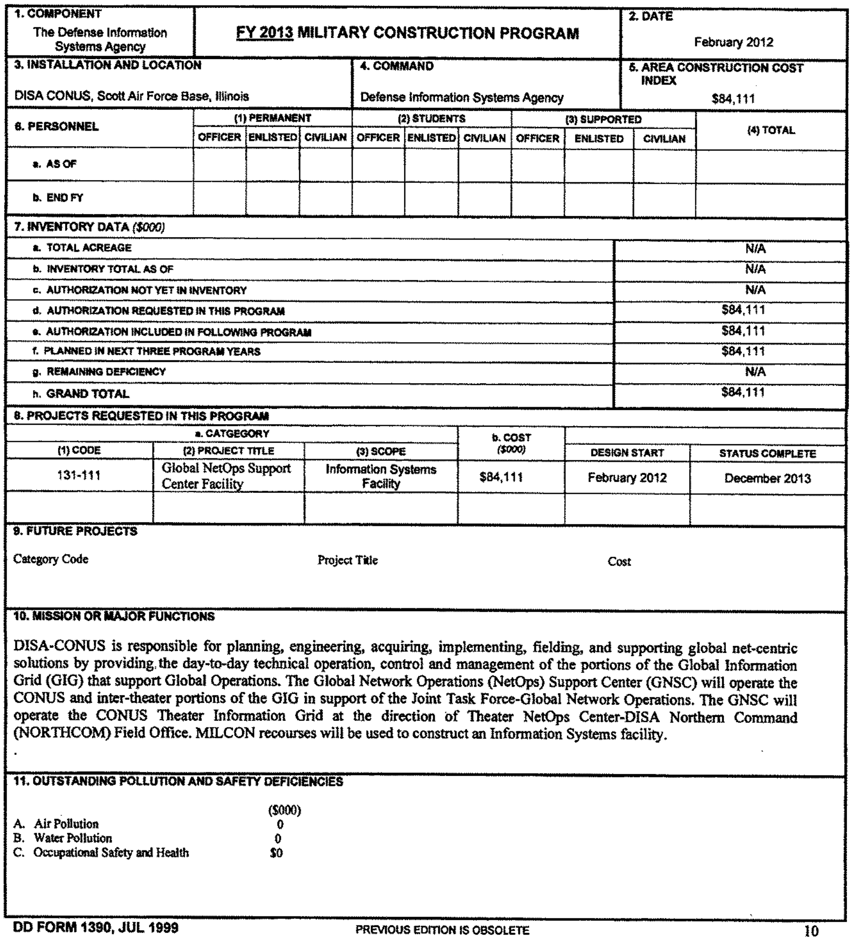
1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA Europe, Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Germany	**4. PROJECT TITLE** **DISA Europe Facility Upgrades**

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT **0303148K**	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 131-111	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** DISA 13-01	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)** **$2,413**

13. **JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:**

The Joint use certification is not required for DISA Combatant Command field office construction projects.



1. COMPONENT	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE
The Defense Information Systems Agency		February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	4. COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX
DISA CONUS, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	Defense Information Systems Agency	$84,111

6. PERSONNEL	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA (*$000*)	
a. TOTAL ACREAGE	N/A
b. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	N/A
c. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	N/A
d. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	$84,111
e. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	$84,111
f. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	$84,111
g. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	N/A
h. GRAND TOTAL	$84,111

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

a. CATGEGORY			b. COST (*$000*)		
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE		DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
131-111	Global NetOps Support Center Facility	Information Systems Facility	$84,111	February 2012	December 2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

Category Code	Project Title	Cost

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

DISA-CONUS is responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, implementing, fielding, and supporting global net-centric solutions by providing the day-to-day technical operation, control and management of the portions of the Global Information Grid (GIG) that support Global Operations. The Global Network Operations (NetOps) Support Center (GNSC) will operate the CONUS and inter-theater portions of the GIG in support of the Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations. The GNSC will operate the CONUS Theater Information Grid at the direction of Theater NetOps Center-DISA Northern Command (NORTHCOM) Field Office. MILCON recourses will be used to construct an Information Systems facility.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

	($000)
A. Air Pollution	0
B. Water Pollution	0
C. Occupational Safety and Health	$0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE 10

1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA CONUS, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	**4. PROJECT TITLE** DISA Global NetOps Support Center Facility Upgrade

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 0303149K	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 131-111	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** VDYDS97032	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)** **$84,111**

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**61,422**
Information Systems Facility	SF	162,448	362.54	(58,894)
SCIF Facility	SF	1,600	1346	(2,153)
Install Intrusion Detection	LS	--	--	(375)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES			--	**17,555**
Utilities	LS	--	--	(4,641)
Pavements	LS	--	--	(2,133)
Site Improvements	LS	--	--	(3,493)
Emergency Generator Set, 2000 KW/UPS/Transfer Switch	LS	--	--	(2,633)
Special Communication and Demolition	LS	--	--	(4,655)
SUBTOTAL		--	--	**78,977**
TOTAL CONTRACT COST		--	--	78,977
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (SIOH) (6.5%)	LS	--	--	5,134
TOTAL REQUEST				84,111
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (Non-ADD)				(15,600)

10. **DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORK**:

Construct an Information Systems facility to include computer operations space, server areas, secure compartmentalized information facilities (SCIF), administrative work areas, staging testing areas, conference rooms, supply and storage areas, mailroom, cafeteria, break areas, restrooms, training rooms, loading dock, security and badging office, and visitor reception area. This facility also includes space for uninterruptable power supply and associated battery/component storage areas. Supporting facilities include connection to the existing utility systems to include water, natural gas, electrical, sanitary sewer; fire protection systems and alarms; paving, walks, curbs and gutters; storm drainage, site improvements, and information systems. Heating and air conditioning (approximately 400 tons), will be provided by self contained units. SCIF antiterrorism measures will be provided. Interior and furnishing related design services are required. Access for individuals with disabilities will be provided.

Air Conditioning: 400 Tons

11 **REQUIREMENT (FY2013):** 164,048 SF Adequate: 0 SF Substandard: 60,850 SF

REQUIREMENT: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Continental United States (CONUS). CONUS is responsible for planning, engineering, provisioning, fielding, and supporting the global network-centric solutions through the day-to-day technical operation, assuring, control and management of 84% of the Global Information Grid (GIG) that supports Global Operations. The CONUS facility must be operational 24 x 7 x 365 to support NetOps for DISN networks/services, Computer Net-Defense Service Provider (CND/SP) and to serve as a CONUS Provisioning Center. To provide this mission, special communications, duel tie-in, and multiple special communications are required. These global network-centric solutions are required to support the warfighting capability of the United States.

CURRENT SITUATION: DISA CONUS missions are spread between three geographically separate locations. The primary location of Network Operations and Engineering is in Bldg 3189, with circuit implementations in Bldg 1930, both on Scott AFB, and the third being an off-base lease facility in O'Fallon, IL for the provisioning mission. The primary location, Bldg 3189, is a circa 1950's facility and is replete with deficiencies documented by Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), American Disabilities Act (ADA), Inspector General (IG) findings, Quality of Life findings, and Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) assessments. An analysis by ACE defined a replacement facility based on an assumption of 800 occupants, and identified a shortfall of 102,600 SF of space beyond the 67,000 SF in the current facility. This total requirement of 162,600 SF was used by ACE to estimate the cost of a replacement facility. Building construction is concrete slab/frame, brick fascia, annealed glass, and ground-level air intakes. There are existing single points of failure (SPOF) for HVAC, generator and UPS. Areas of substandard power; harmonic distortions, unbalanced phase and neutral currents, and excessive heat pockets; only one of two electrical services on generator power. There is inadequate stand off from flight line and commercial traffic/HAZMAT transport. AT/FP Security is insufficient, and the intrusion detection system has no CCTV or security forces alarm monitoring capability. Critical infrastructure components and communication accesses/manholes are virtually unprotected along the building perimeter, nor a barrier plan.

1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA CONUS, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	**4. PROJECT TITLE** DISA Global NetOps Support Center Facility Upgrade

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	**6. CATEGORY CODE**	**7. PROJECT NUMBER**	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)**
0303149K	131-111	VDYD597032	**$84,111**

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED

Each day, DoD is at risk of losing operational control of the DISN due to the environmental, mechanical, and Anti-Terrorist/Force Protection (AT/FP) vulnerabilities at DISA CONUS. DISA CONUS has evolved into a critical NetOps center, which currently monitors and manages 84% of the DISN bandwidth, 75% of DISN devices, 86% of customer services, and assures 100% of the NIPRNet. In mission scope and volume, DISA CONUS has become a unique and primary host for critical network operations support to National Leaders, Services and Agencies, eleven Combatant Commands, and DISA. The CONUS AOR span of control comprises 645 DISN nodes, 3,280 service locations, all inter-theater connectivity, 15 Network Operation Centers (NOCs), and OPCON of 4 non-collocated NOCs.

12. **Supplemental Data:**

a. Estimated Design Data:	
(7) Status:	
(g) Date Design Started	FEB 12
(h) Parametric Cost Estimates used to develop costs	YES
(i) Percent Complete as of 01 FEB 2012 *	
(j) Date 35% Designed *	AUG 12
(k) Date Design Complete	FEB 13
(l) Energy Study/Life-Cycle analysis was/will be performed	NO
(8) Basis	
(c) Standard or Definitive Design	
(d) Where Design was most recently used	YES
(9) Total Cost (c) = (a) + (b) or (d) + (e):	($000)
(f) Production of Plans and Specifications	5,000
(g) All other Design Costs	1,000
(h) Total	6,000
(i) Contract	5,000
(j) In-house	1,000
(10) Construction Contract Award	AUG 13
(11) Construction Start	SEP 13
(12) Construction Completion	SEP 15

b. Equipment Data: equipment associated with this project provided from other appropriations.

EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE	**PROCURING APPROPRIATION**	**FISCAL YEAR APROPRIATED OR REQUESTED**	
(4) INSTALLED EQT	380	2015	
(5) FURNITURE	3400	2015	
(6) MOVE IN	3400	2015	10,000
			4,800
			800

1. COMPONENT The Defense Information Systems Agency	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** February 2012	**REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL**

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DISA CONUS, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	**4. PROJECT TITLE** DISA Global NetOps Support Center Facility Upgrade

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 0303149K	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 131-111	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** VDYD597032	**8. PROJECT COST ($00)** **$84,111**

13. **JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:**

The Joint use certification is not required for DISA Combatant Command field office construction projects.

Defense Logistics Agency
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Arizona				
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma				
Truck Unload Facility	1,300	1,300	C	17
California				
Edwards Air Force Base				
Replace Fuel Storage	27,500	27,500	C	20
Navy Supply Fleet Logistics Center, San Diego (Defense Fuel Support Point)				
Replace Fuel Pier	91,563	91,563	C	23
Deleware				
Dover Air Force Base				
Replace Truck Off-Load Facility	2,000	2,000	C	26
Florida				
Hurlburt Field				
Construct Fuel Storage Facility	16,000	16,000	C	29
Indiana				
Grissom Air Reserve Base				
Replace Hydrant Fuel System	26,800	26,800	C	32
Louisiana				
Barksdale Air Force Base				
Upgrade Pumphouse	11,700	11,700	C	35
North Carolina				
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base				
Replace Pipeline	1,850	1,850	C	38
Pennsylvania				
Defense Logistics Agency Distribution, New Cumberland				
Replace Communications Building	6,800	6,800	C	41
Replace Reservoir	4,300	4,300	C	43
Replace Sewage Treatment Plant	6,300	6,300	C	45
Cuba				
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay				
Replace Fuel Pier	37,600	37,600	C	48

Defense Logistics Agency
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Naval Station Guantanamo Bay Replace Truck Load Facility	2,600	2,600	C	50
Guam				
Andersen Air Force Base Upgrade Fuel Pipeline	67,500	67,500	C	53
Total	**303,813**	**303,813**		

1. Component DEFENSE(DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, ARIZONA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 1.26

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Marine Corps	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	1,300
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,300

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
126	Truck Unload Facility	LS	1,300	02/04	11/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the missions of assigned units at Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma and other contingency operations.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $0.85 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. **Component** DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. **Date** FEBRUARY 2012
3. **Installation and Location** MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, ARIZONA		4. **Project Title** TRUCK UNLOAD FACILITY	
5. **Program Element** 0702976S	6. **Category Code** 126	7. **Project Number** DESC13S4	8. **Project Cost ($000)** 1,300

9. **COST ESTIMATES**

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES..............................	-	-	-	610
TRUCK UNLOAD FACILITY (5 STATIONS)..............	LS	-	-	(610)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES...........................	-	-	-	520
SITE WORK.......................................	LS	-	-	(270)
UTILITIES.......................................	LS	-	-	(160)
DEMOLITION......................................	LS	-	-	(90)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	1,130
CONTINGENCY (5%)................................	-	-	-	57
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST.........................	-	-	-	1,187
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)	-	-	-	68
DESIGN FOR DESIGN-BUILD (4% OF SUBTOTAL)........	-	-	-	45
TOTAL...				1,299
TOTAL (ROUNDED).................................				1,300

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct a 600-gallon-per minute five-position fuel unload facility. Provide secondary containment and overfill provisions for the loading facility. Upgrade electrical system to support new pumps, controls and lighting. Demolish the existing two-position unload facility.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 5 Stations ADEQUATE: 0 Stations SUBSTANDARD: 2 Stations

PROJECT: Replace an obsolete unload fuel facility with modern fueling facility. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to more quickly unload commercial fuel trucks delivering jet fuel to bulk fuel tanks than the current single-hose unload stations can provide. The new unload stations will comply with current standard design criteria to allow simultaneous unloading of multiple-compartment tankers using higher flow-rate pumps with overfill provisions and safety controls. MCAS Yuma supports 80 percent of the Corps' air-to-ground aviation training. This location provide aircrew access to 2.8 million acres of bombing and aviation training ranges.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, ARIZONA	**4. Project Title** TRUCK UNLOAD FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 126	**7. Project Number** DESC13S4	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 1,300

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing 50-year-old unload facility is in poor condition and lacks impervious spill containment pavements, and safety features to safely support mission needs. One of the existing pumps at the unload facility is inoperable and the existing electrical system does not provide explosion proof components.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided the unloading of commercial tank trucks will continue to be a lengthy, unsafe, and inefficient operation. The environment will be at risk of fuel contamination due to lack of adequate containment surfaces for fueling operations.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	02/04
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	95%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	09/04
(e) Date Design Complete:	11/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	1/10
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	30
(b) All Other Design Costs	20
(c) Total	50
(d) Contract	33
(e) In-House	17
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	03/13
6. Construction Complete	01/14

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	**4. Command** DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	**5. Area Construction Cost Index** 1.30

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	1,980
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	27,500
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	29,480

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
411	Replace Fuel Storage	LS	27,500	12/10	01/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the missions at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $9.1 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

DD Form 1390, JULY 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	**4. Project Title** REPLACE FUEL STORAGE

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 411	**7. Project Number** DESC1304	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 27,500

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	16,600
FUEL STORAGE TANKS (4,770 kL)(30,000 BARRELS)...	LS	-	-	(4,100)
TRANSFER PIPELINE	LS	-	-	(4,000)
TRUCK LOAD AND UNLOAD FACILITY.................	LS	-	-	(3,500)
PUMPHOUSE......................................	LS	-	-	(4,000)
OPERATIONS BUILDING W/SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS @3%.	LS	-	-	(1,000)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES............................	-	-	-	8,165
SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND DEMOLITION...............	LS	-	-	(4,215)
SITE UTILITIES.................................	LS	-	-	(3,950)
SUBTOTAL...	-	-	-	24,765
CONTINGENCY (5%).................................	-	-	-	1,238
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST..........................	-	-	-	26,003
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	1,482
TOTAL..	-	-	-	27,485
TOTAL (ROUNDED)..................................	-	-	-	27,500
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(150)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct two 2,385-kiloliter (kL) (15,000-barrel) (BL) aboveground steel storage tanks for jet fuel. The work includes an operations building with sustainable design features, pumphouse, secondary containment, day tank, filter separators, truck offload and loading facility, leak detection system, utilities, site improvements, and associated supporting facilities. The work includes construction of distribution piping to the existing supply pipeline. Demolish existing pumphouse, two aboveground tanks totaling 4,770 kL (30,000 barrels) currently in use, three aboveground tanks totaling 3,816 kL which are not in use, supporting facilities, and decommission the existing piping.

11. REQUIREMENT: 4,770 kL   ADEQUATE: 0 kL   SUBSTANDARD: 8,586 kL

PROJECT: Construct bulk fuel storage tanks, truck load and unload facilities, pumphouse, and transfer line to meet fuel mission requirements. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace and relocate corroded, non-compliant fuel storage tanks and truck facilities, built in 1960's, before continuing deterioration poses operational and environmental risks of failure. Edwards AFB, is home of the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC), where the Air Force has tested, developed, and evaluated nearly every aircraft in its inventory during the past four decades. AFFTC carries out flight testing, and supports and participates in test and evaluation programs for other Air Force units, the Department of Defense, National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA), and other government agencies.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing facilities and components are failing due to age and corrosion. Lack of seismic provisions on the existing fuel storage tanks is limiting storage

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title REPLACE FUEL STORAGE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 411	7. Project Number DESC1304	8. Project Cost ($000) 27,500

capacity. Mobility support equipment is in place to provide temporary storage during peak demands. Additionally, the existing supply pipeline delivery tender of service agreement is expiring and the ability to extend the agreement is uncertain due to competing commercial demands for the land along the pipeline route. Sufficient compliant storage and a reliable source of fuel resupply are essential for this remote location.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, fueling operations at this remote installation would be in jeopardy of interruptions. Leakage of the temporary mobility fuel equipment would have a negative environmental impact.

ADDITIONAL: An analysis of the status quo versus new construction concluded that replacement of existing facilities was the most cost effective alternative. Applicable portions of this project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint-use potential. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	12/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	09/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	01/13
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	900
(b) All Other Design Costs	600
(c) Total	1,500
(d) Contract	990
(e) In-House	510
4. Contract Award	06/13
5. Construction Start	07/13
6. Construction Complete	06/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Automatic Tank Gauging	DWCF	2015	150

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location NAVY SUPPLY FLEET LOGISTICS CENTER, SAN DIEGO (DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT), CALIFORNIA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 1.13

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Navy	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	195,000
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	91,563
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	286,563

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	($000)	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
151	Replace Fuel Pier	LS	91,563	11/10	01/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Fuel Pier at Navy Supply Fleet Logistics Center San Diego, California is the Naval Fuel Depot in the Southern California vicinity. This location provides ship refueling to the U. S. Navy, U. S. Army, Department of Homeland Security, and National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration. The terminal provides direct fuel support to Naval Base San Diego, Naval Base Point Loma, Naval Base Coronado, and the Naval Amphibious Base. The DFSP Fuel Pier also provides indirect fuel support to the entire Pacific Fleet.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $20.8 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: ($000)

A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. **Component** DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. **Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. **Installation and Location** NAVY SUPPLY FLEET LOGISTICS CENTER, SAN DIEGO (DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT), CALIFORNIA	4. **Project Title** REPLACE FUEL PIER

5. **Program Element** 0702976S	6. **Category Code** 151	7. **Project Number** DESC1306	8. **Project Cost ($000)** 91,563

9. **COST ESTIMATES**

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	55,260
FUEL PIER	LS	-	-	(39,015)
FUEL PIPING.....................................	LS	-	-	(7,800)
FENDER PILES AND DOLPHINS.......................	LS	-	-	(3,965)
FUEL LOADING ARMS...............................	LS	-	-	(3,310)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN..............................	LS	-	-	(1,170)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES.............................	-	-	-	27,240
DEMOLITION......................................	LS	-	-	(12,935)
DREDGING..	LS	-	-	(6,000)
MARINE MAMMAL RELOCATION........................	LS	-	-	(3,430)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS...............................	LS	-	-	(2,580)
UTILITIES.......................................	LS	-	-	(2,200)
ANTI TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION.................	LS	-	-	(95)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	82,500
CONTINGENCY (5%)..................................	-	-	-	4,125
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST...........................	-	-	-	86,625
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	4,938
TOTAL...	-	-	-	91,563
TOTAL (ROUNDED)...................................	-	-	-	91,563
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(150)

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct a concrete fuel pier, fender piles, and mooring dolphins. The combined length of the pier and dolphins is 335 meters (1,100 feet). Include 1,951 meters (m) (6,401 linear feet) of 152-millimeter (6-inch), 254-millimeter (10-inch), and 406-millimeter (16-inch) diameter carbon steel fuel piping. Include ship hose service and fuel loading arms with spill containment. Include marine pollution control devices to control the overboard discharge from moored vessels. Provide site work; lube oil piping, emergency power, fire alarm and suppression systems, cathodic protection, and an oily water collection system. Provide dredging. Temporary relocation of U.S. Navy marine mammals in the vicinity of the existing pier during construction. Demolish the existing fuel pier.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 335 Meters (M) ADEQUATE: 0 SM SUBSTANDARD: 274 M

PROJECT: Provide new fuel pier and pipelines. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace an existing fuel pier. The new fuel pier will comply with current DoD standard design criteria to allow for seismic and environmentally compliant safe ship fueling and defueling. The fuel pier is the primary means of delivering sources of fuel support to ships and aircraft of forces of the eastern U.S. Pacific Fleet, Department of Homeland Defense, and National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration personnel. Existing workload averages 43 fueling evolutions per month and is anticipated to increase in the future.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing fuel pier was originally built in 1908 and extended in 1942 and is in poor condition. A structural evaluation and seismic analysis revealed

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location NAVY SUPPLY FLEET LOGISTICS CENTER, SAN DIEGO (DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT), CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title REPLACE FUEL PIER

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 151	7. Project Number DESC1306	8. Project Cost ($000) 91,563

that the current pier does not fully meet California State Land Commissions - Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards (MOTEMS). As a result, significant damage from a moderate earthquake is considered likely. In addition, the existing facility does not meet current fire suppression requirements and cannot support many of the newer classes of ships that are being built.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: This fuel pier is the largest active fueling facility in the vicinity. Any disruption of this asset will have an immediate impact on supporting fuel requirements of U.S. Forces in the eastern Pacific. Also the risk of fuel leaks into this ecologically sensitive site will remain in the event of a moderate seismic event.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. Applicable portions of this project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	30%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	10/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	01/13
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	4,170
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,500
(c) Total	5,670
(d) Contract	5,000
(e) In-House	670
4. Contract Award	06/13
5. Construction Start	07/13
6. Construction Complete	12/16

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Automated Fuel Handling Equipment	DWCF	2015	150

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELEWARE	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 1.11

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	2,000
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	28,300
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	30,300

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
126	Replace Truck Off-load Facility	LS	2,000	03/11	09/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
411	DESC1514	Construct Fuel Storage (FY 15)	16,200
121	DESC1519	Replace Hydrant Fuel System (FY 16)	12,100

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the mission of the air wings and transient aircraft at Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware. The Dover Team's mission is to provide strategic global airlift capability. Dover also houses the world's largest Aerial Port, which moves more cargo than Federal Express and UPS combined.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $0.1 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*	
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELEWARE	4. Project Title REPLACE TRUCK OFF-LOAD FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 126	7. Project Number DESC1305	8. Project Cost ($000) 2,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	464
TRUCK OFF-LOADING FACILITY (4 STATIONS).........	-	-	116	(464)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES............................	-	-	-	1,270
SITE WORK / DEMOLITION..........................	LS	-	-	(725)
SITE UTILITIES..................................	LS	-	-	(545)
SUBTOTAL...	-	-	-	1,734
CONTINGENCY (5%).................................	-	-	-	87
ESTIMATED CONTRACT	-	-	-	1,821
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	104
DESIGN FOR DESIGN-BUILD (4% OF SUBTOTAL)..........	-	-	-	69
TOTAL..	-	-	-	1,994
TOTAL (ROUNDED)..................................	-	-	-	2,000

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a 600-gallon-per minute four-position fuel off-load facility. Provide secondary containment and overfill provisions for the fuel facility. Upgrade electrical system to support new pumps, controls and lighting. Demolish the existing four-station unload facility.

11. REQUIREMENT: 4 Stations ADEQUATE: 0 Stations SUBSTANDARD: 4 Stations

PROJECT: Replace an obsolete fuel off-load facility with a modern compliant facility. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to more quickly unload commercial fuel trucks supplying jet fuel to bulk fuel tanks than the current unload stations can provide. The new off-load stations will comply with current standard design criteria to allow simultaneous unloading of multiple-compartment commercial tankers using higher flow-rate pumps with spill containment, overfill provisions, and safety controls.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing off-load facility is in poor condition and does not meet DoD criteria. Also the configuration of the existing truck receipt piping is too close together to allow for simultaneous off-load of more than two trucks at once. As a result it's too slow to accommodate multiple fuel truck deliveries.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided the base may be unable to access fuel in the existing bulk fuel tanks. Unloading of commercial tank trucks will continue to be a lengthy, inefficient operation.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELEWARE	4. Project Title REPLACE TRUCK OFF-LOAD FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 126	7. Project Number DESC1305	8. Project Cost ($000) 2,000

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Estimated Design Data:

1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	03/11
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	30%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	07/12
(e) Date Design Complete:	09/13
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	01/10
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	108
(b) All Other Design Costs	107
(c) Total	215
(d) Contract	170
(e) In-House	45
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	06/14

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 0.82

6. PERSONNEL) tenant of U.S. Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	16,000
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	16,000

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
124	Construct Fuel Storage Facility	LS	16,000	11/10	09/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential fuel storage and distribution systems to support the missions of assigned units at Hurlburt Air Force Base and other contingency operations.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $0.1 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*

A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA	**4. Project Title** CONSTRUCT FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 411	**7. Project Number** DESC1391	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 16,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES..............................	-	-	-	12,250
FUEL STORAGE TANKS (3,180 KILOLITERS/20,000 BARRELS)..	LS	-	-	(5,700)
TRANSFER PIPELINE	LS	-	-	(2,250)
TRUCK LOAD FACILITY (4 STATIONS)................	LS	-	-	(1,500)
TRUCK UNLOAD FACILITY (2 STATIONS)..............	LS	-	-	(500)
PUMP STATION..................................	LS	-	-	(2,300)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES...........................	-	-	-	2,160
SITE WORK.....................................	LS	-	-	(1,500)
UTILITIES.....................................	LS	-	-	(660)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	14,410
CONTINGENCY (5%)................................	-	-	-	721
ESTIMATED CONTRACT	-	-	-	15,131
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	862
TOTAL...	-	-	-	15,993
TOTAL (ROUNDED).................................	-	-	-	16,000
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(200)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct 2,195 meters (7,200 Linear Feet) of transfer pipeline with secondary containment and filters, two 1,590-kiloliter (kL) (10,000-barrel) operating fuel storage tanks, a 151 liter-per-second (2,400 gallon-per-minute) pump station with emergency generator, four position truck loading and two position truck offload facility and dispatch office. Work also includes pig launcher/receiver, canopy, product recovery system and tank, automatic tank gauging, leak detection, cathodic protection system, utilities, paving, site preparation and improvements.

11. REQUIREMENT: Units of measure varies

PROJECT: Construct operational fuel storage tanks, pumphouse, truck loading and unloading facility, and transfer pipeline to meet fuel mission requirements. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to construct additional operating fuel storage and truck loading facilities to support immediate refueling requirements of the installation. Hurlburt Field is the support base for the Air Force Special Operations Command and the 16th Special Operations Wing. Faster refueling of aircraft is needed to meet stringent aircraft sortie rates and Operation Plan requirements.

CURRENT SITUATION: Hurlburt AFB requires additional refueler truck capabilities to support its mission; only two mal-positioned loading locations exist for the entire installation. The current refueling facilities are located on the east side of runway. Aircraft require refueling from both the east and west side of the runways. Refueling from this one location to support mission requirements is too slow. Refueler truck travel distances to west runway

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA	**4. Project Title** CONSTRUCT FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 411	**7. Project Number** DESC1391	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 16,000

refueling locations exceed allowable ground time planning factors. Also the current truck loading facility is not capable of refueling multiple simultaneous refueler trucks in time to meet aircraft fueling requirements. Expansion of this existing loading facility is not possible due to adjacent development.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the continued method refueling assigned and transient aircraft may threaten successful mission accomplishment. Aircraft will be diverted to other locations to refuel due to inability to meeting refueling turnaround times.

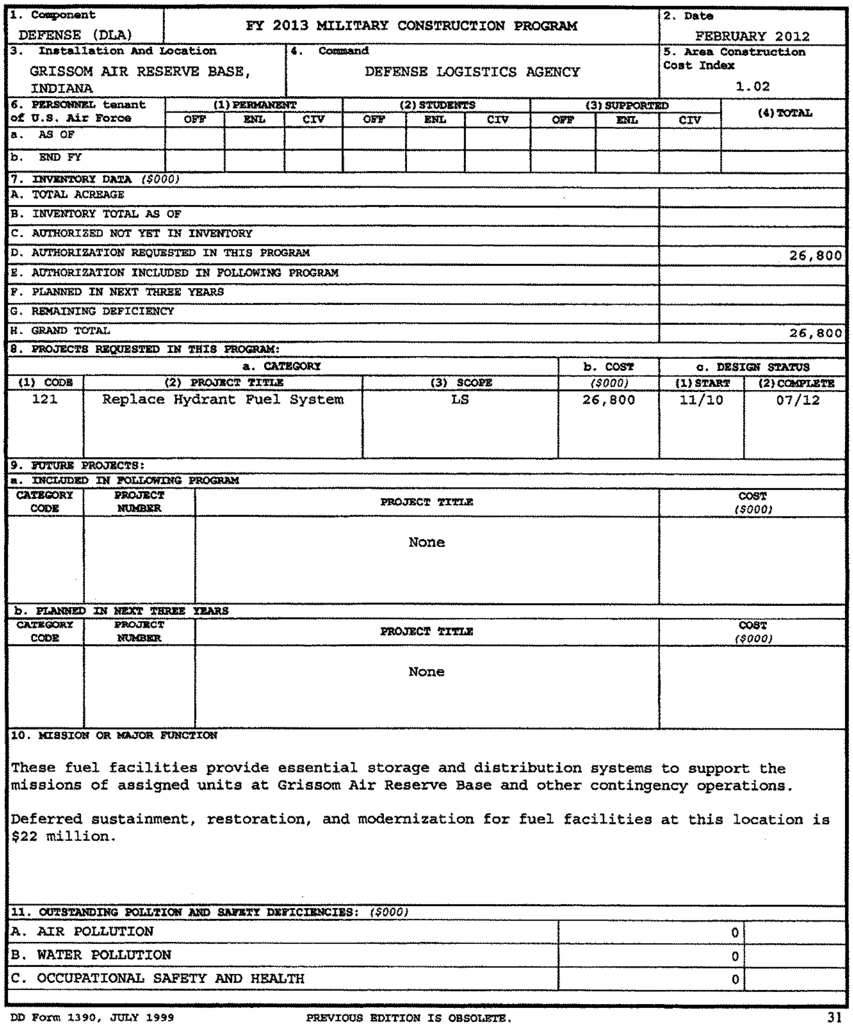
ADDITIONAL: New construction is the only feasible alternative to meet mission requirements. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint-use potential. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	09/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	720
(b) All Other Design Costs	480
(c) Total	1,200
(d) Contract	800
(e) In-House	400
4. Contract Award	02/13
5. Construction Start	03/13
6. Construction Complete	03/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Automatic Tanks Gauging	DWCF	FY14	$200

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326



1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location GRISSOM AIR RESERVE BASE, INDIANA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 1.02

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	26,800
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	26,800

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	($000)	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
121	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	LS	26,800	11/10	07/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the missions of assigned units at Grissom Air Reserve Base and other contingency operations.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $22 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: ($000)		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

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1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location GRISSOM AIR RESERVE BASE, INDIANA	4. Project Title REPLACE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 121	7. Project Number DESC1301	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,800

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	16,400
HYDRANT OUTLETS................................	LS	-	-	(7,000)
PUMPHOUSE..	LS	-	-	(5,400)
TRUCK LOAD/OFFLOAD FACILITY.....................	LS	-	-	(3,000)
TRANSFER PIPELINE..............................	LS	-	-	(1,000)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES.............................	-	-	-	7,740
SITE PREPARATION AND IMPROVEMENTS...............	LS	-	-	(3,200)
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL UTILITIES..................	LS	-	-	(1,900)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES AND GENERATOR..............	LS	-	-	(500)
DEMOLITION.....................................	LS	-	-	(2,140)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	24,140
CONTINGENCY (5%)..................................	-	-	-	1,207
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST...........................	-	-	-	25,347
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	1,445
TOTAL...	-	-	-	26,792
TOTAL (ROUNDED)...................................	-	-	-	26,800
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(100)

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct a pressurized hydrant fuel system with 16 hydrants outlets and two 556-kiloliter (kL) (3,500-barrel) above ground fuel storage tanks. Construct a pumphouse to accommodate 113 liter-per-second (1,800 gallon-per minute) pumps, fuel filters and separators. Construct a four position truck off-load and two position truck load facility with canopy; hydrant hose truck checkout; product recovery system; and a transfer pipeline with pig launcher and receiver. Work also includes all necessary pumps, valves, filters, control systems, cathodic protection, fire protection, emergency generator and enclosure, utility and sewer connections, access pavements, fencing, and security lighting. Site preparation and improvements are included. Demolish or decommission the existing hydrant system pumphouse, underground tanks, piping and associated facilities.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 16 Outlets (OL)   ADEQUATE: 0 OL   SUBSTANDARD: 24 OL

PROJECT: Construct a modern pressurized hydrant fuel system and fuel transfer pipeline. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace an obsolete hydrant fuel system, built in 1957, that is leaking, and failing. System leaks are responsible for system outages in 2004 which have resulted in the closure of six of the existing hydrant outlets to allow for complete replacement of the portion of the system. Replacement parts are difficult to obtain to keep the system operational. A modern, pressurized hydrant fuel system will be constructed to support assigned refueler aircraft from the 434 Air Reserve Wing which provides mid-air refueling to long-range bombers, fighters, and cargo aircraft. The Wing provides support to all major commands of the Air Force as well as the Navy, Marine Corps and allied nations.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location GRISSOM AIR RESERVE BASE, INDIANA	**4. Project Title** REPLACE HYDRANT FUEL SYSTEM

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 121	**7. Project Number** DESC1301	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 26,800

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing failing hydrant system is unreliable. The existing system lacks the containment, capacity, and leak detection of a modern system. Obsolescence, coupled with extensive deterioration of piping, pumps, and control systems, makes any repair alternative infeasible. The use of refueler trucks to fuel wide-bodied tanker aircraft has a negative impact on labor and equipment and results in unacceptable delays in refueling aircraft to meet mission requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, air base operations will continue to be hampered by delays in refueling wide-bodied aircraft. Reliance on refueler trucks will increase sortie turnaround times, exhaust equipment and workers, and create logistical bottlenecks during refueling missions.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint-use potential. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	07/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	04/10
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,100
(b) All Other Design Costs	300
(c) Total	1,400
(d) Contract	1,300
(e) In-House	100
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	02/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Automatic Tank Gauging	DWCF	2014	100

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 0.86

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	6,200
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	11,700
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	17,900

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
121	Upgrade Pumphouse	LS	11,700	01/11	07/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the missions of assigned units at Barksdale Air Force Base and other contingency operations.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $644,110.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*

A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA	4. Project Title UPGRADE PUMPHOUSE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 121	7. Project Number DESC1390	8. Project Cost ($000) 11,700

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES..................................	-	-	-	9,000
EXPAND AND ALTER EXISTING PUMPHOUSE.............	LS	-	-	(3,600)
PIPING..	LS	-	-	(5,400)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES.............................	-	-	-	1,510
SITE PREPARATION AND PAVING.....................	LS	-	-	(900)
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL UTILITIES.............	LS	-	-	(450)
DEMOLITION......................................	LS	-	-	(160)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	10,510
CONTINGENCY (5%)..................................	-	-	-	526
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST...........................	-	-	-	11,036
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	629
TOTAL...	-	-	-	11,665
TOTAL (ROUNDED)...................................	-	-	-	11,700

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Upgrade an existing jet fuel pumphouse by replacing four 1000-gallon-per minute (GPM) pumps and filter/separators with six 600 (GPM) pumps and associated filter and separators. Add 1,200 square-feet (111-square meters) to the existing metal pumphouse to accommodate the new equipment and piping. Provide new piping from pumphouse to the existing hydrant loop, product recovery system, fuel control system, and hydrant checkout station. Upgrade the mechanical and electrical systems in the pumphouse to meet code requirements. Partial demolition of the existing pumphouse and distribution pipeline.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 2,400 GPM ADEQUATE: 0 GPM SUBSTANDARD: 4,000 GPM

PROJECT: Upgrade pumphouse at Barksdale Air Force Base. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to provide adequate jet fuel flow to hydrant fuel systems supporting stringent aircraft sortie rates and Operation Plan requirements. The proposed project adds to the existing pumphouse, replaces existing pumps, filter separators, mechanical controls, and electrical systems to meet current DoD criteria. The project replaces seamed fuel distribution piping with seamless fuel distribution piping.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing 27 year old system was built to support tanker aircraft using a series of 1,000 gallon-per-minute fuel pumps and seamed fuel distribution piping. The existing pumps are oversized for the current assigned mission and are creating uncontrolled pressure surges while delivering fuel flows. Major fuel leaks have occurred as a result of the pressure surges. Numerous system repairs have been attempted but have been unable to correct the system. The alternate refueling of wide-bodied aircraft at the existing parking locations is accomplished by refueler trucks, typically requiring 5-6 truckloads into controlled areas of the runway. As a result fueling times are up to 6 times longer per aircraft compared to hydrant operations. This means of refueling overburdens current work force and refueling truck capabilities.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA	4. Project Title UPGRADE PUMPHOUSE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 121	7. Project Number DESC1390	8. Project Cost ($000) 11,700

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the uncontrolled fuel distribution pressure surges will continue to cause failures in the seamed piping and filter vessels. As the system ages, leaks will occur more frequently, and protracted out-of-service time will cause delays in refueling aircraft for operational, deployment, and training missions.

ADDITIONAL: An analysis of the status quo versus replacement construction concluded that replacement of the existing system is the only feasible alternative to accomplish the refueling mission. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Director, Defense Logistics Agency, certifies that this facility has been considered for joint-use potential. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	07/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	04/10
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,100
(b) All Other Design Costs	300
(c) Total	1,400
(d) Contract	1,300
(e) In-House	100
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	02/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH CAROLINA	**4. Command** DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	**5. Area Construction Cost Index** 0.82

6. PERSONNEL tenant of US Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	1,850
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,850

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
125	Replace Pipeline	LS	1,850	01/11	07/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

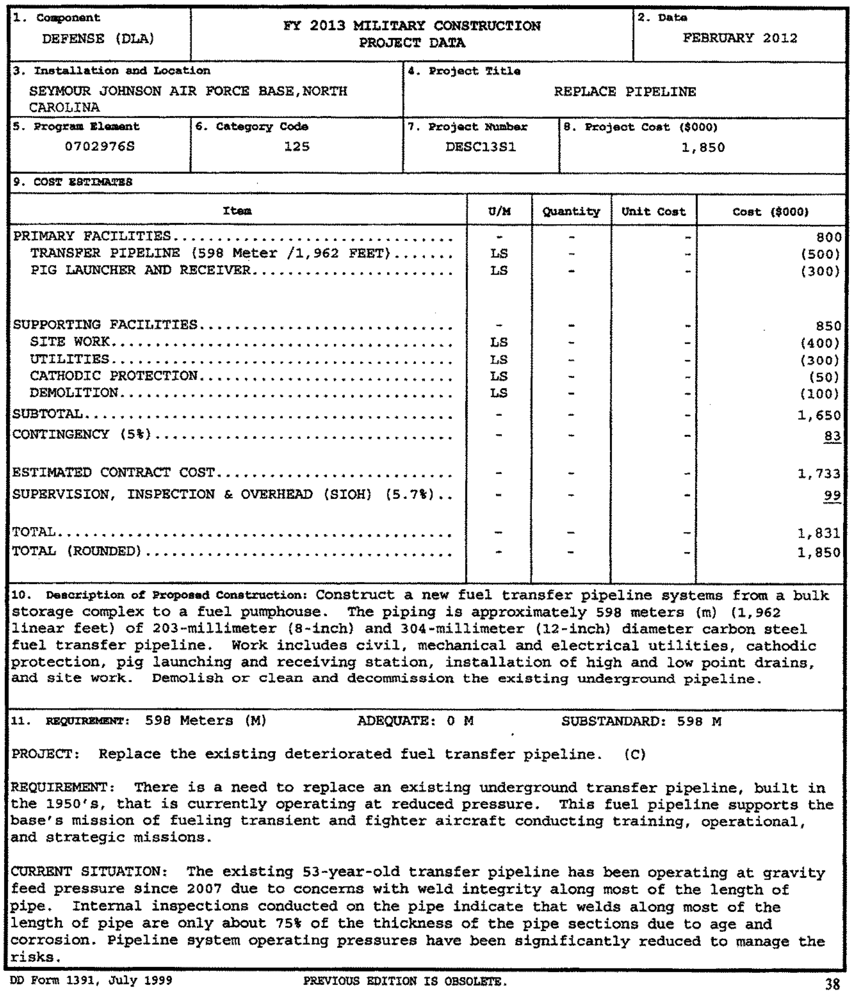
CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the missions of assigned units at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and other contingency operations.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $895,500.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	



1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE,NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title REPLACE PIPELINE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 125	7. Project Number DESC13S1	8. Project Cost ($000) 1,850

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES	-	-	-	800
TRANSFER PIPELINE (598 Meter /1,962 FEET)	LS	-	-	(500)
PIG LAUNCHER AND RECEIVER	LS	-	-	(300)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	-	850
SITE WORK	LS	-	-	(400)
UTILITIES	LS	-	-	(300)
CATHODIC PROTECTION	LS	-	-	(50)
DEMOLITION	LS	-	-	(100)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	1,650
CONTINGENCY (5%)	-	-	-	83
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	-	1,733
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)	-	-	-	99
TOTAL	-	-	-	1,831
TOTAL (ROUNDED)	-	-	-	1,850

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct a new fuel transfer pipeline systems from a bulk storage complex to a fuel pumphouse. The piping is approximately 598 meters (m) (1,962 linear feet) of 203-millimeter (8-inch) and 304-millimeter (12-inch) diameter carbon steel fuel transfer pipeline. Work includes civil, mechanical and electrical utilities, cathodic protection, pig launching and receiving station, installation of high and low point drains, and site work. Demolish or clean and decommission the existing underground pipeline.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 598 Meters (M) ADEQUATE: 0 M SUBSTANDARD: 598 M

PROJECT: Replace the existing deteriorated fuel transfer pipeline. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace an existing underground transfer pipeline, built in the 1950's, that is currently operating at reduced pressure. This fuel pipeline supports the base's mission of fueling transient and fighter aircraft conducting training, operational, and strategic missions.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing 53-year-old transfer pipeline has been operating at gravity feed pressure since 2007 due to concerns with weld integrity along most of the length of pipe. Internal inspections conducted on the pipe indicate that welds along most of the length of pipe are only about 75% of the thickness of the pipe sections due to age and corrosion. Pipeline system operating pressures have been significantly reduced to manage the risks.

DD Form 1391, July 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title REPLACE PIPELINE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 125	7. Project Number DESC13S1	8. Project Cost ($000) 1,850

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the ability of Seymour Johnson AFB to sustain its fueling operations to assigned fighter and transient aircraft will be jeopardized. Risk of additional environmental damage will remain. The alternative of commercial truck deliveries are unreliable, manpower intensive, and could cause interruptions of fuel deliveries which would significantly degrade the base's mission capability.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	07/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	04/10
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,100
(b) All Other Design Costs	300
(c) Total	1,400
(d) Contract	1,300
(e) In-House	100
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	02/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

DD Form 1391C, July 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 0.99

6. PERSONNEL U.S. Army Installation	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	141,808
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	17,400
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	9,500
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	8,400
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	177,108

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
131	Replace Communications Building	LS	6,800	11/10	11/12
841	Replace Reservoir	LS	4,300	11/10	03/12
831	Replace Sewage Treatment Plant	LS	6,300	11/10	09/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
171	DDCX1503	Construct Training Center (FY 15)	7,000
131	DDCX1309	Expand Public Safety Facility (FY 15)	2,500

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
441	DDCX1502	Bulk Shed (FY 16)	8,400

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Defense Logistics Agency Distribution, New Cumberland is responsible for receiving, storing, issuing, and shipping Department of Defense-owned commodities to all branches of the Armed Forces, as well as supporting other Federal agencies. Among the commodities are medical materiel; clothing and textiles; subsistence; and industrial, construction, and electronic parts required for maintenance support of Armed Forces equipment.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for facilities at this location is $61.5 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. Project Title REPLACE COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number DDCX1301	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,800

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES..............................	-	-	-	4,340
COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING (9,860 Square Feet).....	SM	916	3,100	(2,840)
STORAGE BUILDING...............................	LS	-	-	(800)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN.............................	LS	-	-	(700)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES...........................	-	-	-	1,785
SITE WORK......................................	LS	-	-	(785)
UTILITIES......................................	LS	-	-	(700)
DEMOLITION.....................................	LS	-	-	(300)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	6,125
CONTINGENCY (5%)................................	-	-	-	306
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST.........................	-	-	-	6,431
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	367
TOTAL...	-	-	-	6,798
TOTAL (ROUNDED).................................	-	-	-	6,800
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(5,400)

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct a replacement facility for the installation's communications center. Provide equipment room for communications and electrical switchgear equipment, administrative space, training room, conference room, and a break room. Includes required sustainable design including geothermal cooling, utilities, fire protection, emergency generator, vault for communication equipment, heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems. Site improvements include parking, pavements, security fencing, utilities connections, and landscaping. Demolish existing communications and switchgear buildings totaling 537 square meters (5,779 Square feet). Design facility to meet Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and DoD Minimum Antiterrorism (AT/FP) Standard.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 916 Square Meters (SM) ADEQUATE: 0 SM SUBSTANDARD: 537 SM

PROJECT: Construct a communications facility to replace an existing facility. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace an existing communications facility that is nearly 100-years old. The current facility is in the flight path of the adjacent commercial airport and is operating under a waiver since the facility was in place before the runway was constructed. This location is one of DLA primary distribution sites and it's essential to retain communications since many of the stored items are owned by all the DoD components.

CURRENT SITUATION: The installation communication facility is currently located in a facility that was built in 1918. The existing facilities are inadequate for modern information technology organizations. They lack satisfactory specialized space needed

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	**4. Project Title** REPLACE COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 131	**7. Project Number** DDCX1301	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 6,800

for communication equipment, switchgear and areas to operate.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the depot will continue to perform essential communications activities from obsolete buildings. Sustained operation of these deteriorated, aging facilities will adversely affect the ability to conduct the mission. Costly facilities operation, sustainment, and restoration of these deteriorated buildings will divert scarce infrastructure resources.

ADDITIONAL: Renovating 1918 buildings to provide the same level of benefits as the proposed building is uneconomical. Leasing was also considered and found to be more costly than new construction. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. This project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Estimated Design Data:

1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	yes
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	15%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	12/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	11/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	420
(b) All Other Design Costs	280
(c) Total	700
(d) Contract	470
(e) In-House	230
4. Contract Award	02/13
5. Construction Start	04/13
6. Construction Complete	07/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Servers, Racks, and Cabling	DWCF	2015	$2,300
Telecommunications Switches	DWCF	2015	$2,900
Systems Furniture	DWCF	2015	$200

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. Project Title REPLACE RESERVOIR

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 841	7. Project Number DDCX1305	8. Project Cost ($000) 4,300

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	2,340
STORAGE TANK (2,839 Kiloliters/750,000 Gallons).	LS	-	-	(1,640)
PIPING..	LS	-	-	(700)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES............................	-	-	-	1,525
SITE WORK......................................	LS	-	-	(550)
UTILITIES......................................	LS	-	-	(375)
DEMOLITION.....................................	LS	-	-	(600)
SUBTOTAL...	-	-	-	3,865
CONTINGENCY (5%).................................	-	-	-	193
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST..........................	-	-	-	4,058
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)..	-	-	-	231
TOTAL..	-	-	-	4,290
TOTAL (ROUNDED)..................................	-	-	-	4,300
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD).....	-	-	-	(100)

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct an elevated 2,839-kiloliter (750,000-gallon) potable water storage tank for emergency use. Provide connections to existing 304-millimeter (12-inch) diameter and 355-millimeter (14-inch) water supply line, with valving and level controls. Provide telemetry and instrumentation control system for adequate tank water level. Provide site work and security fencing. Demolish the existing 3,785 kiloliter (1,000,000 gallon) reservoir.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 2,839 kL ADEQUATE: 0 kL SUBSTANDARD: 3,785 kL

PROJECT: Construct water storage tank, and pipeline to meet installation water demand requirements. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace the 68-year old reservoir and associated piping to assure a reliable DoD compliant potable water supply and to ensure fire fighting pressure is available for DLA's east coast primary distribution center. The installation has multiple hazardous material and high rack storage facilities storing nearly $14 billion of commodities owned by all branches of the Armed Forces, as well as supporting other Federal agencies. Stored water is for emergency use in the event of fire and/or interruption of regular water service.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing reservoir is in need of replacement. The reservoir, supply line, and access roadway have exceeded their expected lifespan and are in poor condition. The reservoir is located approximately one mile from the installation near an

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. Project Title REPLACE RESERVOIR

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 841	7. Project Number DDCX1305	8. Project Cost ($000) 4,300

Interstate highway. The remote location requires additional security patrols to prevent unauthorized access. Additionally the existing reservoir does not provide sufficient water pressure and reliable sources of supply to meet the fire fighting requirements for the installation.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The installation will be required to operate and maintain a remote, overage and inefficient water reservoir incapable of meeting current water system pressure demands. Any disruption of the water supply will impact the fire fighting supply.

ADDITIONAL: An analysis considered the renovation versus new construction. The analysis concluded the more feasible alternative was new construction. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. Applicable portions of this project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	09/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	03/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	270
(b) All Other Design Costs	180
(c) Total	450
(d) Contract	300
(e) In-House	150
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	02/14

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
Close Circuit Television Cameras	DWCF	2014	$100

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. **Component** DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. **Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. **Installation and Location** DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. **Project Title** REPLACE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

5. **Program Element** 0702976S	6. **Category Code** 831	7. **Project Number** DDCX1303	8. **Project Cost ($000)** 6,300

9. **COST ESTIMATES**

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES	-	-	-	3,410
TREATMENT FACILITY (320,000 Gallons-per-day)	LS	-	-	(2,960)
CONTROL BUILDING	LS	-	-	(450)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	-	2,260
SITE WORK	LS	-	-	(820)
UTILITIES	LS	-	-	(1,250)
DEMOLITION	LS	-	-	(190)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	5,670
CONTINGENCY (5%)	-	-	-	284
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	-	5,954
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (5.7%)	-	-	-	339
TOTAL	-	-	-	6,293
TOTAL (ROUNDED)	-	-	-	6,300
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)	-	-	-	(50)

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Construct an influent screening building, two sequencing batch reactors for wastewater treatment, an aeration sludge holding tank, and ultraviolet disinfection system, chemical storage, and a water pumping system. The project also includes the construction of a 100-square meter (1,080-square foot) control building, process pumps, blowers, instrumentation and control systems. The project also includes site work, access road and utilities. Demolish the existing wastewater treatment facility except for an equalization basin and flume which will be reused in the new facility.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 320 thousand gallon-per-day(KG) ADEQUATE: 0 KG SUBSTANDARD: 500 KG

PROJECT: Construct a modern wastewater treatment facility. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to provide a modern waste water treatment facility that complies with Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) discharge requirements. The existing treatment process cannot be retrofitted to satisfy upcoming environmental permit requirements for sewage treatment facilities. The facility is an essential infrastructure support item for a depot which stores over 937,000 different stock numbers valued at $14 billion.

CURRENT SITUATION: Currently this installation has a dedicated on-site sanitary sewage collection system. The local community cannot support this requirement. The existing wastewater treatment facility will not be able to meet the future PADEP discharge restrictions for facilities within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Additionally this facility has reached the end of its design life. Condition surveys show structural deterioration of

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY DISTRIBUTION, NEW CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA	4. Project Title REPLACE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 831	7. Project Number DDCX1303	8. Project Cost 6,300

several key components due to corrosion. Additionally the configuration of the treatment units only allows short-term bypasses of flow to perform required maintenance tasks preventing execution of necessary maintenance for the facility.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the existing facility will not be able to conform to pending PADEP Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy Nutrient Reduction Discharge Limit Requirements. Additionally, it is likely that one or more of the internal steel walls of the existing aeration and clarification treatment tanks will fail, resulting in unlawful discharges of raw sewage to waters in the Susquehanna River.

ADDITIONAL: There are no existing facilities available to consider renovation. The analysis concluded the only feasible alternative was construction of a replacement facility. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint-use potential. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	09/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	09/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	800
(b) All Other Design Costs	400
(c) Total	1,200
(d) Contract	1,000
(e) In-House	200
4. Contract Award	12/12
5. Construction Start	02/13
6. Construction Complete	06/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT($000)
Treatment Equipment	DWCF	2015	50

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 1.66

6. PERSONNEL tenant of U.S. Navy	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	40,200
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	8,500
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	48,700

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
151	Replace Fuel Pier	LS	37,600	11/10	09/12
126	Replace Truck Loading Facility	LS	2,600	03/06	05/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
411	DESC1404	Construct Fuel Tank (FY 14)	8,500

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the mission of assigned units and transient aircraft at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $2 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	**4. Project Title** REPLACE FUEL PIER

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 151	**7. Project Number** DESC1203	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 37,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	22,368
FUEL PIER	LS	-	-	(14,600)
FENDER PILES AND DOLPHINS......................	LS	-	-	(6,130)
FUEL PIPING....................................	LS	-	-	(1,200)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN.............................				(438)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES............................	-	-	-	11,250
MECHANICAL UTILITIES...........................	LS	-	-	(1,800)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES & LIGHTING................	LS	-	-	(3,550)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS..............................	LS	-	-	(3,500)
DEMOLITION.....................................	LS	-	-	(2,000)
DREDGING.......................................	LS	-	-	(400)
SUBTOTAL...	-	-	-	33,618
CONTINGENCY (5%).................................	-	-	-	1,681
ESTIMATED CONTRACT	-	-	-	35,299
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (6.5%)..	-	-	-	2,294
TOTAL..	-	-	-	37,593
TOTAL (ROUNDED)..................................	-	-	-	37,600

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a concrete fuel pier, fender piles, mooring dolphins, control building, and ramp to transition from the pier to the shore. The combined length of the pier and dolphins is 251 meters (825 feet). Include 379 meters (m) (1,245 linear feet) of 152-millimeter (6-inch), 254-millimeter (10-inch), and 406-millimeter (16-inch) diameter carbon steel fuel piping. Include ship hose service with spill containment. Replace 2,563 square meters (3,066 square yards) of road leading to the pier. Provide telephone, fire alarm and suppression systems, oily water collection system. Provide construction dredging. Demolish the existing fuel pier.

11. REQUIREMENT: 251 Meters (M) ADEQUATE: 0 M SUBSTANDARD: 113 M

PROJECT: Provide a new fuel pier and pipelines. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace an existing deteriorated fuel pier. The new fuel pier will comply with current DoD standard design criteria to allow for environmentally compliant and safe ship fueling and defueling. The fuel pier is needed to provide the primary means of delivering all sources of fuel to the U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. This installation provides logistical support to ships and aircraft of forces of the U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Homeland Defense, U.S. Customs Service and Drug Enforcement Agency personnel for counter-narcotics activities throughout the Caribbean area.

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation and Location NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	4. Project Title REPLACE FUEL PIER	

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 151	7. Project Number DESC1203	8. Project Cost ($000) 37,600

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing fuel pier is in need of replacement. A 2010 pier inspection revealed that pier piles or pile encasements exhibited advanced stages of deterioration. Pier fendering and dolphin piles also have section losses due to age and corrosion. Additional repairs to the facility are not practical or economically prudent. There is no spill containment on the current fuel pier nor does it meet other DoD requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: This fuel pier is the primary pier for receipt and delivery of all fuel supplied to the U.S. portion of the island. Any disruption of the fuel supply will impact the fueling of aircraft, production of island power, water purification plant and marine refueling in this Caribbean Area of Responsibility.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. Applicable portions of this project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	11/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	09/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	800
(b) All Other Design Costs	400
(c) Total	1,200
(d) Contract	1,000
(e) In-House	200
4. Contract Award	03/13
5. Construction Start	06/13
6. Construction Complete	06/15

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	**4. Project Title** REPLACE TRUCK LOAD FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 126	**7. Project Number** DESC13S3	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 2,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

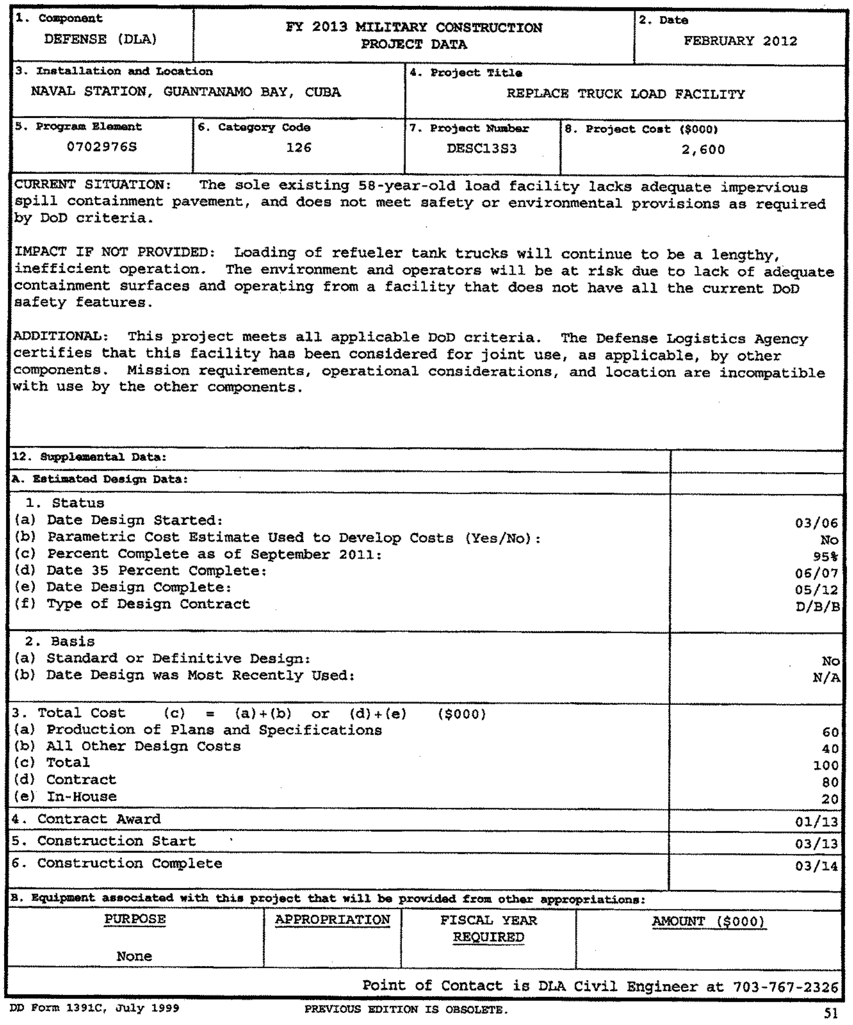
Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES................................	-	-	-	823
TRUCK LOAD FACILITY.............................	LS	-	-	(523)
REFUELER TRUCK PARKING AREA.....................	LS	-	-	(300)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES............................	-	-	-	1,480
SITE WORK......................................	LS	-	-	(580)
UTILITIES......................................	LS	-	-	(600)
DEMOLITION.....................................	LS	-	-	(300)
SUBTOTAL..	-	-	-	2,303
CONTINGENCY (5%).................................	-	-	-	115
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST...........................	-	-	-	2,418
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (6.5%)..	-	-	-	157
TOTAL..	-	-	-	2,575
TOTAL (ROUNDED)..................................	-	-	-	2,600

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a 38 liter-per-minute (600-gallon-per minute) three-position fuel loading facility complete with a canopy. Provide secondary containment for the fueling facility. Upgrade electrical system to support new pumps, controls and lighting. Demolish existing one-station loading facility. Provide 750 square meters (8,073 square feet) of truck refueler parking area with spill containment.

11. REQUIREMENT: 3 Stations ADEQUATE: 0 Stations SUBSTANDARD: 1 Station

PROJECT: Replace obsolete fuel truck load facility with modern facility. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to replace a noncompliant truck load fuel facility built in 1954. An environmentally compliant three position refueler truck loading facility is needed to provide simultaneous multi product refueling capability. This loading facility serves as the primary means of delivering fuel to operating and support units at U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. This location provides logistical support to ships and aircraft of forces of the U.S. Southern Command, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Homeland Defense, U.S. Customs Service and Drug Enforcement Agency personnel for counter-narcotics activities throughout the Caribbean area.



1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA	4. Project Title REPLACE TRUCK LOAD FACILITY

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 126	7. Project Number DESC13S3	8. Project Cost ($000) 2,600

CURRENT SITUATION: The sole existing 58-year-old load facility lacks adequate impervious spill containment pavement, and does not meet safety or environmental provisions as required by DoD criteria.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Loading of refueler tank trucks will continue to be a lengthy, inefficient operation. The environment and operators will be at risk due to lack of adequate containment surfaces and operating from a facility that does not have all the current DoD safety features.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	03/06
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	95%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/07
(e) Date Design Complete:	05/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	60
(b) All Other Design Costs	40
(c) Total	100
(d) Contract	80
(e) In-House	20
4. Contract Award	01/13
5. Construction Start	03/13
6. Construction Complete	03/14

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

DD Form 1391C, July 1999 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE. 51

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012
3. Installation And Location ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM	4. Command DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	5. Area Construction Cost Index 2.21

6. PERSONNEL tenant of US Air Force	(1) PERMANENT			(2) STUDENTS			(3) SUPPORTED			(4) TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF										
b. END FY										

7. INVENTORY DATA *($000)*	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	67,500
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	67,500

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

a. CATEGORY			b. COST	c. DESIGN STATUS	
(1) CODE	(2) PROJECT TITLE	(3) SCOPE	*($000)*	(1) START	(2) COMPLETE
125	Upgrade Fuel Pipeline	LS	67,500	11/10	07/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST *($000)*
		None	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

These fuel facilities provide essential storage and distribution systems to support the mission of assigned units and transient aircraft at Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB).

Deferred sustainment, restoration, and modernization for fuel facilities at this location is $4.5 million.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES: *($000)*		
A. AIR POLLUTION	0	
B. WATER POLLUTION	0	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0	

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM	4. Project Title UPGRADE FUEL PIPELINE

5. Program Element 0702976S	6. Category Code 125	7. Project Number DESC1303	8. Project Cost ($000) 67,500

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES	-	-	-	42,451
FUEL PIPELINE (15.7 MILES)	LS	-	-	(31,700)
EXISTING PIPELINE UPGRADES	LS	-	-	(600)
UPGRADE PUMPHOUSE	LS	-	-	(9,200)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN	LS	-	-	(951)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	-	-	-	17,900
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	-	-	(10,800)
DEMOLITION	LS	-	-	(400)
SITE WORK	LS	-	-	(5,300)
CATHODIC PROTECTION	LS	-	-	(1,000)
ENVIRONMENTAL & ARCHAEOLICAL MITIGATION	LS	-	-	(400)
SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	60,351
CONTINGENCY (5%)	-	-	-	3,018
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	-	-	-	63,369
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (SIOH) (6.5%)	-	-	-	4,119
TOTAL	-	-	-	67,488
TOTAL (ROUNDED)	-	-	-	67,500

10. **Description of Proposed Construction:** Upgrade two existing 12.1 kilometer (km) (7.5 mile) 254-millimeter (10-inch) diameter cross-island transfer pipelines. Also upgrade one existing 25.3 km (15.7 miles) 254-millimeter diameter fuel cross-island transfer pipeline. Construct one new 25.3 kilometers (km) (15.7 miles) 254-millimeter diameter transfer pipeline. Work includes upgrading a pumphouse, new generator building with emergency generators, new filter separators, piping modifications, upgrades to the electrical system, cathodic protection, and leak detection. Provide operations and maintenance support information. Demolition of existing piping components. Provide mitigation of construction impact on archaeological site along the pipeline route.

11. **REQUIREMENT:** 37.4 km ADEQUATE: 0 M SUBSTANDARD: 37.4 km

PROJECT: Construct a new fuel transfer pipeline and upgrade an existing fuel transfer pipeline. (C)

REQUIREMENT: There is a need to add a new parallel pipeline and upgrade an existing transfer pipeline that is incapable of supporting mission requirements. The hydrant fuel systems at Andersen Air Force Base (AFB) can't sustain long term fuel support to wide bodied aircraft during contingencies without increase transfer pipeline capacity. This fuel pipeline supports Andersen AFB's mission as a link in the War Mobilization Planning (WMP) for wide-bodied cargo and tanker aircraft.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing pipeline can supply fuel at less than one-half the rate needed to meet operational requirements. The existing system does not have the pressure

1. Component DEFENSE (DLA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	**2. Date** FEBRUARY 2012

3. Installation and Location ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM	**4. Project Title** UPGRADE FUEL PIPELINE

5. Program Element 0702976S	**6. Category Code** 125	**7. Project Number** DESC1303	**8. Project Cost ($000)** 67,500

controls to safely operate at higher pressures needed to allow for higher fuel flow rates. Finally the in-bound filtration is not adequate for the required design flows.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided it could negatively affect mission readiness. Issue capability at peak requirements are greater than current receipt throughput.

ADDITIONAL: Increasing the size of the fuel transfer pipeline is the only feasible alternative to deliver the fuel quantities needed. Applicable portions of this project will be certified to the Silver level of the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy Environmental Design - New Construction (LEED-NC) green building rating system. This project meets all applicable DoD criteria. The Defense Logistics Agency certifies that this facility has been considered for joint use, as applicable, by other components. Mission requirements, operational considerations, and location are incompatible with use by the other components.

12. Supplemental Data:	
A. Estimated Design Data:	
1. Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	12/10
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs (Yes/No):	No
(c) Percent Complete as of September 2011:	35%
(d) Date 35 Percent Complete:	06/11
(e) Date Design Complete:	07/12
(f) Type of Design Contract	D/B/B
2. Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
3. Total Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e) ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	3,100
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,800
(c) Total	4,900
(d) Contract	3,900
(e) In-House	1,000
4. Contract Award	02/13
5. Construction Start	03/13
6. Construction Complete	11/14

B. Equipment associated with this project that will be provided from other appropriations:

PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION	FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED	AMOUNT ($000)
None			

Point of Contact is DLA Civil Engineer at 703-767-2326

DoD Education Activity
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Kentucky				
Fort Campbell				
Replace Barkley Elementary School	41,767	41,767	C	57
Germany				
Vogelweh				
Replace Vogelweh Elementary School	61,415	61,415	C	62
Wiesbaden AAF				
Wiesbaden High School Addition	52,178	52,178	C	67
Japan				
Kadena Air Base				
Replace Elementary School	71,772	71,772	C	73
Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School	71,773	71,773	C	77
Sasebo				
Replace Sasebo Elementary School	35,733	35,733	C	83
Zukeran (Camp Foster)				
Replace Zukeran Elementary School	79,036	79,036	C	90
Camp Zama				
Renovate Zama High School	13,273	13,273	C	96
Korea				
Osan Air Base				
Replace Osan Elementary School	42,692	42,692	C	100
United Kingdom				
RAF Feltwell				
Feltwell Elementary School Addition	30,811	30,811	C	105
RAF Menwith Hill				
Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School	46,488	46,488	C	110
Total	**546,938**	**546,938**		

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012
3. Installation and Location FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						635				635
b. END FY 2015						741				741

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	41,767
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	41,767

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
73046	Replace Barkley Elementary School	142,049 SF	41,767	Jan 12	Jul 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

Replace Marshall Elementary School; Addition Fort Campbell High School; Replace Wassom Middle School

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

Replace Jackson Elementary School; Replace Lincoln Elementary School

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE BARKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER AM00028	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 41,767

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**29,563**
BARKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SF	142,049	198.20	28,155
LEED AND FEDERAL ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			1,408
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**7,718**
CANOPIES	LS			(505)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			(1,139)
COMMUNICATION	LS			(719)
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			(840)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS			(591)
SITE PREPARATION	LS			(671)
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			(872)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/PLAYGROUNDS	LS			(910)
DEMOLITION	SF	78,794	15.77	(1,243)
LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT	LS			(228)
SUBTOTAL				**37,281**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				1,864
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				**39,145**
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,231
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (1%)				391
TOTAL REQUEST				**41,767**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct an elementary school composed of shallow foundations, steel frame, and CMU with brick veneer. Interior construction will consist of but not be limited to CMU for halls, classrooms, restrooms, mechanical rooms; suspended acoustic ceiling tile with appropriate energy efficient light fixtures such as florescent, pendant hung, and recessed; terrazzo flooring for entries, halls, restrooms; VCT for classrooms and offices; and SVT for food service areas. Interior spaces include a minimum of learning neighborhoods, a special education area for the moderate to severe program, flex labs, information center, gymnasium, auxiliary gymnasium, food service area, art room, music room, performance theater, commons area for dining and social networking, and other required areas for a fully functioning elementary school. Cafeteria, food service and information center areas were sized for the future ES School population. The project includes site work such as signage, fencing, paving, landscaping, canopies, exterior lighting, utilities, and playground areas. The project includes related infrastructure such as water, sewer, electrical, staff and visitor parking areas, mechanical rooms, emergency access lanes and delivery areas. The project will require demolition of Buildings 3708 and 3710 for a total of 78,794 SF.

DEMO Table

Bldg #	Area (SF)
3708	77,219
3710	1,575

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE BARKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER AM00028	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 41,767

measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certification will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, and energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning Load: 350 TONS

11. REQUIREMENT: 142,049 SF ADQT: 4,875 SF SUBSTD: 78,794 SF

PROJECT:
Replace the existing elementary school by constructing a new elementary school.

REQUIREMENT:
The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 741 students in grades Pre-Kindergarten through five. School population, as of September 2011 is 635 students.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing facilities are in substandard condition except for a four classroom addition with 4,875 SF that was constructed in FY 09. The majority of the school buildings being replaced are greater than 45 years old. Existing classroom and education spaces are undersized and have inadequate infrastructure that fails to meet the standards of the DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. Aging utility infrastructure systems result in excessive maintenance costs and repair actions that interrupt the school operations. Most infrastructure components, such as HVAC, electrical and plumbing, have exceeded their useful life. There are numerous NFPA Life Safety and ADA code deficiencies, no fire suppression systems, and marginal indoor air quality as the facility was constructed under different code requirements. The facilities do not meet construction standards for energy efficiency. Numerous maintenance and repair problems have developed and are becoming non-repairable. The existing facilities do not meet the AT/FP requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
The continued use of deficient, inadequate, and undersized facilities that do not accommodate the current student population will continue to impair the overall education program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper the educational process. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will compound and the school will not support a 21st Century curriculum and provide for energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Building 3708 is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are roof, windows, restrooms, HVAC systems, exterior façade and kitchen equipment.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE BARKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	73046	AM00028	41,767

POC (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☒ Obtained Date: 26 Apr 2011

No ☐ Expected Date:

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands – No issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat – No issue
c. Air quality – No issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources – No issue
e. Clearing of trees – No issue
f. Known contamination at selected site – No issue
g. Operational problems – No issue
h. Traffic patterns impact – Traffic study required for busy thoroughfare
i. Existing utilities upgrade – No issue
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction – No issue

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Y

Host Nation Approval: Country, date of approval if applicable – N/A

National Capital Region Approval: Date of approval, if applicable – N/A

NEPA Documentation Complete: N
Level of NEPA: Environmental Assessment

Mitigation Issues:

a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –N
b. Hazardous Waste – Y
c. Contaminated soil/water – N
d. Other – N

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	JAN 2012
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	NO
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	0%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	MAY 2012
(e) Design Completion Date	JAN 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE BARKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	73046	AM00028	41,767

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	4,123
(d) Contract	2,474
(e) In-house	1,649
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	APR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	MAY 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUL 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2015	843
Kitchen	O&M	2015	47
IT	O&M	2015	506
Education Supplies	O&M	2015	103
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	5
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	7

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location Vogelweh Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.27

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						979				979
b. END FY 2015						655				655

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	61,415
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	61,415

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
730787	Replace Vogelweh Elementary School	166,524 SF	61,415	Jan 12	Apr 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

DD Form 1390, 1 Dec 76 Previous Editions May Be Used Until Exhausted.

. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Vogelweh Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Vogelweh Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00034	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 61,415

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**47,036**
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SF	166,524	274.32	45,681
LEED AND FEDERAL ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			1,355
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**7,628**
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES	LS			617
CANOPIES	LS			373
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			139
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			182
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS			270
SITE PREPARATION	LS			1959
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			932
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			2,936
DEMOLITION	LS			22
AT/FP	LS			198
SUBTOTAL				**54,664**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				2,733
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				57,397
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				3,731
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION(0.5%)				287
TOTAL REQUEST				**61,415**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a two story school composed of poured concrete, concrete block/steel structure and stucco/masonry exterior. Also retain and renovate building 124. Interior construction will consist of concrete wall/plaster for common shared areas, neighborhoods, Student Support Areas, Exploratory Learning spaces and buildings services, classrooms restrooms mechanical rooms, meeting rooms, and counseling rooms, interior suspended ceiling with florescent lighting, flooring for neighborhoods, student support areas, and common shared spaces will be vinyl tile, information centers carpet, for student support areas vinyl and carpet, entries, circulation spaces and restrooms ceramic tile or as required to meet functional requirements. Interior spaces neighborhoods, flexible laboratories, occupational and physical therapy, moderate and severe learning impaired areas, guidance counseling and professional development centers; a small performance space medium career and technical education spaces and an information center. The project includes, but not limited to, site improvements such as site development, signage, fencing, paving, exterior lighting, utilities, covered walkways and landscaping. Interior spaces include neighborhoods, information center, flex labs, gymnasium, supply areas, specialist rooms, art room, learning impaired rooms, teacher work rooms, counseling areas, storage, administrative offices, multipurpose room/kitchen and other required areas for a fully functioning elementary/high school. The cafeteria, gymnasium, food service and information center areas are included. Enrollment will be realigned between the two Kaiserslautern elementary schools. The project includes related infrastructure such as, but not limited to, parking areas, mechanical rooms, water, sewer, electrical, delivery areas, and playgrounds. Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy

. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Vogelweh Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Vogelweh Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00034	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 61,415

and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable (OCONUS) will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, and energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning Load: Estimated at 25 Tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 166,524 SF ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 132,771:

PROJECT:
Replace the existing Vogelweh elementary school by constructing a new elementary school.

REQUIREMENT:

The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 655 students in grades PS-5. School population based on SY2009-2010.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The existing Vogelweh Elementary School consists of four separate buildings constructed in 1955 (Bldg 1178), 1960 (Bldgs 1032 and 1033), and 2003 (Bldg 01179). The buildings constructed between 1955 through 1971 have "failing" facility condition ratings, meaning it is more economical in the long term to replace these facilities rather than paying maintenance and repair costs. Additionally, undersized classrooms and the current number and layouts of the facilities have resulted in the loss of academic operational efficiencies and fail to meet the standards of the DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. Aging building systems result in excessive maintenance costs and interrupt school operations. There are numerous NFPA Life Safety (e.g. inadequately sized stairwells) problems and ADA code violations and no fire suppression systems, as the facilities were constructed under different code requirements. Bathrooms and plumbing are in severe need of replacement. The facilities do not meet construction standards for energy efficiency. The existing facilities do not meet AT/FP guidelines. Due to site restrictions, replacement of these facilities cannot be accomplished on the present site. A new site has been identified.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

The continued use of multiple inadequate and undersized facilities will continue to impair the overall educational program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education, motivation and inspiration. The current facilities will not be able to support a 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. The school facilities cannot be economically modified to meet NFPA Life Safety and ADA guidelines without significant remodeling, expansion, and new construction. The combining of Kaiserslautern ES and Vogelweh ES students populations will evenly distribute the total projected K-5 student load of approximately 1310 children for the Kaiserslautern area, and result in better consolidated education and service opportunities for the students, and increased efficiencies and economies of scale in operations, maintenance, and staffing. Vogelweh Elementary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are fire alarm, electrical and heating systems.

ADDITIONAL:

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included to meet current standards (EUCOM OPORD 08-01 and UFC 4-010-01

. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Vogelweh Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Vogelweh Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	730787	EU00034	61,415

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:

This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703)) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☒ Obtained Date: August 12, 2010

No ☐ Expected Date:

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands – No Issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat – No Issue
c. Air quality – No Issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources – No Issue
e. Clearing of trees – Site is heavily forested. Tree removal will be coordinated with the German Forestmeister by the Base Civil Engineer.
f. Known contamination at selected site – No Issue
g. Operational problems – No Issue
h. Traffic patterns impact – No Issue
i. Existing utilities upgrade – No utilities currently on site, but adjacent to the location.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction - Secondary Services

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes

Host Nation Approval: NR

NEPA Documentation Complete: NR
Level of NEPA: (pick one) Categorical Exclusion, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Statement, Memorandum of Negative Decision
Mitigation Issues:

a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement – N
b. Hazardous Waste – N
c. Contaminated soil/water – N
d. Other – N

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:
(a) Design Start Date Jan 2012

. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Vogelweh Housing Area, Kaiserslautern, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Vogelweh Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	730787	EU00034	61,415

(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	NONE
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	5%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	May 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$7,686
(d) Contract	$4612
(e) In-house	$3074
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Apr 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2015	1,047
Kitchen	O&M	2015	10
IT	O&M	2015	462
Education Supplies	O&M	2015	22
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	5
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	1

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012
3. Installation and Location Wiesbaden, Germany	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.26

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						632				632
b. END FY 2015						655				655

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	52,178
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	52,178

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
73046	Addition Wiesbaden High School	102,236 SF	52,178	Jan 12	Apr 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

New Hainerberg Elementary School FY14
New Wiesbaden Middle School FY14

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Wiesbaden, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Wiesbaden High School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00043	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 52,178

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**38,960**
WIESBADEN HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	SF	102,236	300.96	30,769
LEED AND FED ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			908
ANTITERRORISM (AT/FP) MEASURES	LS			454
SPECIAL COSTS (TEMPORARY FACILITIES)	LS			6,829
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**7,482**
CANOPIES	LS			289
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			352
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			472
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS			657
SITE PREPARATION	LS			738
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			1393
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			1,968
ATFP	LS			436
DEMOLITION	SF	67,081	18	1,177
SUBTOTAL	LS			46,442
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)	LS			2,322
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	LS			48,764
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)	LS			3,170
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (EDC) (0.5%)	LS			244
TOTAL REQUEST				**52,178**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a two story school composed of poured concrete, reinforced concrete/steel structure and stucco/masonry exterior. Interior construction will consist of concrete wall/plaster for common shared areas, neighborhoods, Student Support Areas, Exploratory Learning Spaces, and building services, interior suspended ceiling with fluorescent lighting, flooring for neighborhoods, Student support areas and common shared spaces will be vinyl tile, information centers carpet, for student support areas vinyl and carpet, entries, circulation spaces and, restrooms ceramic tile or as required to meet functional requirements. Interior spaces consist of neighborhoods, Flexible Laboratories, Occupational and Physical Therapy, moderate and severe learning impaired areas; Guidance Counseling and Professional Development Centers; a small performance space, medium Career and Technical Education spaces and an Information Center. The project includes site improvements such as signage, fencing, paving, drainage, landscaping, covered walkways, exterior lighting, and utilities for bus loading and unloading areas, student drop-off areas, parking for staff and visitors, and delivery areas.

The project includes related infrastructure such as the construction of temporary classroom facilities, water, sewer, electrical, student drop-off areas, parking for staff and visitors, and community road relocation due to project efforts. The project will require the demolition of buildings 07773, 07773A, 07774 and 7880 for a total of 67,081 SF (6,241 SM), detailed as follows:

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Wiesbaden, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Wiesbaden High School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00043	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 52,178

DEMO Table

Bldg#	Area SF/(SM)
07773	32,055 (2,987 SM)
07773A	4,542 (422 SM)
07774	28,094 (2,610 SM)
7880	2,390 (222 SM)
Total	67081 (6241 SM)

Due to site constraints, the new structure will overlay the current identified permanent facilities scheduled for demolition as no other viable site is available. An estimated thirteen (13) temporary classrooms are initially required to accommodate the demolition of these permanent buildings and will be used for the duration of construction.
Construction for the new and temporary facilities is within an identified established military housing area. A new permanent road section, re-routing school buses, is required so as to have minimal impact upon the housing residents residing in the affected community area.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable for OCONUS areas will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Antiterrorism/Force Protection Construction standards, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy conservation standards, and energy and water conservation standards. and U.S. federal environmental laws and regulations.

Air Conditioning Load: Estimated at 35 Tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 102,236 SF ADQT: 76,450 SF SUBSTD: 67,081 SF

PROJECT:

Addition to the Wiesbaden High School facility.

REQUIREMENT:

The addition is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 655 students in grades 9-12. School population based on SY2009-2010.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The existing facilities were built in 1955 (Bldg 7773 & Bldg 7773A), 1961 (Bldg 7774) and 1983 (Bldg 7880) respectively, and have "failing" facility condition ratings, meaning it is more economical in the long term to replace the facilities rather than paying maintenance and repair costs and they do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. Additionally, undersized classrooms and the current layout of the facility reduces efficiencies and fail to meet the standards of the DoDEA Education Facilities Specifications. Aging building systems result in excessive maintenance costs and interrupt school operations. There are numerous ADA code and NFPA Life Safety violations including no fire suppression systems, as these facilities were constructed under different code requirements. Bathrooms and plumbing are in severe need of replacement. The facilities do not meet construction standards for energy efficiency. The existing facilities also do not meet AT/FP guidelines.

An FY2008 MILCON Project provided a Gymnasium, Academic Classrooms and a FY 2010 MILCON project renovated

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Wiesbaden, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Wiesbaden High School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00043	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 52,178

and added on the Multipurpose Room. Construction has been phased due to MILCON Projects being constructed on the same site as the existing school. Current request addresses existing shortfalls of academic facility requirements to meet 21st Century needs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

The continued use of inadequate and undersized facilities will continue to impair the overall educational program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education, motivation and inspiration. The current facilities will not be able to support a 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations.

The existing facilities remain inadequate, with over-aged utilities and facilities, aging materials, and do not meet current force protection standards for the safety and protection of the students. The school is undersized and cannot be economically modified to meet NFPA Life Safety and ADA guidelines without significant remodeling, expansion, and new construction. Wiesbaden High School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are mechanical, electrical, and Life Safety systems.

ADDITIONAL:

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included to meet current standards (EUCOM OPORD 08-01 and UFC 4-010-01).
The use of temporary classroom facilities will be included to accommodate the phased demolition of buildings.

The site is pending approval by the Installation Planning Board, the Region Director and the Garrison Commander.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:

This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:

No ☒ Expected Date: 31 Jan 2012

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands - No issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat – No issue
c. Air quality – No issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources – No issue
e. Clearing of trees – IAW German Environmental Laws regarding Vegetation and Tree Growth
f. Known contamination at selected site – No issue
g. Operational problems – Construction will be on existing school site, temporary classrooms required
h. Traffic patterns impact – Rerouting of existing road network for bus operations to minimize community impact.
i. Existing utilities upgrade – Existing transformer upgrade anticipated to meet new and future power requirements.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction – No issue

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Wiesbaden, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Wiesbaden High School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00043	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 52,178

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes

Host Nation Approval: Country, date of approval if applicable – No waivers required for this project. Approvals required by local Governmental regulation will be met during the design by the Hessische Bau Management (HBM).

National Capital Region Approval: Date of approval, if applicable – N/A

NEPA Documentation Complete: N/A
Level of NEPA: N/A
Memorandum of Negative Decision – N/A

Mitigation Issues:

a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –N
b. Hazardous Waste –N
c. Contaminated soil/water –N
d. Other – Y – Asbestos Abatement anticipated during demolition of existing facilities.
e. Other – Y or N - Y – Asbestos Abatement anticipated during demolition of existing facilities.

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Jan 2012
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	15%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	May 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	4,889
(d) Contract	2,933
(e) In-house	1,956
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Apr 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2015	771
Kitchen	O&M	2015	37
IT	O&M	2015	560

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Wiesbaden, Germany	4. PROJECT TITLE: Wiesbaden High School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	73046	EU00043	52,178

Education Supplies	O&M	2015	647
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	5
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	29

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.51

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						1,729				1,729
b. END FY 2015						1,662				1,662

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	143,545
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	143,545

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
730787	Replace Elementary School (Bob Hope & Amelia Earhart)	194,692 SF	$71,772	Oct 2011	Jun 2015
730787	Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School	175,931 SF	$71,773	Oct 2011	Aug 2015

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
Replace Kadena Middle School, Kadena Air Base

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
Replace Kadena Elementary School, Kadena Air Base
Replace/Renovate Kadena High School, Kadena Air Base

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Elementary School (Bob Hope & Amelia Earhart)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00033	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,772

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				47,722
Elementary School	SF	194,692	231	(44,974)
LEED & EPACT Compliance	LS	1	-	(2,748)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				15,863
Special Foundation Features	LS	1	-	(5,125)
Canopies	LS	1	-	(710)
Electrical Utilities	LS	1	-	(1,325)
Water/Sewer Utilities	LS	1	-	(378)
Mechanical Utilities	LS	1	-	(68)
Site Preparation	LS	1	-	(989)
Roads, Sidewalks and Parking	LS	1	-	(2,004)
Site Improvements	LS	1	-	(3,522)
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP)	LS	1	-	(441)
Low Impact Development	LS	1	-	(456)
Environmental Mitigation	LS	1	-	(845)
SUBTOTAL				63,585
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.0%)				3,179
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				66,764
SUPERVISION & ADMINISTATION (6.5%)				4,340
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (1%)				668
TOTAL PROJECT COST				71,772

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

This project is to construct a new, two story Elementary School (ES) composed of reinforced concrete and steel with a pile foundation system. The interior construction will primarily consist of partition and/or reinforced concrete walls with resilient flooring. The project includes site improvements such as asphaltic concrete paving, sidewalks, covered walkway, curbs, gutters, storm drainage, parking, parent drop off and pick-up area, bus drop off and pick-up area, loading/unloading area, playground, play courts, play lots, signage, fencing, landscaping, fire lane/service road, and site/security lighting. The new school will include spaces as defined by the educational specifications such as but not limited to neighborhoods containing learning studios, learning hubs, group learning/virtual learning, one-to-one teaching spaces, staff planning/collaboration areas and instructional storage; Administration areas, miscellaneous offices, Guidance counseling center, Special education offices, Professional development center, Health services, Flexible labs, Art and Music rooms, OT/PT area, Commons, Information center, Theater/auditorium, Gym, Food service/kitchen, Recycling center, Janitorial administration, maintenance support, School supply/storage, Technology service center, and other required areas for a fully functioning ES. Cafeteria, food service and information center areas

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Elementary School (Bob Hope & Amelia Earhart)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00033	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,772

are included. AT/FP features include: windows and frame, exterior doors, air intakes, structural isolation, roof access, emergency air distribution shutoff, and Mass Notification System. Site AT/FP features include drop arm gate and retractable bollards with concrete foundations. 25 m (82 ft) standoff to parking and roadways will be required for all buildings, which fall under the Primary Gathering Facility classification.

The project includes related infrastructure utilities including water, sewer, communication, cable television, and electrical, to support the facilities. Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), fire sprinkler and fire alarm/mass notification systems, plumbing systems, electrical and lighting systems, closed circuit TV system, cable TV system, intercom/public address system, clock-bell system, telephone system, and a local area network system will be part of the project. The school will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology program requirements, as well as general communications. The new telecommunication and cable television infrastructure shall be provided. New fiber optic cables must be provided from Building 400 to the project site utilizing the existing telecommunication infrastructure. Existing copper communication cables for the housing area shall be disconnected and removed. New electrical service shall be provided. The existing electrical service shall be demolished upon completion of the new building. Existing roadway with curb and gutter are to be demolished as part of this project along with other miscellaneous site elements to clear site for the new school facilities.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project..

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy and water conservation standards. Energy conservation standards will be required to follow both U.S Federal and Japanese Environmental Laws and Regulations. The Japan environmental governing standards will be followed during the site removal and restorations. Also, radon mitigation system will be required to be constructed as part of the building.

Air Conditioning: Load: 2,054 kW (584 Tons)

11. REQUIREMENT: : 194,692 SF ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 167,291

PROJECT:
Replace the existing elementary schools with a new, consolidated elementary school.

REQUIREMENT:
The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities to accommodate 842 students, Pre-K through 5th grade and support present curriculums selected for that age group.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Amelia Earhart Intermediate and Bob Hope Primary Schools were both constructed in 1980 under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program and do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The schools consist of a series of two-story buildings constructed out of concrete. Modular building 9480-1 that was built in 1995 for additional space for both schools had severe structural deterioration and was demolished in FY11 after severe typhoon damage. This resulted in a loss of 6 classrooms for BHPS. Modular building 9480-2, built in 2000 for additional space for both schools has severely corroded structural members and framing that require immediate repair. Modular building 9480-2 is operating under a fire protection Operational Risk Management (ORM) constraint because the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) has given them a Fire Services Department (FSD) rating of 1, which means the buildings are highly susceptible to combustion. The restrooms have stained plumbing fixtures and missing ceramic tiles. Toilet partitions are degraded and in need of replacement. Piping is 20 years old and fixtures are in need

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Elementary School (Bob Hope & Amelia Earhart)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00033	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,772

of replacement and provide with water efficient fixtures. Emergency lights do not meet current US code. Public Address, clocks, and bell system is degraded and requires replacement. All casework is in need of replacement as doors and handles are coming off. Existing electrical branch circuits are not enough to provide the electrical needs of the school and a power upgrade is required. Windows are single pane and leak during typhoons. Floor finishes are reaching the end of their useful life. Past roof leaks have left ceiling tile stained and dirty. There are no visible fire alarm strobes. The school has the Japanese fire hoses and is otherwise not sprinklered. Both schools were built under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program (JFIP) in 1980 and no longer have the electrical infrastructure to support the computer and electronic requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
The current facilities are undersized, do not meet the functional teaching space requirements and therefore are not suitable for the programs they serve. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. The loss of Modular bldg 9480-1 has decrease the size of the school by 6 classrooms. Modular buildings have a life expectancy of 15 years. Bldg 9480-2 will need to be demolished and both buildings rebuilt using O&M money. With the current yen to dollar exchange replacement cannot be accomplished with O&M money. These deficiencies are costly to rectify and the consolidation of multiple buildings into several modern facilities will result in significant annual cost savings. Bob Hope Primary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are exterior doors, intercom PA, electrical branch circuits, casework, exit lights, plumbing fixtures and piping, interior doors, exterior windows, fire alarm system, specialties, and floor finishes. Amelia Earhart Intermediate School is currently a Q3 rating and also will diminish in quality over the next few years if major and costly repairs are not completed. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are emergency lights, intercom PA, branch circuits, casework, exit lights, fire alarm system, Plumbing fixtures and piping, floor finishes, exterior windows, interior doors, and specialties.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: This project can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:

No ☒ Expected Date: Jan 2012

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat no issue
c. Air quality no issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources no issue
e. Clearing of trees, trees required to be cleared
f. Known contamination at selected site no issue
g. Operational problems, no issue
h. Traffic patterns impact, no issue
i. Existing utilities upgrade, no issue

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Elementary School (Bob Hope & Amelia Earhart)

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00033	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,772

j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction, no issue

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes
Host Nation Approval: Country No
NEPA Documentation Complete: not required

Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement – No
b. Hazardous Waste – No
c. Contaminated soil/water – No
d. Soils –The project site is primarily composed of soils and limestone, thus the facilities needs to be supported on a deep foundation system. A pile foundation bearing on bedrock 18 to 26 meters deep is required. Record drawings of existing site shows that bedrock (bearing layer) is distributed between the depths ranging from 18m to 26m deep.
e. Technical Operating Manuals (manuals as required for Host Nation personnel who will maintain operational equipment)

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Oct 2011
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	0%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Feb 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$5,380
(d) Contract	$4,708
(e) In-house	$672
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jun 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	FY 15	968
Kitchen	O&M	FY 15	100
IT	O&M	FY 15	650
Education Supplies	O&M	FY 15	204
Safety Equipment	O&M	FY 15	5
Security Equipment	O&M	FY 15	240

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,773

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**46,219**
Elementary School	SF	175,931	247	(43,455)
LEED & EPACT Compliance	LS	1	-	(2,764)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**17,367**
Special Foundation Features	LS	1	-	(4,538)
Canopies	LS	1	-	(1,025)
Electrical Utilities	LS	1	-	(1,159)
Water/Sewer Utilities	LS	1	-	(1,436)
Mechanical Utilities	LS	1	-	(372)
Site Preparation	LS	1	-	(1,437)
Roads, Sidewalks and Parking	LS	1	-	(1,541)
Site Improvements	LS	1	-	(1,950)
Demolition	SF	58,444	28	(1,686)
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP)	LS	1	-	(491)
Low Impact Development	LS	1	-	(947)
Environmental Mitigation	LS	1	-	(785)
SUBTOTAL				**63,586**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				3,179
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				**66,765**
SUPERVISION & ADMINISTATION (6.5%)				4,340
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (1%)				668
TOTAL PROJECT COST				**71,773**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

This project is to construct a new, two-story Elementary School (ES) composed of reinforced concrete and steel with a pile foundation system. The interior construction will primarily consist of partition and/or reinforced concrete walls with resilient flooring. The project includes site improvements such as: asphaltic concrete paving, sidewalks, covered walkway, curbs, gutters, storm drainage, parking, parent drop off and pick-up area, bus drop off and pick-up area, loading/unloading area, playground, play courts, play lots, signage, fencing, landscaping, fire lane/service road, and site/security lighting. The new school will include spaces as defined by the educational specifications such as but not limited to neighborhoods containing learning studios, learning hubs, group learning/virtual learning, one-to-one teaching spaces, staff planning/collaboration areas and instructional storage; Administration areas, miscellaneous offices, Guidance counseling center, Special education offices, Professional development center, Health services, Flexible labs, Art and Music rooms, OT/PT area, Commons, Information center, Theater/auditorium, Gym, Food service/kitchen, Recycling center, Janitorial administration, maintenance support, School supply/storage, and Technology service center, and other required areas for a fully functioning ES. Cafeteria, food service and information

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,773

center areas included. AT/FP features include: windows and frame, exterior doors, air intakes, structural isolation, roof access, emergency air distribution shutoff, and Mass Notification System. Site AT/FP features include drop arm gate and retractable bollards with concrete foundations. 25 m (82 ft) standoff to parking and roadways will be required for all buildings, which fall under the Primary Gathering Facility classification.

The project includes related infrastructure utilities including water, sewer, communication, cable television, and electrical, to support the facilities. Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), fire sprinkler and fire alarm/mass notification systems, plumbing systems, electrical and lighting systems, closed circuit TV system, cable TV system, intercom/public address system, clock-bell system, telephone system, and a local area network system will be part of the project. The school will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology program requirements, as well as general communications. The project to provide related utilities infrastructure including water, sewer, communication, cable television, and electrical, to support the facilities. The new telecommunication and cable television infrastructure will be provided. The existing telecommunication and cable television service shall be demolished upon completion of the new building. New electrical service shall be provided. The existing electrical service shall be demolished upon completion of the new building.
Existing Schools on the campus and associated structures including chiller yard, aboveground water storage tank, transformer station are to be demolished as part of this project along with the basketball courts, a playground and other miscellaneous site elements to clear site for the new school facilities. Existing School Buildings to be demolished as part of this project:

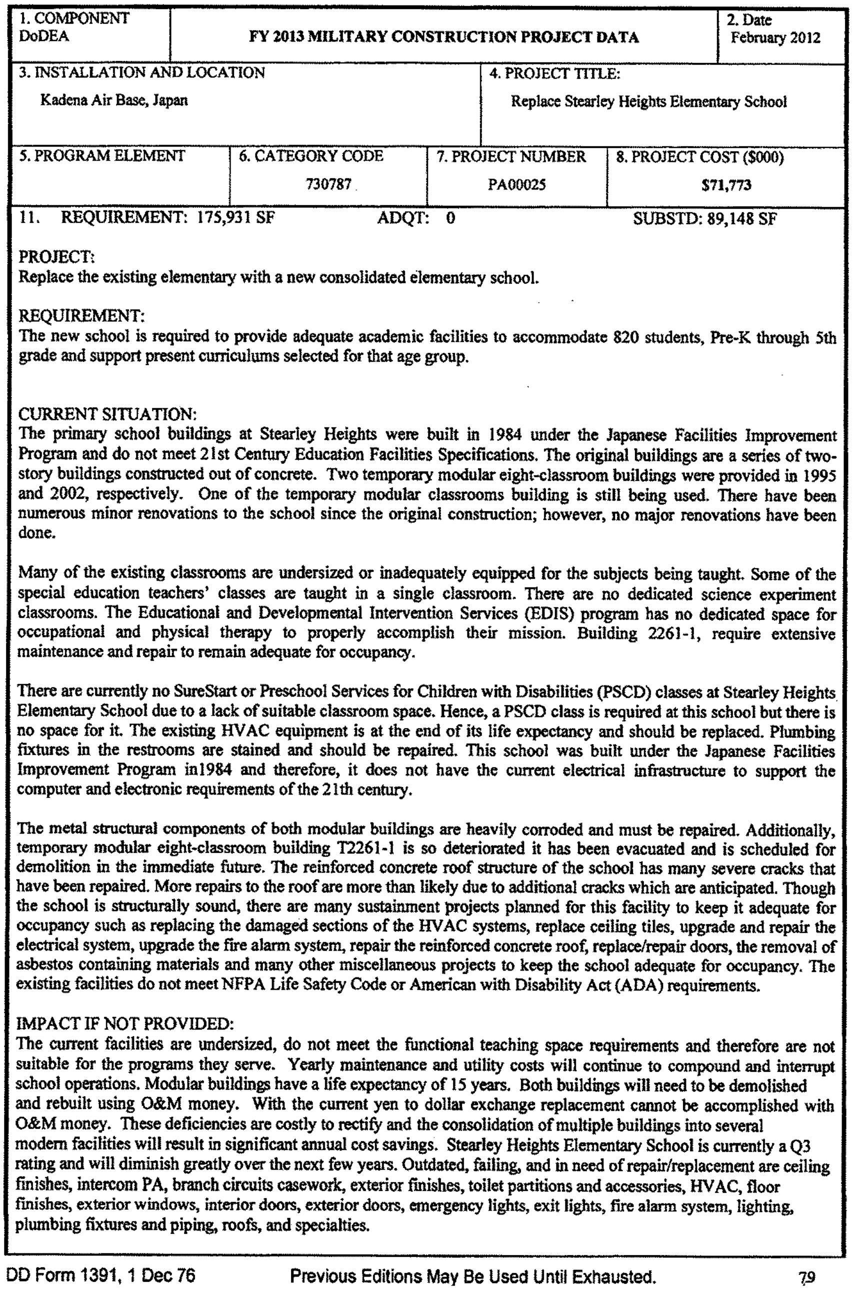
Building #	Square Footage
2261	34,520
2279	13,444
T2261-1	5,160
T2261-2	4,947
2287	260
2289	113
Total	58,444

Construction phasing will be required for this project to keep the existing school operational until the new school buildings are constructed.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy and water conservation standards. Energy conservation standards will be required to follow both U.S Federal and Japanese Environmental Laws and Regulations. The Japan environmental governing standards will be followed during the site removal and restorations. Project shall include environmental mitigation for removal of previously identified asbestos and/or lead-based paint containing materials located in the existing elementary school prior to demolition. Also, radon mitigation system will be required to be constructed as part of the building.

Air Conditioning: Load: 1,856kW (528Tons)



1. COMPONENT DoDEA	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,773

11. REQUIREMENT: 175,931 SF ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 89,148 SF

PROJECT:
Replace the existing elementary with a new consolidated elementary school.

REQUIREMENT:
The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities to accommodate 820 students, Pre-K through 5th grade and support present curriculums selected for that age group.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The primary school buildings at Stearley Heights were built in 1984 under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program and do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The original buildings are a series of two-story buildings constructed out of concrete. Two temporary modular eight-classroom buildings were provided in 1995 and 2002, respectively. One of the temporary modular classrooms building is still being used. There have been numerous minor renovations to the school since the original construction; however, no major renovations have been done.

Many of the existing classrooms are undersized or inadequately equipped for the subjects being taught. Some of the special education teachers' classes are taught in a single classroom. There are no dedicated science experiment classrooms. The Educational and Developmental Intervention Services (EDIS) program has no dedicated space for occupational and physical therapy to properly accomplish their mission. Building 2261-1, require extensive maintenance and repair to remain adequate for occupancy.

There are currently no SureStart or Preschool Services for Children with Disabilities (PSCD) classes at Stearley Heights Elementary School due to a lack of suitable classroom space. Hence, a PSCD class is required at this school but there is no space for it. The existing HVAC equipment is at the end of its life expectancy and should be replaced. Plumbing fixtures in the restrooms are stained and should be repaired. This school was built under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program in1984 and therefore, it does not have the current electrical infrastructure to support the computer and electronic requirements of the 21th century.

The metal structural components of both modular buildings are heavily corroded and must be repaired. Additionally, temporary modular eight-classroom building T2261-1 is so deteriorated it has been evacuated and is scheduled for demolition in the immediate future. The reinforced concrete roof structure of the school has many severe cracks that have been repaired. More repairs to the roof are more than likely due to additional cracks which are anticipated. Though the school is structurally sound, there are many sustainment projects planned for this facility to keep it adequate for occupancy such as replacing the damaged sections of the HVAC systems, replace ceiling tiles, upgrade and repair the electrical system, upgrade the fire alarm system, repair the reinforced concrete roof, replace/repair doors, the removal of asbestos containing materials and many other miscellaneous projects to keep the school adequate for occupancy. The existing facilities do not meet NFPA Life Safety Code or American with Disability Act (ADA) requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
The current facilities are undersized, do not meet the functional teaching space requirements and therefore are not suitable for the programs they serve. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. Modular buildings have a life expectancy of 15 years. Both buildings will need to be demolished and rebuilt using O&M money. With the current yen to dollar exchange replacement cannot be accomplished with O&M money. These deficiencies are costly to rectify and the consolidation of multiple buildings into several modern facilities will result in significant annual cost savings. Stearley Heights Elementary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are ceiling finishes, intercom PA, branch circuits casework, exterior finishes, toilet partitions and accessories, HVAC, floor finishes, exterior windows, interior doors, exterior doors, emergency lights, exit lights, fire alarm system, lighting, plumbing fixtures and piping, roofs, and specialties.

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1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) **$71,773**

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included.

ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES:
All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This project can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509.

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☒ Obtained Date: July 2011

No ☐ Expected Date:

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat, no issue
c. Air quality, no issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources, may be found on project site
e. Clearing of trees, no issue
f. Known contamination at selected site, may encounter selected site/hazardous materials consisting of ACM and PCB
g. Operational problems, no issue
h. Traffic patterns impact, Bus route may be altered
i. Existing utilities upgrade, no issue
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction, no issue

Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –No
b. Hazardous Waste –No
c. Contaminated soil/water –No
d. Soils –The project site is primarily composed of soils and limestone, thus the facilities needs to be supported on a deep foundation system. A pile foundation bearing on bedrock 6m to 9m meters deep is required. Record drawings of existing site shows that bedrock (bearing layer) is distributed between the depths ranging from 6m to 9m deep.
e. Technical Operating Manuals (manuals as required for Host Nation personnel who will maintain operational equipment)

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	Oct 2011
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 201_	0%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Feb 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00025	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $71,773

(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$5,380
(d) Contract	$4,708
(e) In-house	$672
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Aug 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	FY 15	943
Kitchen	O&M	FY 15	51
IT	O&M	FY 15	775
Education Supplies	O&M	FY 15	597
Safety Equipment	O&M	FY 15	5
Security Equipment	O&M	FY 15	40

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.49

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						250				250
b. END FY 2015						250				250

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	35,733
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	35,733

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
73061	Replace Elementary School	61,728 SF	35,733	Oct 11	Jun 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
FY15 Replace High School, CFAS, Sasebo, Japan

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				TOTAL 21,527
Elementary School	SF	61,728	260	(16,049)
LEED & EPACT Compliance	LS	1	-	(979)
Antiterrorism (ATFP) Measures	LS	1	-	(378)
Special Costs (Temporary Facilities)	LS	1	-	(3,996)
Special Costs (Communication System)	LS	1	-	(125)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				TOTAL **10,130**
Special Construction Features	LS	1	-	(2,512)
Canopies	LS	1	-	(340)
Electrical Utilities	LS	1	-	(821)
Water/Sewer Utilities	LS	1	-	(361)
Mechanical Utilities	LS	1	-	(62)
Site Preparation	LS	1	-	(727)
Roads, Sidewalks and Parking	LS	1	-	(637)
Site Improvements	LS	1	-	(1,818)
AT/FP	LS	1	-	(383)
Demolition	SF	26,631	26	(692)
Low Impact Development	LS	1	-	(337)
Environmental Mitigation	LS	1	-	(1,440)
SUBTOTAL				**31,657**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.0%)				1,583
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST (sum of subtotal and contingency)				**33,240**
SUPERVISION &ADMINISTRATION (6.5%)				2,161
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (1%)				332
TOTAL REQUEST				**35,733**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

This project is to construct a new, three story Elementary School (ES) composed of reinforced concrete and/or steel with a pile foundation system and Exterior Finish System (EFS) will be applied on exterior concrete walls. Roofing system shall be metal roof for sloped roofs and fluid applied waterproof coating system for flat roofs. Exterior doors and windows will be aluminum. The interior construction will primarily consist of partition and/or reinforced concrete walls with resilient flooring or as required to meet functional requirements. Direct or indirect light fixtures will be

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

provided in the classrooms and office spaces. Bi-level lighting controls will be provided in the classrooms. The project includes site improvements such as asphaltic concrete paving, sidewalks, covered walkway, curbs, gutters, storm drainage, parking, parent drop off and pick-up area, bus drop off and pick-up area, loading/unloading area, playground and storage, play courts, play lots, signage, fencing, landscaping, fire lane/service road, and site/security lighting. Interior spaces include: Neighborhoods, Pre-K/SureStart studios, kindergarten studios, common spaces, special education areas, music room, P.E./assembly area/stage, cafeteria with kitchen, compensatory education classroom, emotionally impaired/learning impaired mild/moderate, gifted education, Preschool Children with Disabilities (PSCD), special education office suite, speech language therapy and other required areas for a fully functioning ES. AT/FP features include: glazing and window system, exterior doors, air intakes, structural isolation, roof access, emergency air distribution shutoff, and Mass Notification System. Site AT/FP features include drop arm gate and retractable bollards with concrete foundations or other comparable features. Progressive collapse prevention will be required due to the fact that it will be a 3 story structure. Due to land restraints at CFA Sasebo and the project site, a portion of the Elementary School Building cannot be provided with conventional standoff distances of 45 meters to the controlled perimeter at the east end of the project site, as required for Primary Gathering Facilities. Standoff distance to parking and roadways, meets the required 25 meters (82 ft) for Primary Gathering Facilities. With the reduced standoff to the controlled perimeter, special design provisions will be required for portions of the building inside the 45 meter standoff based on Paragraph B-1.1, of UFC 4-010-01. These provisions will include analysis of building hardening and hardening of the new structure as necessary to mitigate the effects of the explosives indicated in Table B-1 of UFC 4-010-01. Building analysis for hardening will be required during the design stage. Special provisions for: bay size, height between floors, wall thickness, layers of reinforcing steel, column size, roof slab thickness, beam/girder size and window size will need to be considered.

The project includes related infrastructure utilities including water, sewer, and electrical, to support the facilities. Heating and air conditioning, fire sprinkler and fire alarm/mass notification systems, closed circuit TV system, cable TV system, intercom/public address system, clock-bell system, telephone system, and a local area network system will be part of the project. The school will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology program requirements, as well as general communications. The heating and air conditioning system shall be a high efficiency for maximum energy savings to meet LEED and EPACT requirements. The kitchen space will be supported with kitchen hood ventilation, grease interceptor system, and hot water heating. Hot water heating will be provided by a high efficiency heat pump hot water heating system supplemented with solar hot water heating. The kitchen space will be supported with kitchen hood ventilation, kitchen hood fire suppression system, grease interceptor system, and hot water heating.

A plaza which runs below a portion of the upper floor of the new Elementary School Building will be required to access the existing High School, due to the new location of the new Elementary School Building, which will block primary access to the High School. The plaza which runs below the new building shall not count against new Elementary School square footage.

Existing School Building 1425 (23,769 SF) is to be demolished as part of this project along with the tennis courts (2), a playground and other miscellaneous site elements to clear site for the new school facilities. Relocation of portions of the existing utilities will be required to accommodate new facilities.

Existing network server and control panels (which support the entire school campus), existing integrated school systems (personnel emergency alerting system, master clock system, program bell/PA system, fire alarm system and mass notification system), all housed in Building 1425 must be relocated to Building 1665 to maintain and support entire campus operations (elementary, middle and high school) prior to Building 1425 being demolished. New telecommunication infrastructures will be provided from the existing manholes located near the project site to the new Elementary School and to Building 1665. A temporary facility shall also be provided with the integrated school systems. Provide necessary infrastructures and wiring modifications to relocate the network server and integrated school systems from Building 1425 to Building 1665. Due to marginal soil conditions, which show that bedrock

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

(bearing layer) is distributed between the depths ranging from 1m to 6m deep, pile foundations are required. The pile foundations system will consist of piles bearing onbedrock less than 6 meters (21 feet) below grade. Pile caps interconnected by grade beams will be used to support the building columns, walls and floor.

U.S Federal and Japanese Environmental Laws and Regulations shall be followed. During the site removal and restorations, Japan environmental governing standards will be followed. Projects shall also include environmental mitigation, possibly for Asbestos Contaminated Material (ACM) and Lead Based Paint (LBP) for the structures that are to be demolished and removed. This may include but not be limited to Building 1425 with its associated structures and the existing steam lines.

The project will require temporary facilities to replace critical functions for existing Building 1425 which will require demolition prior to construction of the Elementary School Building. Temporary facilities shall be complete and functional facilities able to conduct elementary school functions during construction. The temporary facility shall be fully equipped with required systems, such as program bell, master clock, personnel emergency alerting system (peas), fire alarm and mass notification systems. Network connectivity should be provided between the temporary facility and the school server.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning: Load: 410 kW (120 Tons)

11. REQUIREMENT: 61,728 SF ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 42,650 SF

PROJECT:

Replace the existing Elementary School facility by constructing a new Elementary School.

REQUIREMENT:

The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities to accommodate 250 students, Pre-K through 6th grade and support present curriculums selected for that age group.

CURRENT SITUATION:

The primary building used by Sasebo Elementary School is Building 1425, which was built in 1978 under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program and does not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The building is a one story building constructed out steel and concrete. There have been several renovations to the school since its original construction, with the last major renovation in 2002.
The other building which houses elementary school functions is Building 502, which was constructed in 1930's. Building 502 houses a variety of functions including the High School, Elementary School and Youth Center, and was

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

not designed for an Elementary School. The building is 40 feet by 190 foot, a four story concrete structure. Since the building's inception, there have been numerous renovations including a renovation of the first floor completed in 2001. Building 1425 and 502 are separated by a public access road, thus students must cross the public street (Kentucky Way), in order to circulate between various school activities, thus, creating a very dangerous situation. Both buildings are outdated and do not conform to DoDEA Education Specification requirements. Classrooms in Building 1425 and 502 are rated Q3 and Q4 respectively under the DoDEA facility condition report, which means they are deemed unsatisfactory under the current guidelines. Despite its numerous renovations, both buildings do not meet current Code and criteria.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

Current facilities do not support the current curriculum requirements, thus adversely affecting the delivery of cutting edge education programs, such as computer instruction, language arts, gifted education, music instruction and fine arts. If this school is not replaced, the educational programs will continue to be detrimentally impacted by facility limitations. The continued use of inadequate and undersized facility will continue to impair the overall education program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education, motivation, and inspiration. The current facility will not be able to support 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations.

The current facilities are undersized, do not meet the functional teaching space requirements and therefore are not suitable for the programs they serve. The Technology Plan cannot be fully implemented at the school due to a lack of space for adequate computer spaces. The existing HVAC equipment is at the end of its life expectancy and should be replaced. Plumbing fixtures in the restrooms are stained and should be repaired. The existing facility also does not conform to DoD criteria. Multiple buildings do not meet AT/FP requirements. The existing facilities do not meet NFPA Life Safety Code or American with Disability Act (ADA) requirements. These deficiencies are costly to rectify and the consolidation of multiple buildings into several modern facilities will result in significant annual cost savings. Building 1425 is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are exterior doors, plumbing fixtures, windows, electrical, and fire alarm. Building 502 is currently a Q4 rating and also will diminish in quality over the next few years if major and costly repairs are not completed. The electrical, HVAC, interior doors, toilet partitions, lighting, and plumbing fixtures.

ADDITIONAL:

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan and all required AT/FP measures are included.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This project can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:

No ☒ Expected Date: December 2011

Issues:
a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands, no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat, no issue
c. Air quality, no issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources, no issue
e. Clearing of trees, no issue
f. Known contamination at selected site, may encounter selected site hazardous materials consisting of ACM and PCB
g. Operational problems, no issue
h. Traffic patterns impact, bus route may be altered
i. Existing utilities upgrade, existing utilities are inadequate requiring upgrades, existing electrical and communications utility lines serving other areas are located on the project site and may have to be altered.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction, no issue

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes
Host Nation Approval: Country, No
NEPA Documentation Complete: Not required

Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –No
b. Hazardous Waste –No
c. Contaminated soil/water –No
d. Soils – The project site is primarily composed of shale stone and decomposed shale stone, thus, facilities, a pile foundation bearing on bedrock 1 to 6 meters deep is required. Record drawings of existing site shows that bedrock (bearing layer) is distributed between the depths ranging from 1m to 6m deep.
e. Technical Operating Manuals (manuals as required for Host Nation personnel who will maintain operational equipment)

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	Oct 2011
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	0%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Feb 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Oct 2012
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build

(2) Basis:

(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications
(b) All Other Design Costs

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CFAS, Sasebo, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Sasebo Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00021	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $35,733

(c) Total Design Cost	$2,764
(d) Contract	$2,430
(e) In-house	$335
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	Apr 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jun 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	FY 15	288
Kitchen	O&M	FY 15	30
IT	O&M	FY 15	457
Education Supplies	O&M	FY 15	100
Safety Equipment	O&M	FY 15	5
Security Equipment	O&M	FY 15	40

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.51

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						510				510
b. END FY 2015						602				602

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	$79,036
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	$79,036

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
73061	Replace Zukeran Elementary School	143,486 SF	79,036	Sep 10	Jun 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Zukeran Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00030	8. PROJECT COST ($000) **$79,036**

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**41,829**
Elementary School	SF	143,486	(270)	(38,741)
LEED & EPACT Compliance	LS	1	-	(3,088)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**28,192**
Special Foundation Features	LS	1	-	(6,604)
Canopies	LS	1	-	(725)
Electrical Utilities	LS	1	-	(1,951)
Water/Sewer	LS	1	-	(533)
Site Preparation	LS	1	-	(3699)
Roads Sidewalks & Parking	LS	1	-	(1100)
Site Improvements	LS	1	-	(4,976)
AT/FP	LS	1	-	(589)
Communication (Site)	LS	1	-	(1,022)
Low Impact Development	LS	1	-	(857)
Demolition	SF	85,981	(38)	(3,309)
Environmental Mitigation	LS	1	-	(2,827)
SUBTOTAL				**70,021**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				3,501
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				**73,522**
SUPERVISION & ADMINISTATION (6.5%)				4,779
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION (1%)				735
TOTAL PROJECT COST				**79,036**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a multiple story Elementary School (ES) composed of a pile foundation system with reinforced concrete walls, floors and roof system, . Exterior Finish System (EFS) will be applied on exterior concrete walls. Roofing system shall be fluid applied waterproof coating system for flat and sloped roofs. Exterior doors and windows will be aluminum. The interior construction will primarily consist of partition and/or reinforced concrete walls with resilient flooring or as required to meet functional requirements. Interior spaces include: Neighborhoods, Pre-K/SureStart studios, kindergarten studios, common areas, Host Nation classroom, special education areas, art classroom, music room, flex labs, gymnasium, assembly area with stage, cafeteria with full service kitchen, specialists' rooms, information center, and supply/storage rooms and other required areas for a fully functioning ES. AT/FP features

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Zukeran Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00030	8. PROJECT COST ($000) **$79,036**

include; 25 m (82.02 ft) standoff to parking and roadways, windows and frame, exterior doors, air intakes, structural isolation, roof access, emergency air distribution shutoff, and Mass Notification System. Site AT/FP features include drop arm gate and retractable bollards with concrete foundations or other comparable features.

The project scope will also include utilities, paving, sidewalks, covered walkway, curbs, gutters, drainage, parking, loading/unloading area, playground, play courts, play lots, signage, fencing, landscaping, and site/security lighting. Heating and air conditioning, fire sprinkler and fire alarm/mass notification systems, closed circuit TV system, cable TV system, intercom/public address system, clock-bell system, telephone system, and a local area network system will be part of the project. The school will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology program requirements, as well as general communications. Hauling of excess excavated soil off site will be required.

Existing School Buildings to be demolished as part of this project:

Building #	Square Footage
22	27,696
23	7,990
25	5,250
31	4,867
32	2,945
33	2,777
34	4,867
35	2,945

Building #	Square Footage
36	1,948
37	4,867
38	2,945
39	1,948
40	4,867
41	2,945
T41R	7,124

Due to poor soil conditions, consisting of mainly decomposed mudstone, a pile foundation system consisting of piles bearing on bedrock 45 to 60 feet below grade will be required. Pile caps interconnected by grade beams will be used to support the building columns, walls and floor.

Project shall include environmental mitigation, specifically for removal of previously identified asbestos and/or lead-based paint containing materials located in the existing elementary school prior to demolition. Also, unidentified cultural assets may be encountered during construction that may require adjusting the position of facilities in order to avoid disturbance
of the cultural asset. Radon mitigation system will be required to be constructed as part of the building per OPNAVINST 5090.1C.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy and water conservation standards, and U.S Federal and Japanese Environmental Laws and Regulations. The Japan environmental governing standards will be followed during the site removal and restorations.

Air Conditioning: Load: 1,325 kW (376.6 Tons)

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Zukeran Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00030	8. PROJECT COST ($000) $79,036

11. REQUIREMENT: 143,486 SF ADQT SF: 0 SUBSTD SF: 96,293 SF

PROJECT:
Replace the existing Elementary School facility by constructing a new Elementary School.

REQUIREMENT:
A new elementary school is required to provide adequate academic facilities 602 students, Pre-K through 5th grade and support present curriculums selected for that age group.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The Elementary School was built in 1954 and is in poor condition and does not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The combined Extended Facilities Condition Index (EFCI -- current facility maintenance or repair requirement/replacement cost) is 46%, and will steadily increase overtime. The accepted practice within the assessment field is to consider replacing rather than repairing a building within the index approaches 75% range. There have been several additions to the school since its original construction, with the last addition being temporary classrooms in 1994. The temporary classroom facilities are undersized, do not meet the functional teaching space requirements and therefore are not suitable for the programs they serve. Multiple buildings do not meet AT/FP requirements. The existing facilities do not meet NFPA Life Safety Code or American with Disability Act (ADA) requirements. These deficiencies are costly to rectify and the consolidation of multiple buildings into one modern facility will result in significant annual cost savings.

The DoDEA Technology Plan cannot be fully implemented at Zukeran Elementary School due to a lack of space for adequate computer spaces. The current computer laboratories are too small and not equipped with the proper electrical capacities. This school was built under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program in 1984 and therefore, it does not have the current electrical infrastructure to support the computer and electronic requirements of the 21th century. The existing HVAC equipment is at the end of its life expectancy and should be replaced. Plumbing fixtures in the restrooms are stained and in need of repair. Majority of the classrooms at the school do not meet DoDEA Education Specifications.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Current facilities are not designed to support the current curriculum requirements, thus adversely affecting the delivery of cutting edge education programs, such as computer instruction, language arts, gifted education, music instruction and fine arts. The facility sustainment budget will continue to be stressed to keep the facilities operating at a minimum level of acceptance. If this school is not replaced, the educational programs will continue to be detrimentally impacted by facility limitations. As the enrollment for the school is projected to increase over the next fiscal year, the current facility will not be able to accommodate the population except by providing additional temporary facilities. Indoor air quality conditions will continue to worsen with time.

The students will not receive the same educational environment afforded to students at other DoDEA Pacific school districts. The quality of the school is poor with a rating of Q4, and maintenance and repair costs exceed budgeted allowances. The costs in order to minimally keep the school operating due to the current condition will not allow for needed upgrades and necessary repairs.

ADDITIONAL:
This project will be coordinated with the installation physical security plan and all required AT/FP measures will be included. The continued use of temporary classroom facilities will be included in the event the construction schedule is delayed as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

Economic Alternatives:

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Zukeran Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73061	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00030	8. PROJECT COST ($000) **$79,036**

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This project can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☒ Obtained Date: June 2010
No ☐ Expected Date:

Issues:
a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands, no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat, no issue
c. Air quality, no issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources, may be present on site
e. Clearing of trees, no issue
f. Known contamination at selected site, may encounter selected site hazardous materials consisting of ACM and PCB
g. Operational problems, no issue
h. Traffic patterns impact, no issue
i. Existing utilities upgrade, existing utilities are inadequate requiring upgrades, existing electrical and communications utility lines serving other areas are located on the project site and may have to be altered.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction, Possible unexploded ordinances on site

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes
Host Nation Approval: Japan, No
NEPA Documentation Complete: Not required

Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –No
b. Hazardous Waste –No
c. Contaminated soil/water –No
d. Soils – The project site has found that bedrock (bearing layer) is distributed between the depth from 20m to 15m. It is assumed that pile foundations are required for new primary buildings.
e. Technical Operating Manuals (manuals as required for Host Nation personnel who will maintain operational equipment)

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1)Status:

(a) Design Start Date	Sep 2010
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 201_	5%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Feb 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013
Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Zukeran (Camp Foster), Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Zukeran Elementary School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	73061	PA00030	**$79,036**

(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$5,920
(d) Contract	$5,180
(e) In-house	$740
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jun 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	FY 15	690
Kitchen	O&M	FY 15	3
IT	O&M	FY 15	470
Education Supplies	O&M	FY 15	36
Safety Equipment	O&M	FY 15	5
Security Equipment	O&M	FY 15	40

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location CAMP ZAMA, JAPAN	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.51

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						479				479
b. END FY 2015						500				500

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	13,273
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	13,273

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
73046	Renovate Zama High School	80,220 SF	13,273	Oct 11	Aug 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Camp Zama, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Renovate Zama High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00028	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 13,273

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**10,949**
RENOVATION	SF	80,220	130.85	(10,497)
SPECIAL COSTS (TEMPORARY FACILITIES)	LS			(452)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**810**
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			(224)
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			(586)
SUBTOTAL				**11,759**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				588
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				**12,347**
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				802
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION(1%)				124
TOTAL REQUEST				**13,273**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Renovate the existing high school building 906 and existing middle school buildings 912 and 913 and improve site conditions to meet ABA, parking requirements, and AT/FP standards. The school will incorporate advanced communication systems to support technology program requirements, as well as general communications. The project includes site work such as signage and paving.

The project includes related infrastructure such as utilities, parking areas, and bus loading/unloading areas. The project will not require demolition of any buildings.

The use of temporary classroom facilities will be used to accommodate the renovation of buildings while school is in session.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project. Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, energy and water conservation standards, and U.S. Federal and Japanese environmental laws and regulations.

Air Conditioning Load: 100 tons

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Camp Zama, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Renovate Zama High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00028	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 13,273

11. REQUIREMENT: 80,220 ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 80,220

PROJECT: Renovate the existing high school and middle school.

REQUIREMENT: The renovated schools are required to provide adequate academic facilities to accommodate 500 students, 7th through 12th grade and support present curriculums selected for that age group.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing facilities are in poor condition and do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The majority of the school buildings being renovated are greater than 21 years old. Existing classroom and education spaces have inadequate infrastructure. Aging utility infrastructure systems result in excessive maintenance costs. Most infrastructure components, such as HVAC, electrical and plumbing, have exceeded their useful life. There are numerous NFPA Life Safety and ADA code deficiencies, no fire suppression systems, and poor indoor air quality. Numerous maintenance and repair problems have developed and are becoming non-repairable. The existing facilities do not meet many of the AT/FP requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The continued use of deficient, inadequate, and undersized will continue to impair the overall education program for students. If renovation is not performed, the substandard environment will continue to hamper the educational process. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to run high and the school will continue to struggle performing their mission in a limited capacity due to the inadequate facilities.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and AT/FP measures are included.

Economic Alternatives:
All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:
No ☒ Expected Date: Jan 2012

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands – no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat – no issue
c. Air quality – no issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources – High sensitivity area, but scope is primarily interior of buildings
e. Clearing of trees – no issue
f. Known contamination at selected site – no issue
g. Operational problems – no issue
h. Traffic patterns impact – tightly constrained site will require much coordination with the garrison

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Camp Zama, Japan	4. PROJECT TITLE: Renovate Zama High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 73046	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00028	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 13,273

i. Existing utilities upgrade – no issue
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction – no issue

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Y

Host Nation Approval: Country, date of approval if applicable –

NEPA Documentation Complete: N
Level of NEPA: CATEX
Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement –N
b. Hazardous Waste – N
c. Contaminated soil/water – N
d. Other – N

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Oct 2011
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	No
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 201_	0%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Feb 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Jan 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$2,000
(d) Contract	$1,500
(e) In-house	$500
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	May 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Aug 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2013	575
IT	O&M	2015	447
Kitchen	O&M	2015	30
Education Supplies	O&M	2015	100
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	5
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	40

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location OSAN AIR BASE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.04

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						427				427
b. END FY 2015						600				600

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	42,692
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	42,692

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
730787	Replace Elementary School	131,458 SF	42,692	Jan 12	Jul 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OSAN AIR BASE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE OSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00020	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 42,692

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**27,345**
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SF	131,458	194.66	(25,590)
LEED AND FEDERAL ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			(1,280)
AT/FP	LS			(475)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**10477**
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES	LS			(3,300)
CANOPIES	LS			(580)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			(740)
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			(380)
SITE PREPARATION	LS			(400)
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			(574)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			(4,275)
ATFP	LS			(69)
LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT	LS			(159)
SUBTOTAL				**37,822**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				1,891
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				**39,713**
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				2,581
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION(1%)				398
TOTAL REQUEST				42,692
				42,692

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a two story elementary school with a single story high bay area to include an auditorium and multipurpose room (gym/cafeteria). The facility will be composed of strategically located pre-stressed straight cylinder concrete piles with reinforced concrete caps, structural steel, reinforced concrete masonry unit (CMU) with brick veneer at the pedestrian level, cementious stucco finish system for the exterior envelope. The exterior walls are furred out with metal studs and full batt insulation. The roof system will consist of a flat roof single ply membrane and standing metal seam. Interior construction will consist of concrete masonry units, reinforced concrete, and gypsum wallboard for halls, classrooms, restrooms, mechanical rooms, meeting rooms, and counseling rooms; acoustical ceiling tiles with fluorescent lighting; flooring includes sheet rubber flooring, ceramic tile, poured flooring, carpet, and quarry tile. AT/FP measures include 18-inch curbs, a drop arm, and structural support for windows, doors, and frames. The project includes cabinets, counters, classroom sinks, storage closets, tack boards, whiteboards, coat racks/cubby units, heating and air conditioning, ventilation, plumbing, closed circuit TV system, cable TV system, intercom/public address system, clock-bell system, telephone system, and a local area network system. Interior spaces include general purpose classrooms, information center, computer lab, gymnasium with telescoping bleachers and a foldable partition, auditorium, cafeteria with serving lines, a food service area with built-in cafeteria equipment and a stage, library, supply areas, specialist rooms, art room, learning impaired room, teacher work rooms, counseling areas, storage, administrative offices for a fully functioning elementary school.

The project includes site improvements such as fencing, paving, landscaping, covered walkways, exterior lighting, utilities, playground systems, staff and visitor parking, internal site circulation for buses and POVs, service drive and

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OSAN AIR BASE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE OSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER PA00020	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 42,692

delivery area.

The use of temporary classroom facilities will be included in the event the construction schedule is delayed as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, and energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning Load: 250 Tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 131,458 ADQT: 0 SF SUBSTD: 56,366 SF

PROJECT:

Replace the existing Osan American Elementary School by constructing a new elementary school facility.

This project will provide a new consolidated elementary school building to replace two deteriorated and dysfunctional facilities and support facilities at Osan American Elementary School, Osan Air Base, Korea.

REQUIREMENT:

The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 600 students in grades pre-kindergarten through fifth grade.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Osan American Elementary School is 29 years old and does not meet the DoDEA 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. The current school consists of two buildings, building 251 and 252. Building 251 was built in 1982 and is approaching it's the life expectancy. The building is undersized, has no adequate playground or play fields, has limited capacity for assembly and is in disrepair due to aging systems. Building 252 is a temporary facility built in 1992 and is long past the five year temporary building requirement. The condition rating of the elementary school is Q-3, poor condition. The interior finishes are degraded, the HVAC and electrical systems are inefficient and do not comply with current energy mandates. The chiller is non-operational and has an interim replacement with a life expectancy of less than four years. The ceiling tiles in the hallway sweat due to moisture seeping into the building, causing mold. The temporary building has no covered walkways on the exterior of the building. Both buildings are prone to standing water and drainage issues around the building, creating freezing and flooding hazards. All systems to include structural, mechanical and electrical are in need of costly replacements which are expected to exceed the replacement costs of these buildings. The existing school facility does not meet current AT/FP criteria. Additionally, there are safety issues such as the school must block the only access road in order to allow children to play outside and the Kindergarten and Pre-K children must walk several hundred feet in order to get to play fields near the existing swimming pool, increasing the risk for potential incidents

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

If a new elementary school is not constructed, the students of Osan American Elementary School will continue to be exposed to a degrading facility and potential safety issues. The continued use of poor and undersized facilities will continue to impair the overall educational program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education, motivation, and inspiration. The current facility will not be able

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OSAN AIR BASE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE OSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	730787	PA00020	42,692

to support a 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. Osan Elementary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are mechanical, roof, and fire protection. DoDEA will not be able to adequately fulfill its mission and responsibility to provide a safe, secure, and well managed environment that focuses on student achievement for personnel dependents at Osan Air Base.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included.

Economic Alternatives:
All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☒ Obtained Date:

No ☐ Expected Date:

Issues: (state no issue or explain the issue)
a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands, no issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat, no issue or state issue
c. Air quality, no issue or state issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources, no issue or state issue
e. Clearing of trees, no issue or state issue
f. Known contamination at selected site, no issue or state issue
g. Operational problems, no issue or state issue
h. Traffic patterns impact, no issue or state issue
i. Existing utilities upgrade, no issue or state issue
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction, no issue or state issue

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes
Host Nation Approval: Country, NA
NEPA Documentation Complete: Y
Level of NEPA: (pick one) Categorical Exclusion 7/1/2011

Mitigation Issues:
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement – N
b. Hazardous Waste – N
c. Contaminated soil/water N
d. Other – N

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OSAN AIR BASE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4. PROJECT TITLE: REPLACE OSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
	730787	PA00020	42,692

Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Jan 2012
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	YES
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2011	5%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	MAY 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2012
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(b) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$4,269
(d) Contract	$2,561
(e) In-house	$1,708
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	Jul 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jul 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	FY 15	273
Kitchen	O&M	FY 15	190
IT	O&M	FY 15	670
Education Supplies	O&M	FY 15	406
Safety Equipment	O&M	FY 15	5
Security Equipment	O&M	FY 15	27

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012
3. Installation and Location RAF Feltwell, United Kingdom	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.37

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						362				362
b. END FY 2015						372				372

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	30,811
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	30,811

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
730787	Addition to Feltwell Elementary School	72,732 SF	30,811	Feb 12	Jul 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:
None

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Feltwell, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Feltwell Elementary School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00046	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 30,811

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**22,905**
ADDITION TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SF	72,732	295.92	21,523
LEED AND FEDERAL ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			1,063
ANTITERRORISM (AT/FP) MEASURES	LS			319
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**4,519**
CANOPIES	LS			258
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			43
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			99
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS			48
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			595
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			2,772
ATFP	LS			445
DEMOLITION	SF	42,473	5.7	244
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS			15
SUBTOTAL				**27,424**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				1,371
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				28,795
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				1,872
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION(0.5%)				144
TOTAL REQUEST				**30,811**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a two story school composed of poured concrete, concrete block/steel structure and stucco/masonry exterior. Interior construction will consist of concrete wall/plaster for common shared areas, neighborhoods, Student Support Areas, Exploratory Learning spaces and buildings services, classrooms restrooms mechanical rooms, meeting rooms, and counseling rooms, interior suspended ceiling with florescent lighting, flooring for neighborhoods, student support areas, and common shared spaces will be vinyl tile, information centers will be carpet, for student support areas vinyl and carpet, entries, circulation spaces and restrooms ceramic tile or as required to meet functional requirements. Interior spaces neighborhoods, flexible laboratories, occupational and physical therapy, moderate learning impaired areas, guidance counseling and professional development centers; a small performance space and an information center. The project includes, but not limited to, site improvements such as site development, signage, fencing, paving, exterior lighting, utilities, covered walkways and landscaping. Interior spaces include neighborhoods, information center, flexible labs, gymnasium, supply areas, specialist rooms, art room, moderate learning impaired rooms, teacher work rooms, counseling areas, storage, administrative offices, multipurpose room/kitchen and other required areas for a fully functioning elementary school. Cafeteria, gymnasium, food service and information center areas are included.

The project includes related infrastructure such as, but not limited to, parking areas, mechanical rooms, water, sewer, electrical, delivery areas, and playgrounds. The project will require demolition of buildings 92, 93, 95, and partial demo of 124 for a total of 42,473 (SF).

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Feltwell, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Feltwell Elementary School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00046	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 30,811

DEMO Table

Bldg#	Area SF/ (SM)
92	11,591 (1076 SM)
93	14,934 (1387 SM)
95	10,614 (986 SM)
124(partial)	5,334 (496 SM)
	42,473 (3946 SM)

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures, will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable (OCONUS) will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, and energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning Load: 15 TONS

11. REQUIREMENT: 72,732 SF ADQT: 20,900 SF SUBSTD: 42,473 SF

PROJECT:

Addition to the existing Feltwell Elementary School

REQUIREMENT:

The addition is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 372 students in grades K-5. School population based on SY2009-2010.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Many of the existing facilities, originally constructed as barracks, are old, obsolete, inefficient, and do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. Some of the buildings are 70 years old resulting in excessive maintenance costs for utility infrastructure that is as old as the facilities. Due to the limited amount of space on the existing site, AT/FP standoff requirements are not met. Existing classroom and education spaces are dispersed across the area in multiple buildings. Inefficiencies due to travel times to these dispersed locations can be observed as students travel between classrooms, the dining facility, gymnasium and other activities. Numerous NFPA and ABA deficiencies cannot be economically corrected. Additionally, small classroom sizes, inadequate facilities, and poorly configured buildings further reduce efficiency. Many classes are conducted in inadequate, old, or poorly configured facilities that limit the ability to correct Life Safety Code deficiencies. These conditions increase school, maintenance, and utility costs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

The continued use of inadequate and undersized facilities will continue to impair the overall educational program for students. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education,

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Feltwell, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Feltwell Elementary School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00046	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 30,811

motivation, and inspiration. The school facilities cannot be economically modified to meet NFPA Life Safety and ADA guidelines without significant remodeling, expansion, and new construction. The consolidation of facilities will provide a more efficient flow of students between class sessions and better control of the students by the school staff. The current facility will not be able to support a 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. Feltwell Elementary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are Flooring, plumbing, and electrical systems.

ADDITIONAL:

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included. The use of temporary classroom facilities will be included in the event the construction schedule is delayed as a result of unforeseen circumstances and to accommodate the phased demolition of buildings.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:

No ☒ Expected Date: Jan 31, 2012

Issues:

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands: No issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat: Yes, some protected animal species are known to inhabit the site.
c. Air quality: No issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources: Yes, existing archeological artifacts (stone walls) are located on the new proposed site.
e. Clearing of trees: No issue
f. Known contamination at selected site: No issue
g. Operational problems: No issue
h. Traffic patterns impact: Yes, new access road will be required to the new site
i. Existing utilities upgrade: Yes, there are no existing utilities at the site.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction: Yes

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes
Host Nation Approval: Pending

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Feltwell, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Feltwell Elementary School Addition

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00046	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 30,811

National Capital Region Approval: N/A

NEPA Documentation Complete: N/A
Level of NEPA: N/A

Mitigation Issues:

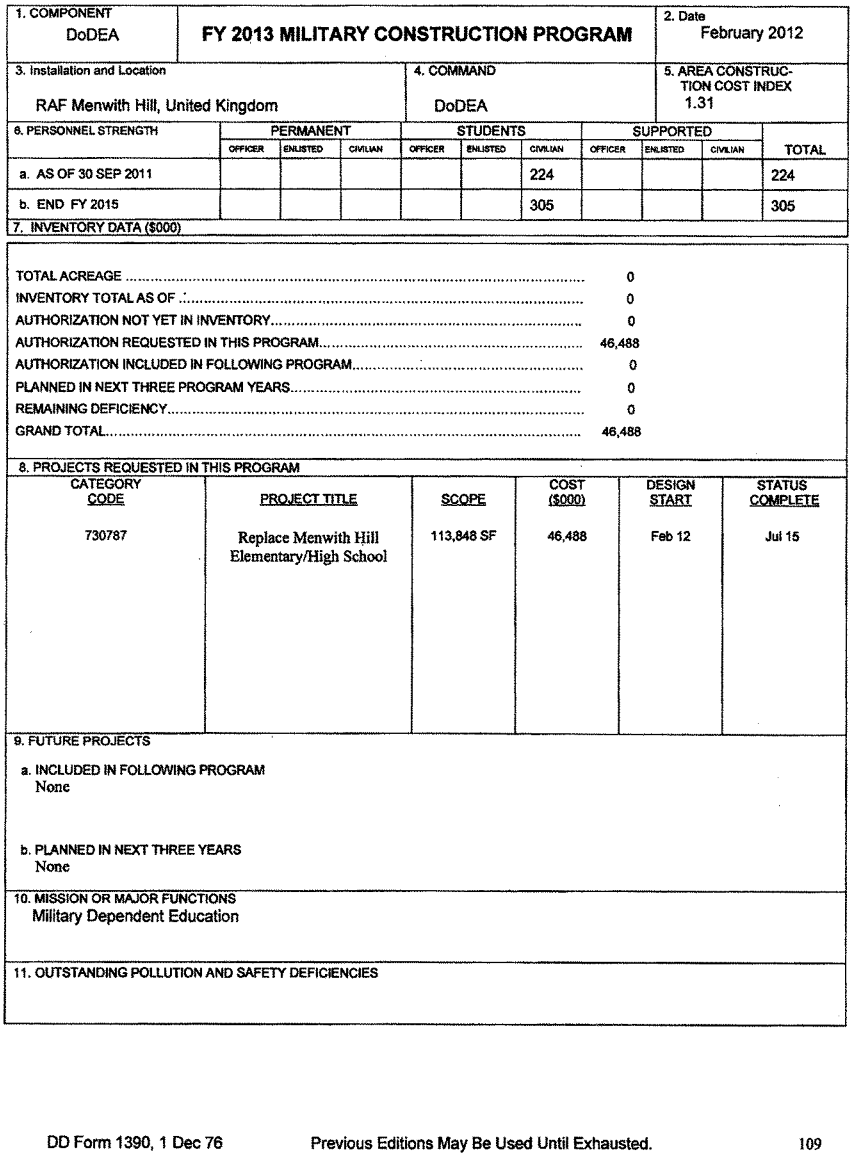
a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement – N
b. Hazardous Waste – N
c. Contaminated soil/water – N
d. Other – N

B. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Feb 2012
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	NONE
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	5%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Aug 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Apr 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(c) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(d) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$2,887
(d) Contract	$1,732
(e) In-house	$1.155
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jul 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	Aug 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jul 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2015	431
Kitchen	O&M	2015	20
IT	O&M	2015	451
Education Supplies	O&M	2015	2
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	5
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	24



1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. COMMAND DoDEA	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.31

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2011						224				224
b. END FY 2015						305				305

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

TOTAL ACREAGE	0
INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF :	0
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	46,488
AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	0
REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
GRAND TOTAL	46,488

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
730787	Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School	113,848 SF	46,488	Feb 12	Jul 15

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
None

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Military Dependent Education

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

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1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00045	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 46,488

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				**35,680**
ELEMENTARY/HIGH SCHOOL	SF	113,848	298.68	34,004
LEED AND FEDERAL ENERGY ACTS COMPLIANCE	LS			1,676
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				**5,698**
CANOPIES	LS			350
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS			435
WATER/SEWER UTILITIES	LS			329
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS			1,870
ROADS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKING	LS			397
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS			890
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS			914
LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT	LS			513
SUBTOTAL				**41,378**
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5%)				2,069
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				43,447
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				2,824
ENGINEERING DURING CONSTRUCTION(0.5%)				217
TOTAL REQUEST				**46,488**

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION:

Construct a two story school composed of poured concrete, concrete block/steel structure and stucco/masonry exterior. Interior construction will consist of concrete wall/plaster for common shared areas, neighborhoods, Student Support Areas, Exploratory Learning spaces and buildings services, classrooms restrooms mechanical rooms, meeting rooms, and counseling rooms, interior suspended ceiling with florescent lighting, flooring for neighborhoods, student support areas, and common shared spaces will be vinyl tile, information centers will be carpet, for student support areas vinyl and carpet, entries, circulation spaces and restrooms ceramic tile or as required to meet functional requirements. Interior spaces neighborhoods, flexible laboratories, occupational and physical therapy, moderate learning impaired areas, guidance counseling and professional development centers; a small performance space, medium career and technical education spaces and an information center. The project includes, but not limited to, site improvements such as site development, signage, fencing, paving, exterior lighting, utilities, covered walkways and landscaping. Interior spaces include neighborhoods, information center, flexible labs, gymnasium, supply areas, specialist rooms, art room, learning impaired rooms, teacher work rooms, counseling areas, storage, administrative offices, multipurpose room/kitchen and other required areas for a fully functioning elementary/high school. Cafeteria, gymnasium, food service and information center areas are included.

The project includes related infrastructure such as, but not limited to, parking areas, mechanical rooms, water, sewer, electrical, delivery areas, and playgrounds.

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00045	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 46,488

Sustainable principles will be maximized in the design, development and construction of the project in accordance with

Executive Order 13123 and other applicable laws and executive orders. Energy conservation and environmentally safe measures will be incorporated in this project wherever feasible, practical or required by regulation. Energy and natural resource conservation measures will be maximized in the design to the extent possible. In accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Schools, Silver certifiable (OCONUS) will be the minimum goal of the project.

Facilities will be designed in accordance with DoDEA Education Facilities Specifications, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Life Safety Code, Standards of Seismic Safety for Federally Owned Buildings, and energy and water conservation standards.

Air Conditioning Load: 15 TONS

11. REQUIREMENT: 113,848 SF ADQT: 0 SUBSTD: 42,480 SF

PROJECT:

Replace the existing Menwith Hill Elementary/High School by constructing a new elementary/high school.

REQUIREMENT:

The new school is required to provide adequate academic facilities for 305 students in grades K-12. School population based on SY2009-2010.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Many of the existing facilities are old, obsolete, and inefficient; many of the buildings are 50 years old resulting in excessive maintenance costs, and do not meet 21st Century Education Facilities Specifications. Due to the limited amount of space on the existing site, AT/FP standoff requirements are not met and there is insufficient space to expand the existing facilities to provide the necessary space needed to support the school instructional program. Existing classroom and education spaces are dispersed across the area. The existing community gymnasium must be used for the school's P.E. and athletic programs as the school has no gym space of its own. The use of the community gym by the school imposes a severe hardship on the installation by limiting the community use of the gym to before and after the school day. The multipurpose room/cafeteria area is too small and completely inadequate for use by the school's PE and athletic programs. Numerous NFPA and ABA deficiencies cannot be economically corrected. Inefficiencies due to travel times to these dispersed locations can be observed as students travel between classrooms, the dining facility, gymnasium and other activities. Additionally, small classroom sizes, inadequate facilities, and poorly configured buildings further reduce efficiency. Some classrooms are located in temporary facilities to satisfy the current student population. These temporary facilities are past their design life and have been in place over 24 years. There are several corridors that are so narrow that it is difficult for 3 people to stand next to each other across the hall, a clear fire life safety concern that cannot be corrected due to the existing structure limitations. The construction of the most recent building housing the high school students is of such low construction standards making it inadequate as an educational facility. The low quality construction standards resulted in a facility that has very low ceilings, undersized and inadequate rooms. The residential type construction provides such poor acoustics that individual students walking on the second floor can be heard in all of the rooms of the ground floor. Tremendous noise and vibration of the floors is generated during each period of class changes.

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00045	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 46,488

Many classes are conducted in inadequate, old, or poorly configured facilities. These conditions increase school, maintenance, and utility costs. Larger and better-configured classrooms with computer connectivity would drastically enhance the educational experience and increase the students' ability to learn. Maintenance and utility costs for older buildings are significantly greater than for newer facilities.

The continued use of inadequate and undersized facilities will continue to impair the overall educational program for students and will severely limit the kinds and types of educational programs that can be offered. If new facilities are not provided, the substandard environment will continue to hamper student education, motivation, and inspiration. The school facilities cannot be economically modified to meet NFPA Life Safety and ADA guidelines without significant remodeling, expansion, and new construction; however, the existing site and space prohibit an expansion that meets the necessary space requirements of the school. The consolidation of facilities will provide a more efficient flow of students between class sessions and better control of the students by the school staff. The current facility will not be able to support a 21st Century Curriculum and DoD's energy savings and sustainability initiatives. Yearly maintenance and utility costs will continue to compound and interrupt school operations. Menwith Hill Elementary School is currently a Q3 rating and will diminish greatly over the next few years. Outdated, failing, and in need of repair/replacement are fire safety, heating and lighting systems.

ADDITIONAL:

This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plans and all AT/FP measures are included. The use of temporary classroom facilities will be included in the event the construction schedule is delayed as a result of unforeseen circumstances and to accommodate the phased demolition of buildings. A separately services funded MILCON project will construct a new access road to the new school site.

Economic Alternatives:

All known alternatives were considered during the development of this project. No other option could meet the mission requirements; therefore, no economic analysis was needed or performed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
This facility can be used by other components on an "as available" basis; however, the scope of the project is based on DoDEA requirements.

DODEA POC: (703) 588-3509

12. Supplemental Data:

Site Approval: Yes ☐ Obtained Date:
No ☒ Expected Date:January 31,2011

Issues:

a. DDESAB, AICUZ, Airfield, EMR, or wetlands: No issue
b. Endangered species/sensitive habitat: Yes, some protected animal species are known to inhabit the site.
c. Air quality: No issue
d. Cultural/archeological resources: Yes, existing archeological artifacts (stone walls) are located on the new proposed site.

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00045	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 46,488

e. Clearing of trees: No issue
f. Known contamination at selected site: No issue
g. Operational problems: No issue
h. Traffic patterns impact: Yes, new access road will be required to the new site
i. Existing utilities upgrade: Yes, there are no existing utilities at the site.
j. Ordnance sweep required prior to construction: Yes

Planning:
Consistent with Installation Master Plan: Yes

Host Nation Approval: Pending

National Capital Region Approval: N/A

NEPA Documentation Complete: N/A
Level of NEPA: N/A

Mitigation Issues:

a. Wetlands replacement/enhancement – N
b. Hazardous Waste – N
c. Contaminated soil/water – N
d. Other – N

C. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	Feb 2012
(b) Parametric Cost Estimate Used to Develop Costs	NONE
(c) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2012	5%
(d) Expected 35% Design Date	Aug 2012
(e) 100% Design Completion Date	Apr 2013
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
(2) Basis:	
(e) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO)	NO
(f) Date Design was Most Recently Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	
(b) All Other Design Costs	
(c) Total Design Cost	$4356
(d) Contract	$2614
(e) In-house	$1742
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jul 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	Aug 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jul 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

1. COMPONENT DoDEA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF Menwith Hill, United Kingdom	4. PROJECT TITLE: Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE 730787	7. PROJECT NUMBER EU00045	8. PROJECT COST ($000) 46,488

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Furnishings	O&M	2015	350
Kitchen	O&M	2015	10
IT	O&M	2015	465
Education Supplies	O&M	2015	86
Safety Equipment	O&M	2015	25
Security Equipment	O&M	2015	5

Missile Defense Agency
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
New York				
Fort Drum				
In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal (IDT) Complex	25,900	25,900	N	117
Romania				
Deveselu				
Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	157,900	157,900	N	120
Total	**183,800**	**183,800**		

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Fort Drum, New York	**4. COMMAND** Missile Defense Agency	**5. AREA CONSTR. COST INDEX** 1.15

6. PERSONNEL	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
STRENGTH:	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
N/A: Tenant of U.S. Army										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL ACERAGE	....	N/A
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	....	N/A
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	....	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THE FY2013	....	25,900
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THE FY2014	....	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	....	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	....	0
H. GRAND TOTAL.	....	25,900

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THE FY2013 PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
1312	In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal Complex	8,500 SF	25,900	Aug 11	Aug 12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS: The mission of the Missile Defense Agency is to develop and field an integrated, layered Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) to defend the United States, our deployed forces, allies, and friends against all ranges of enemy ballistic missiles in all phases of flight.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. Air Pollution:	N/A
B. Water pollution:	N/A
C. Occupational safety and health (OSH):	N/A

DD FORM 1390

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION6 Fort Drum, New York

4. PROJECT TITLE In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal (IDT) Complex

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 0603882C	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 1312	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** MDA 639	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)** 25,900

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M (M/E)	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				14,153
Communications Data Terminal Building	m2 (SF)	390.0 (4,200)	32,469(3,015)	(12,663)
Technical Support Building	m2 (SF)	372.0 (4,000)	3,242 (302)	(1,206)
Security Forces Facility	m2 (SF)	27.9 (300)	3,015 (280)	(84)
Standby Generator	LS	-	-	(200)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				9,008
Communication Support	LM (LF)	1,951 (6,400)	218 (66.3)	(425)
Physical/Electronic Security Systems	LS	-	-	(2,189)
HVAC, Electric Service	LS	-	-	(1,887)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	-	-	(1,168)
Paving, Walks, Curbs and Gutters	LS	-	-	(1,206)
Other (Mob/Demob)	LS	-	-	(1,183)
Site Imp (950)/Demo (0)	LS	-	-	(950)
SUBTOTAL				23,161
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,158
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				24,319
SIOH (5.7%)				1,581
TOTAL REQUEST				25,900
TOTAL REQUEST ROUNDED				25,900
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROP				(28,500)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: Construct an In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal (IDT) Complex that consists of a reinforced concrete building in which to house IDT transmitter/receiver equipment, communication antenna with inflated protective radome, uninterruptable power supply, and a 170KW standby generator. This project also constructs a specially fabricated technical support building, security lighting, fiber optic termination point, and a security forces facility. This is an operational facility that includes shielding against the effects of High-Altitude Electro Magnetic Pulse. Supporting facilities include electric power; utilities; communication ducts; physical and electronic security systems; lighting and security fencing to meet antiterrorism/force protection requirements; site improvements and storm drainage; and pavements, roads, curbs and gutters. Access for the handicapped will be provided. Air Conditioning: estimated 9 Tons

11. REQUIRED: 8,500 SF ADEQUATE: NONE SUBSTANDARD: NONE

PROJECT: Construct an In-Flight Interceptor Communication Building (IDT) and supporting facilities at Ft. Drum, New York (New Mission)

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide capability enhancements designed to support Missile Defense Agency's Phased Adaptive Approach to developing an enhanced homeland defense capability by 2015. An IDT is required in the eastern portion of the U.S. to communicate with Ground Based Interceptors from Fort Greely or Vandenberg AFB later in flight as they defend the East Coast of the U.S.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are currently no data terminals in the eastern U.S. that can provide ballistic missile defense system communications to meet the Missile Defense Agency's planned enhanced homeland defense against limited attack by 2015.

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
Fort Drum, New York

4. PROJECT TITLE: In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal (IDT) Complex	**5. PROJECT NUMBER** MDA 639

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, planned enhancements of the Missile Defense Agency's homeland missile defense capability will not be available for NORTHCOM's defensive operations in 2015. Communication with ground based interceptors launched from Ft. Greely or Vandenberg AFB will not have critical course correction communications later in flight as they defend the East Coast of the U.S.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Cost estimates are based on parametric estimates and similar experience gained during the construction of communication data terminals at Fort Greely, Alaska. This project is being coordinated with the installation's physical security plans and required physical security and/or combating terrorism measures are being included. The appropriate environmental analysis and documentation is being coordinated with the host installation and will be completed before construction.

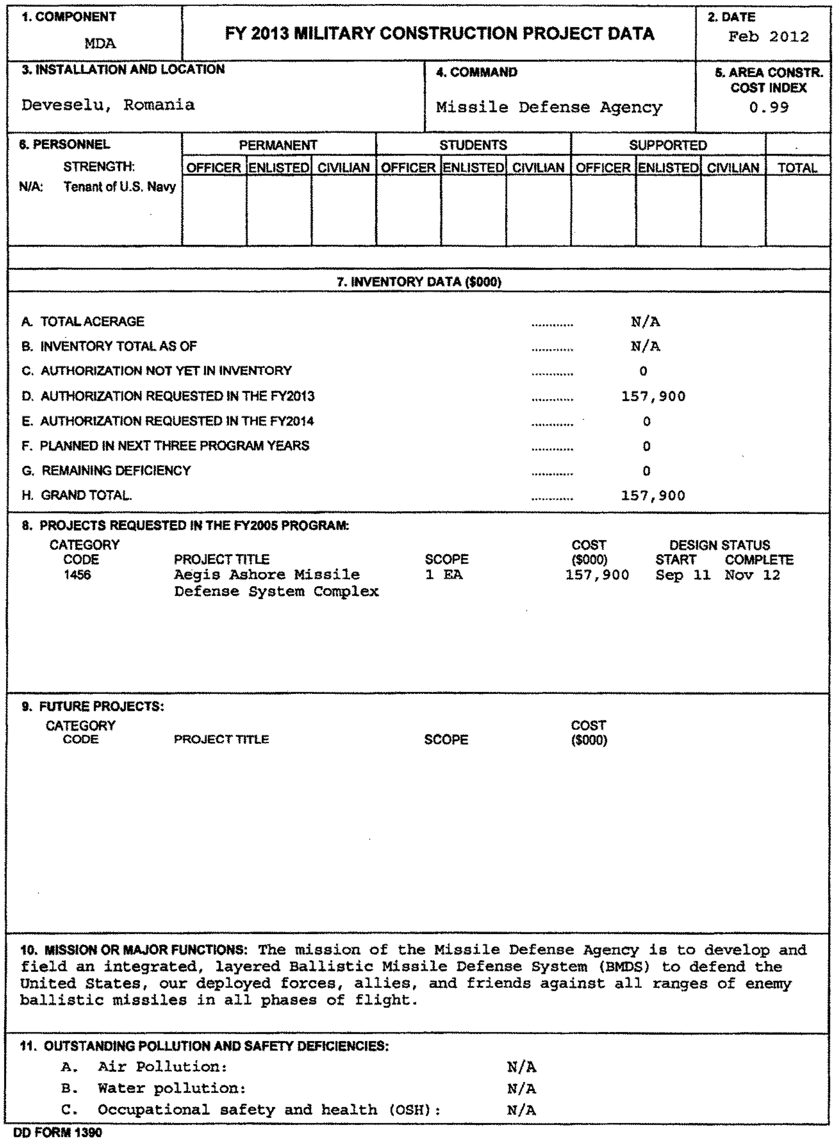
12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

A. Estimated Design Data

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started:	Aug 2011
(b) Percent complete as of January 2012:	55%
(c) Date 35% Design Complete:	Nov 2011
(d) Date Design Complete:	Aug 2012
(e) Parametric Cost Estimating Used to Develop Costs:	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract:	Design-Bid-Build
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Repetitive Design	Yes
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used	Fort Greely, AK
(3) Total Design Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e)	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications:	1,009
(b) All Other Design Costs:	791
(c) Total Design Costs	1,800
(d) Contract	1,540
(e) In-house	260
(4) Construction Contract Award	Jan 2013
(5) Construction Start	Feb 2013
(6) Construction Complete	Oct 2014

B. Equipment associated with this project to be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Data Terminal Equipment	RDT&E	FY12/13/14/15	22,200
LHC Equipment	RDT&E	FY12/13/14	4,900
Security Equipment	RDT&E	FY13	1,400
			28,500



1. COMPONENT		2. DATE
MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	4. COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTR. COST INDEX
Deveselu, Romania	Missile Defense Agency	0.99

6. PERSONNEL	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
STRENGTH:	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	OFFICER	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
N/A: Tenant of U.S. Navy										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL ACERAGE	....	N/A
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	....	N/A
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	....	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THE FY2013	....	157,900
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THE FY2014	....	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS	....	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	....	0
H. GRAND TOTAL.	....	157,900

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THE FY2005 PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
1456	Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	1 EA	157,900	Sep 11	Nov 12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS: The mission of the Missile Defense Agency is to develop and field an integrated, layered Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) to defend the United States, our deployed forces, allies, and friends against all ranges of enemy ballistic missiles in all phases of flight.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. Air Pollution:	N/A
B. Water pollution:	N/A
C. Occupational safety and health (OSH):	N/A

DD FORM 1390

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Deveselu, Romania	**4. PROJECT TITLE** Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex

8. PROGRAM ELEMENT 0603892C	**6. CATEGORY CODE** 1456	**7. PROJECT NUMBER** MDA 630	**8. PROJECT COST ($000)** 157,900

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M (M/E)	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST $(000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				109,889
Mark-41 Launch Area Infrastructure	EA	5	179,600	(898)
HEMP Radar Deckhouse Support Building	m2 (SF)	2,703 (29,100)	8,077 (750)	(21,836)
Radar Deckhouse Foundation	m3 (CY)	268 (350)	1,588 (1214)	(425)
Special Construction	LS			(865)
Installed Equipment	LS			(4,140)
HEMP Backup Power Infrastructure	LS			(49,275)
Non-HEMP Backup Power	LS			(1,440)
Missile Storage Facility	m2 (SF)	111 (1,200)	2,863 (266)	(319)
Communications Equipment Pad	m2 (SF)	1,282 (13,800)	172 (16)	(221)
Secure Warehouse	m2 (SF)	242 (2,600)	1,550 (144)	(374)
Fire Station	m3 (SF)	585 (6,300)	3,358 (312)	(1,966)
Entry Control Facility	m2 SF	418 (4,500)	1,851 (172)	(774)
Central Security Control Facility	m2 (SF)	734 (7,900)	3,380 (314)	(2,481)
Security Fence/Gates/Lighting/ESS	LS			(8,475)
Fuel System and Storage Facilities	BL (GA)	3,170 (100,000)	1,640 (52)	(5,200)
Temporary Facilities/Mob/Demob	LS			(11,200)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				29,295
Site Electrical	LS			(500)
Non-HEMP distribution	LS			(5,000)
Power Distribution ductbank	LS			(10,280)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS			(2,140)
Water Supply Building and Storage	LS			(3,500)
Site Improvement/Demo	LS			(3,875)
Pavements & Walks	LS			(2,400)
Information/Communication Systems	LS			(1,380)
Anti-terrorism/Force Protection	LS			(220)
SUBTOTAL				139,184
CONTINGENCY (5.00%)				6,959
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				146,143
SIOH (6.50%)				9,499
DBA Insurance Costs				2,239
TOTAL REQUEST				157,881
TOTAL ROUNDED REQUEST				157,900
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROP				(393,500)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: This project constructs an Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System site in Romania. Facilities will utilize the Aegis shipboard weapon system; launcher, radar, and command and control components. The site will consist of five Mark-41 launcher foundations, aprons and crane pads; Radar Deskhouse foundation and High-Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse (HEMP) protected Aegis Radar Deckhouse Support Building; 4MW of HEMP protected backup power, with a redundant N+2 capacity using relocatable generators, switchgear and transformer components; HEMP protected power distribution system; communications equipment pad; missile storage facility; secure warehouse; 90,000 gallon diesel fuel storage for backup generators; 10,000 gallon diesel fuel storage tank and fuel truck offload facility; 100,000 gallon fire water storage tank and HEMP protected suppression pumps; central security control facility; entry control facility; electronic security system infrastructure; perimeter security fencing, gates and patrol road within the restricted area boundary.

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
Deveselu, Romania

4. PROJECT TITLE Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	**5. PROJECT NUMBER** MDA 630

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION (cont): Supporting facilities include: electrical services; water; sewer; paving; walks; storm drainage; fire protection and alarm systems; site improvements; telecommunication and information management systems. The project also includes a sewage lift station; water supply wells; water treatment plant; and a 30,000 gallon potable water storage tank. Access for handicapped will be provided. Temporary facilities will support construction oversight and equipment installation.

The launcher pads, radar deckhouse, and deckhouse support building foundations include special features to meet technical stability requirements and fill material to provide positive drainage away from facilities.

Special construction includes lightning protection, equipment grounding systems, and Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) shielding and testing in mission support areas. The radar deckhouse and support building will receive Nuclear/Biological/Chemical protection.

Installed equipment includes raised flooring, an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), redundant mechanical and electrical systems, and electronic controls to monitor building systems and the base infrastructure.

11. REQUIRED: 1 EA ADEQUATE: NONE SUBSTANDARD: NONE

PROJECT: Construct a new Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex in Romania. (New Mission)

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to enhance a more robust regional ballistic missile defense through the European Phased Adaptive Approach Phase II against short and medium range ballistic missile threats to European Allies and deployed troops.

CURRENT SITUATION: There is currently no land-based ballistic missile defense configuration in Europe. In keeping with the 17 September 2009 announcement by the President of the United States, this project is necessary to meet the European Phased Adaptive Approach Phase II deployment of a land-based Aegis ballistic missile defense system configuration in southern Europe by 2015.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, the Aegis Ashore capability will not be able to be deployed. If the Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System site is not developed, the Phased Adaptive Approach Phase II timeline to deploy a land-based Aegis ballistic missile defense capability in Europe, as announced by the President of the United States, will not be met.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The Navy is programming a concurrent companion project (FY13 Navy Worldwide P400, Aegis Ashore Missile Defense Complex) that will provide Support facilities for this Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System site. The Navy funded project will include living, dining, and recreation space for site personnel as well as site security, administration, medical treatment, base maintenance and warehouse space.

Extension of upgraded commercial power to the site will be acquired during site activation and provided in accordance with applicable Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFARs) for utility service contracts.

Temporary site activation facilities will be Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funded and installed at the site, prior to construction start, to provide for site security, coordination and construction material surveillance. All surveillance activities will be RDT&E funded.

1. COMPONENT MDA	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. DATE** Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Deveselu, Romania		
4. PROJECT TITLE Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex		**5. PROJECT NUMBER** MDA 630

11. REQUIRED (cont): The reconstitutable Radar Deckhouse will be fabricated, erected and tested through an RDT&E effort. Once testing is complete, the radar deckhouse will be disassembled and shipped to Romania, where it will be installed on the deckhouse foundation and integrated into the deckhouse support infrastructure on site.

Parametric cost estimates were derived from the DoD MILCON Pricing Guide (UFC 3-701-01, June 2010), US Army Corps of Engineers Programming Administration and Execution System (PAX), GSA Pricing Guides, RS Means and by analyzing costs for similar designed facilities that are being constructed at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, HI and 15% design quantity takeoffs. This project is being coordinated with the appropriate physical security plans. Required physical security and/or anti-terrorism and force protection measures will be included. All requirements of EO 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, will be completed prior to construction start.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

A. Estimated Design Data

(1) Status:	
(a) Date Design Started	Sep 2011
(b) Percent Complete As Of November 2011	15%
(c) Date 35% Design Complete	Apr 2012
(d) Date Design Complete	Nov 2012
(e) Parametric Cost Estimating Used To Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Repetitive Design	Yes
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used	PMRF, HI
(3) Total Design Cost (c) = (a)+(b) or (d)+(e)	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	9,500
(b) All Other Design Costs	6,300
(c) Total Design Costs	15,800
(d) Contract	11,060
(e) In-House	4,740
(4) Contract Award	Mar 2013
(5) Construction Start	Apr 2013
(6) Construction Completion	Mar 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project to be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Aegis Weapon System Equipment	RDT&E	FY12/13	241,800
Aegis Ashore Launch Equipment	RDT&E	FY12/13/14/15	36,000
Non-Mission Comms Equipment	RDT&E	FY13/14/15	3,800
Mission Communications Equipment	RDT&E	FY13/14	8,500
Command and Control Equipment	RDT&E	FY12/13/14/15	27,000
Ancillary Equipment	RDT&E	FY11/12	41,500
		TOTAL	358,600
Romania Deckhouse			
Aegis Radar Deckhouse	RDT&E	FY13/14/15	34,900
		TOTAL	34,900
		RDT&E TOTAL	393,500

National Security Agency
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Colorado				
Buckley Air Force Base				
Denver Power House	30,000	30,000	C	125
Maryland				
Fort Meade				
High Performance Computing Center Inc 2	-	300,521	C	128
NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/ Site M Inc 1	128,600	25,000	C	131
Utah				
Camp Williams				
IC CNCI Data Center 1 Inc 4	-	191,414	C	134
United Kingdom				
RAF Menwith Hill Station				
MHS Utilities and Roads	3,795	3,795	C	138
Total	**162,395**	**550,730**		

UNCLASSIFIED

1. COMPONENT **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	**2. DATE** February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATIONS ADF-C Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado	**4. COMMAND** NSA/CSS	**5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX** .96

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH Tenant of US ARMY	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
A. AS OF										
B. END FY				CLASS	IFIED					

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF Aug 1999	0
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. APPROPRIATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	30,000
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	30,000

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
813	25643	Denver POWERHOUSE (FY13)	30,000	Oct 2011	0%

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Agency activities are classified.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

UNCLASSIFIED

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location ADF-C Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado		**4. Project Title** DENVER POWER HOUSE	
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 813	**7. Project Number** 25643	**8. Project Cost ($000)** $30,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				25,671
Generator Building	LS			(25,206)
Antiterrorism/Force Protection	LS			(400)
Building Information Systems	LS			(65)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,512
Electric Service and Distribution	LS			(1049)
Water, Sewer, Gas Distribution	LS			(112)
Site work	LS			(105)
Earthwork	LS			(136)
Information Systems	LS			(110)
TOTAL CONTRUCTION COST				27,183
Contingency (~5%)				1,359
SUBTOTAL				28,542
SIOH (5.70%)				1,447
Total Project Request				29,989
TOTAL PROJECT COST (ROUNDED)				30,000
Equipment / Furniture / IT & Security Fit-up Provided From Other Appropriations				(2,000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: This project provides for the distribution of power brought to the site by the newly constructed power plant. This project is within a fenced, limited access complex, in order to alleviate current Aerospace Data Facility (ADF-C) power deficiencies and allow for mission growth. The POWER HOUSE facility will be approximately 20,000 SF and will include the addition of up to five 2.5 MW generators and associated equipment. Supporting facilities include Heating and Air conditioning systems with redundant utilities, electrical service, exterior and security lighting, fire protection and alarm systems, information systems, and site improvements. Access for the handicapped will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design services will also be provided. Earthwork will include rough grading, bulk excavation, service entrance infrastructure, storm drainage structures, and duct banks for utility power services. Site work will include final grading, curb and gutter installation, road paving, walkways, groundcover and landscaping.

11. REQUIREMENT: 20,000 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SF SUBSTANDARD: None

PROJECT: Construct an expansion of the Aerospace Data Facility (ADF-C) power plant infrastructure to accommodate mission growth and address increased loads, deficiencies and to allow the redistribution of loads from the existing ADF-C power plant to the new power plant.

REQUIREMENT:
The project is required to leverage the residual power remaining from the power feeder brought to site in support of the MV, in order to alleviate the current power deficiencies at the ADF-C. Distribution of power from the newly installed power plant will include the addition of up to 5 diesel Generators and associated equipment. Identify loads to be moved from existing ADF-C power plant and re-feed them from the new power plant.
Facility will be designed and certifiable to the highest LEED rating attainable within available resources with a target of LEED-NC Silver and will include: sustainable site characteristics, water and energy efficiency, materials and resources criteria, and indoor environmental quality. Stormwater management to mitigate environmental impact per EISA requirements is included. This project is to be compliant with the current version of the Maryland Procurement Office (MPO), Facilities Engineering Design Standards (FEDS) as well as site facilities criteria

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location ADF-C Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado		**4. Project Title** DENVER POWER HOUSE	
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 813	**7. Project Number** 25643	**8. Project Cost ($000)** Authorized FY13 $30,000 Appropriated FY13 $30,000

CURRENT SITUATION:
The ADF-C currently projects being out of power capacity in the FY15 timeframe. Completion of the NSA/CSS Colorado Power house will alleviate this issue.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
There is no current plan in place to alleviate this issue. Without this project, the site will be out of power in 3 years. As the maximum power available is approached, the higher the chance of equipment failure, compounding an already serious situation.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with multi-agency input covering a number of disciplines to include physical security, and complies with all required physical security and/or combating terrorism measures. Building and Utility requirements have been explored throughout the development of this project, and the design as it stands has been chosen as the most feasible option to meet said requirements. Construction on the Buckley Air Force Base (BAFB) is more complex than at similar military installations for several reasons. First, the nature of work being done at the ADF-C and subsequently BAFB mandates very closely scheduled events, with outages and other sensitive work typically occurring on weekends and at night. Second, limited access to controlled facilities during the programming and design phases can lead to unforeseen conditions during construction. Finally, access to the installation, clearances for personnel, waiting for escorts, and other daily processes at NSA create additional costs for contractors. Escorts are required for positive control of access to primary and secondary utilities which service critical NSA operational facilities.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

1. Status	
(a) Design Start:	Oct 2011
(b) Design 35% Complete:	Jan 2012
(c) Construction Start:	Jan 2013
(d) Construction Complete:	Jan 2014
(e) Type of Contract:	Design/Bid/Build
2. Total Cost	
Construction:	$30,000

1. COMPONENT **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	**2. DATE** February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FT. George G. Meade, Maryland	**4. COMMAND** NSA/CSS	**5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX** 1.00

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
IC Community Installation	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF b. END FY				x CLASS	IFIED					

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL ACREAGE	200
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF DEC 2010	0
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. APPROPRIATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	325,521
E. APPROPRIATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	489,000
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	203, 010
G. PLANNING AND DESIGN COST	0
H. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
I. GRAND TOTAL	1,017,731

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
141	24649	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER (FY13)	$300,521	Dec 2010	Feb 2012
141	23773	NSAW Recapitalization/Site M (FY13)	$25,000	May 2011	Oct 2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE		PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
141	24649	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER (FY14)	$431,000
141	23773	NSAW Recapitalization/Site M (FY14)	$58,000

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
141	23773	NSAW Recapitalization Site M (FY15)	45,600
141	17836	South Campus Building Re-Feed(FY15)	69,000
141	17869	North Campus Building Feeders (FY16)	16,000
141	28492	Cooper Avenue Facility/SWM (FY16)	5,000
141	21099	Central Boiler Plant Replacement (FY16)	26,500
141		Classified Materials Conversion (FY17)	40,910

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Agency activities are classified.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	TBD
B. WATER POLLUTION	TBD
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	TBD

DD Form 1390, DEC 76

1. COMPONENT **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. Date** February 2012

3. Installation and Location FT. George G. Meade, Maryland	**4. Project Title** HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER (HPCC), INCREMENT 2

5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 24649	**8. Project Cost ($000):** **FY13: $300,521**

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				567,828
Building Modular Shells	LS			(50,500)
Mechanical	LS			(118,428)
Electrical	LS			(225,040)
Building Enhancements	LS			(65,200)
Site Preparation	LS			(19,380)
Fire Protection	LS			(5,020)
Building Security (Antiterrorism/Force Protection)	LS			(15,140)
Communications	LS			(7,040)
Commissioning	LS			(31,500)
General Conditions	LS			(30,580)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				180,600
Interim Vistor Control Center	LS			(4,490)
Interim Vehicle Control Center	LS			(2,750)
Primary Electrical Service	LS			(28,600)
Site Improvements/Demolition	LS			(7,400)
General Construction	LS			(106,510)
Site Security Perimeter Control (Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection)	LS			(21,700)
Construction Security	LS			(9,150)
TOTAL CONTRUCTION COST				748,428
Contingency (~5%)				37,421
SUBTOTAL				785,849
SIOH (5.70%)				44,793
Design/build - Design Cost				29,937
Total Project Request				860,579
TOTAL PROJECT COST (ROUNDED)				**860,579**
Equipment / Furniture / IT & Security Fit-up Provided From Other Appropriations				(40,000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: The FY13 appropriation amount represents the second increment of the High Performance Computing Center totaling 60 MW of technical load. The effort includes building shell and core or modular structural components; finished flooring (both raised and administrative); ceiling; associated air pollution control as required; and electrical, mechanical, back-up generation to support critical processes and fire suppression systems. Building utilities will include building electrical service, chilled water equipment and comfort cooling systems, communications backbone, fire alarm and protection systems and plumbing. Site infrastructure will include primary electrical service to the site, stormwater management to mitigate environmental impact, domestic water, reclaimed water sewer and as required all connection fees. Security measures include, but are not limited to, an interim Visitor Control Center for construction personnel, interim and permanent perimeter security with fencing, access control facilities, an interim Vehicle Cargo Inspection Facility for construction and internal security systems. Physical and Technical security of the construction site will be assured. The requirement includes, but is not limited to, substations, roadways, requisite parking, warehousing, potable water, waste water management, CBRN detection and explosive storage vessels and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments and final site(s) determination. This project will be designed in accordance with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines and Antiterrorism Force Protection (ATFP) standards. Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) will be an integral part of design consideration. This project is to be compliant with the current version of the Maryland Procurement Office (MPO), Facilities Engineering Design Standards (FEDS).

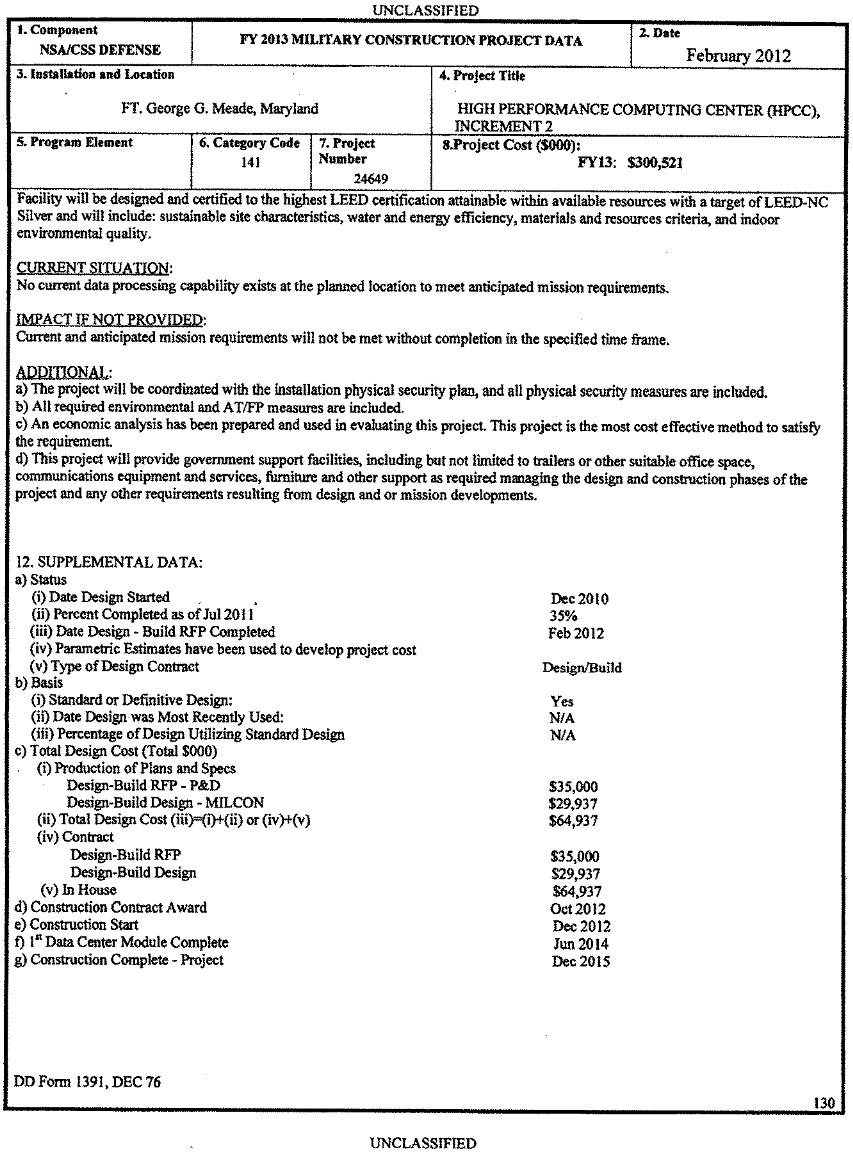
1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location FT. George G. Meade, Maryland			**4. Project Title** HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER (HPCC), INCREMENT 2
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 24649	**8.Project Cost ($000):** **FY13: $300,521**

11. REQUIREMENT: ~60 MW Tech Load ADEQUATE: None SUBSTANDARD: None

PROJECT: Construct ~60 MW HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide approximately 60MW of technical load High Performance Computing Center support to mission operations. The project will include but will not be limited to the following and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments:

(1) Site Planning/Project Management
  a) Mechanical and Electrical plants designed to prevent/reduce transfer of noise and vibrations to the computer areas.
  b) Adequate management facilities for U.S. Government and local services will be provided including interim and permanent parking, roads and project management trailers plus any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.
(2) Facilities
  a) Computing center technical load of 60 MW distributed across raised floor is a design parameter for the facility.
  b) The infrastructure support area and administrative areas will be designed to support state-of-the-art high-performance computing devices and associated hardware architecture.
  c) Enhancements to the building for IT and security include construction as a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), as well as, requirements related to Anti-terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP).
  d) Visitor Control; Vehicle Inspection Centers; permanent and temporary utilities to site; parking structures, roads, trailers, and warehousing; and kennel and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.
(3) Structural
  a) Technical load will be distributed across the computing areas.
  b) Seismic considerations are to be made in the facility design.
  c) Computing center areas are to have depressed slab construction with a floor load rating of approximately 600 PSF.
  d) Facility command and control contained in a central modular office component.
  e) Facility will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC).
  f) Facility will have loading docks with vehicle bays, which will be equipped with dock levelers sized to handle tractor trailers and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.
(4) Electrical
  a) Design technical load capacity is 60 MW with loads distributed across the computing center areas.
  b) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to either PDU level or distribution panel level and EMCS, as required.
  c) Concurrent maintainability / reliability and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments will be an integral part of design consideration.
(5) Mechanical
  a) Chilled water system will be designed to support both air and water-cooled equipment, with SCADA and EMCS as required.
  b) Each computer center area will have air and water-cooled equipment with Computer Room Air Handlers (CRAHs) and Air Conditioners (CRACs) located external to the raised floor area. The piping headers / systems are to be designed to accommodate full electrical heat load.
  c) Back-up capability for mechanical equipment and air distribution.
  d) Cooling towers, Potable water, Water Treatment systems.
  e) Fire protection - Double interlocked pre-action fire protection system for all electrical and mechanical support spaces.
  f) Wet pipe for administrative and raised floor areas per DOD standards. Data halls will be provided with a clean agent fire suppression system.
  g) Concurrent maintainability / reliability and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments will be an integral part of design consideration.
(6) Security Systems
  a) Video surveillance, Intrusion detection and CBRN detection systems, and interim and permanent perimeter security with fencing.
  b) Explosive Storage Vessel
  c) Card access control system and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.



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1. Component NSA/CSS DEFENSE	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. Date** February 2012

3. Installation and Location FT. George G. Meade, Maryland	**4. Project Title** HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING CENTER (HPCC), INCREMENT 2

5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 24649	**8.Project Cost ($000):** **FY13: $300,521**

Facility will be designed and certified to the highest LEED certification attainable within available resources with a target of LEED-NC Silver and will include: sustainable site characteristics, water and energy efficiency, materials and resources criteria, and indoor environmental quality.

CURRENT SITUATION:
No current data processing capability exists at the planned location to meet anticipated mission requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Current and anticipated mission requirements will not be met without completion in the specified time frame.

ADDITIONAL:
a) The project will be coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all physical security measures are included.
b) All required environmental and AT/FP measures are included.
c) An economic analysis has been prepared and used in evaluating this project. This project is the most cost effective method to satisfy the requirement.
d) This project will provide government support facilities, including but not limited to trailers or other suitable office space, communications equipment and services, furniture and other support as required managing the design and construction phases of the project and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

a) Status	
(i) Date Design Started	Dec 2010
(ii) Percent Completed as of Jul 2011	35%
(iii) Date Design - Build RFP Completed	Feb 2012
(iv) Parametric Estimates have been used to develop project cost	
(v) Type of Design Contract	Design/Build
b) Basis	
(i) Standard or Definitive Design:	Yes
(ii) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
(iii) Percentage of Design Utilizing Standard Design	N/A
c) Total Design Cost (Total $000)	
(i) Production of Plans and Specs	
Design-Build RFP - P&D	$35,000
Design-Build Design - MILCON	$29,937
(ii) Total Design Cost (iii)=(i)+(ii) or (iv)+(v)	$64,937
(iv) Contract	
Design-Build RFP	$35,000
Design-Build Design	$29,937
(v) In House	$64,937
d) Construction Contract Award	Oct 2012
e) Construction Start	Dec 2012
f) 1st Data Center Module Complete	Jun 2014
g) Construction Complete - Project	Dec 2015

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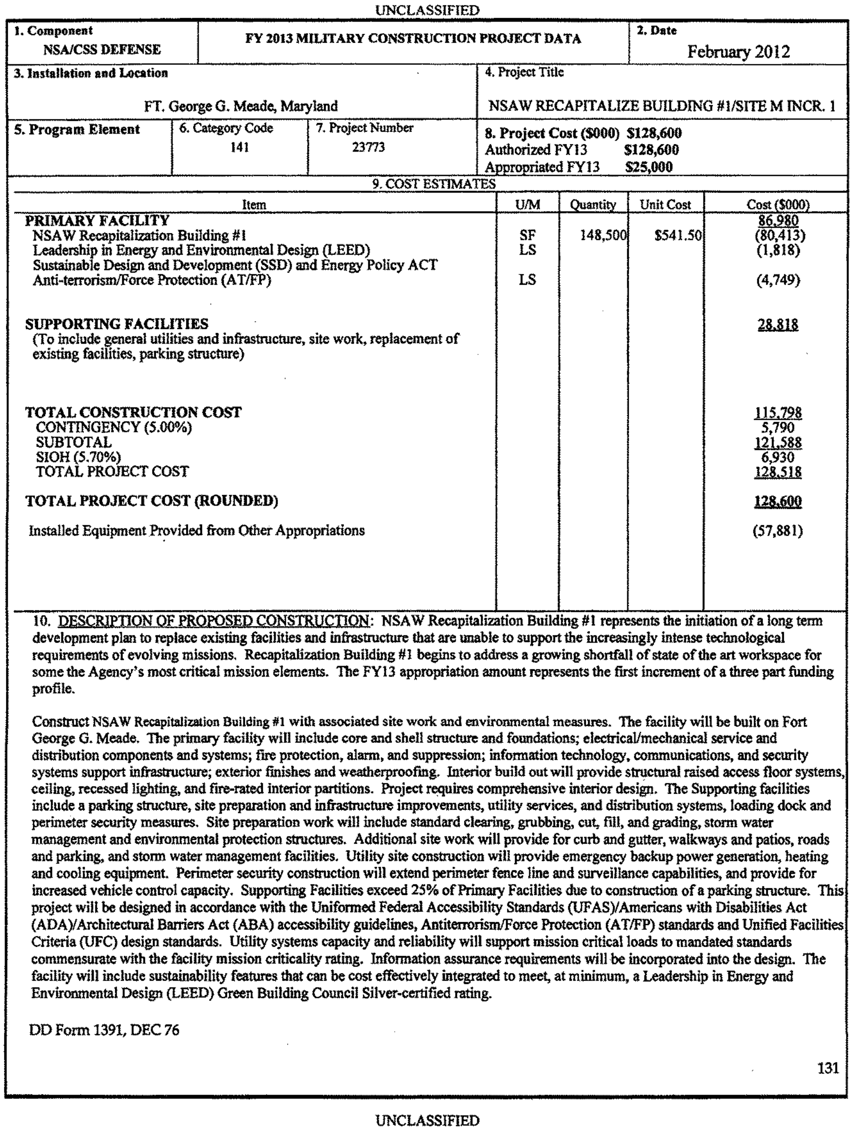

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1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. Date** February 2012

3. Installation and Location FT. George G. Meade, Maryland	4. Project Title NSAW RECAPITALIZE BUILDING #1/SITE M INCR. 1

5. Program Element	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 23773	**8. Project Cost ($000) $128,600** Authorized FY13 **$128,600** Appropriated FY13 **$25,000**

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				86,980
NSAW Recapitalization Building #1	SF	148,500	$541.50	(80,413)
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)	LS			(1,818)
Sustainable Design and Development (SSD) and Energy Policy ACT				
Anti-terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP)	LS			(4,749)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				28,818
(To include general utilities and infrastructure, site work, replacement of existing facilities, parking structure)				
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST				115,798
CONTINGENCY (5.00%)				5,790
SUBTOTAL				121,588
SIOH (5.70%)				6,930
TOTAL PROJECT COST				128,518
TOTAL PROJECT COST (ROUNDED)				**128,600**
Installed Equipment Provided from Other Appropriations				(57,881)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: NSAW Recapitalization Building #1 represents the initiation of a long term development plan to replace existing facilities and infrastructure that are unable to support the increasingly intense technological requirements of evolving missions. Recapitalization Building #1 begins to address a growing shortfall of state of the art workspace for some the Agency's most critical mission elements. The FY13 appropriation amount represents the first increment of a three part funding profile.

Construct NSAW Recapitalization Building #1 with associated site work and environmental measures. The facility will be built on Fort George G. Meade. The primary facility will include core and shell structure and foundations; electrical/mechanical service and distribution components and systems; fire protection, alarm, and suppression; information technology, communications, and security systems support infrastructure; exterior finishes and weatherproofing. Interior build out will provide structural raised access floor systems, ceiling, recessed lighting, and fire-rated interior partitions. Project requires comprehensive interior design. The Supporting facilities include a parking structure, site preparation and infrastructure improvements, utility services, and distribution systems, loading dock and perimeter security measures. Site preparation work will include standard clearing, grubbing, cut, fill, and grading, storm water management and environmental protection structures. Additional site work will provide for curb and gutter, walkways and patios, roads and parking, and storm water management facilities. Utility site construction will provide emergency backup power generation, heating and cooling equipment. Perimeter security construction will extend perimeter fence line and surveillance capabilities, and provide for increased vehicle control capacity. Supporting Facilities exceed 25% of Primary Facilities due to construction of a parking structure. This project will be designed in accordance with the Uniformed Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS)/Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)/Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) accessibility guidelines, Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) standards and Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) design standards. Utility systems capacity and reliability will support mission critical loads to mandated standards commensurate with the facility mission criticality rating. Information assurance requirements will be incorporated into the design. The facility will include sustainability features that can be cost effectively integrated to meet, at minimum, a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Council Silver-certified rating.

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1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location FT. George G. Meade, Maryland			**4. Project Title** NSAW RECAPITALIZE BUILDING #1/SITE M INC 1
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 23773	**8. Project Cost ($000) $128,600** Authorized FY13 **$128,600** Appropriated FY13 **$25,000**

11. REQUIREMENT: 148,432 SF ADEQUATE: NONE SUBSTANDARD: NONE

PROJECT: Construct multi-story mission support facility and structured parking facility. (Current Mission).

REQUIREMENT: This building will provide NSA with a flexible and scalable building that can accommodate the modern infrastructure necessary to support both current and future technological requirements. This facility is required to provide the type of technologically advanced space required to accommodate the high power and cooling demands necessitated by the equipment requirements of developing mission sets. The building provides the opportunity for physically demanding customers to migrate to a workspace that offers the modern and reliable infrastructure required for efficient operations. This facility represents the beginning of the NSAW recapitalization plan, where aging facilities and infrastructure are replaced through an efficient and affordable long term phased development.

CURRENT SITUATION: Currently, the existing facilities on the NSAW campus are undersized to provide the swing space necessary to accommodate changing mission requirements. Furthermore, the aging infrastructure of many of the existing facilities on NSAW is unable to keep pace with the growing power, space, and cooling demands of modern technology, thereby limiting the efficient use of the current space inventory.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this facility is not funded, NSA will continue to overburden existing facilities and infrastructure impeding the ability to effectively operate and meet its mission.

ADDITIONAL: This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all physical security measures are included. All required antiterrorism protection measures are included. An economic analysis has been prepared and utilized in evaluating this project. This project is the most cost-effective method to satisfy the requirement. Sustainable principles, to include Life Cycle cost-effective practices, will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 USC 2802(c), and other applicable laws and Executive Orders.

This project has been considered for joint use potential. The facility will support other components.

NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT: This project is not within a common NATO Infrastructure category, nor is it expected to become eligible.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

1. Status

(a) Design Start:	Dec 2011
(b) RFP Release:	Oct 2012
(c) Construction Award:	Mar 2012
(d) Construction Complete:	Feb 2016
(e) Type of Contract:	Design/Bid/Build

2. Total Cost

Construction:	$128,600

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1. COMPONENT **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	**2. DATE** February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION UTAH NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH	**4. COMMAND** NSA/CSS	**5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX** 1.03

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF 30 SEP 2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. END FY 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	200
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEP 2008	208,400
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	1,529,500
D. APPROPRIATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	191,414
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,737,900

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
141	21078	IC CNCI Data Center 1 - (FY13)	191,414	Nov 08	Feb 10

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Agency activities are classified.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. Date** February 2012

3. Installation and Location UTAH NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH	**4. Project Title** IC CNCI DATA CENTER 1, INCREMENT 4

5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 21078	**8. Total Project Cost ($000) $1,529,500** **FY13: $191,414**

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				1,139,499
Building Modular Shells	LS			(56,420)
Mechanical	LS			(215,170)
Electrical	LS			(648,779)
Building Enhancements	LS			(111,270)
Site Preparation	LS			(19,380)
Fire Protection	LS			(5,050)
Building Security (Antiterrorism/Force Protection)	LS			(15,340)
Communications	LS			(6,010)
Commissioning	LS			(30,600)
General Conditions	LS			(31,480)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				190,600
Visitor Control Center/Interim Vistor Control Center	LS			(14,390)
Vehicle Control Center/Interim Vehicle Control Center	LS			(3,850)
Primary Electrical Service	LS			(23,500)
Site Improvements/Demolition	LS			(6,500)
General Construction (water, sewer, gas)	LS			(105,410)
Site Security Perimeter Control (Antiterrorism/Force Protection)	LS			(26,800)
Construction Security	LS			(10,150)
TOTAL CONTRUCTION COST				1,330,099
Contingency (~5%)				66,540
SUBTOTAL				1,396,639
SIOH (5.70%)				79,608
Design/build - Design Cost				53,204
Total Project Request				1,529,451
TOTAL PROJECT COST (ROUNDED)				**1,529,500**
Equipment & Utilities Provided From Other Appropriations				(192,000)

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: This final increment of the fully authorized incrementally funded project constructs a 65 MW technical load data center to include modular structural components; finished flooring (both raised and administrative); ceiling; generators and associated air pollution control; and electrical, mechanical, and fire suppression systems. Building utilities will include building electrical service, chilled water equipment and comfort cooling systems, communications backbone, fire alarm and protection systems and plumbing. Site infrastructure will include, possible land acquisition in support of utility infrastructure, primary electrical service to the site, storm water management to mitigate environmental impact, water, sewer and as required all connection fees. Existing communications hut will be demolished. The design/construction is to be capable of concurrent maintainability. Adequate management facilities for U.S. Government and local services will be provided. Security measures include, but are not limited to, a permanent Visitor Control Center for data center personnel, an interim Visitor Control Center for construction personnel, interim and permanent perimeter security with fencing, access control facilities, a permanent Vehicle Cargo Inspection Facility, an interim Vehicle Cargo Inspection Facility for construction and internal security systems. Physical and Technical security of the construction site will be assured. The site will be surveyed for unexploded ordinance and remediation action taken as required. The requirement includes but is not limited to substations, roadways, adequate parking, fuel tanks, warehousing, potable water, waste water management, CBRN detection and explosive storage vessels and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments. This project will be designed in accordance with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS)/Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines and Antiterrorism Force Protection (ATFP) standards. Unified Facilities Criteria to be an integral part of design consideration. Contingency level based on site security requirements and volatility in construction materials and labor. This project is to be compliant with the current version of the Maryland Procurement Office (MPO), Facilities Engineering Design Standards (FEDS).

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location UTAH NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH		**4. Project Title** IC CNCI DATA CENTER 1, INCREMENT 4	
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 21078	**8. Total Project Cost ($000) $1,529,500** **FY13 $191,414**

11. REQUIREMENT: 65 MW Tech Load ADEQUATE: None SUBSTANDARD: None

PROJECT: Construct a 65 MW Technical Load Data Center.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide a 65MW technical load data center to support mission operations. The project will include but will not be limited to the following and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments:

(1) Site Planning/Project Management
- a) Mechanical and Electrical plants designed to prevent / reduce transfer of noise and vibrations to the data centers.
- b) Adequate management facilities for U.S. Government and local services will be provided including, interim and permanent parking, roads and project management trailers and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

(2) Facilities
- a) Data center technical load of 65 MW distributed across raised floor is a design parameter for the facility.
- b) The infrastructure support area and administrative areas will be designed to support state-of-the-art high-performance computing devices and associated hardware architecture.
- c) Enhancements to the building for IT and security include construction as a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), as well as, requirements related to Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP).
- d) Visitor Control, Vehicle Inspection Centers, permanent and temporary Utilities to site, adequate parking, roads, trailers, warehousing, Kennel and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

(3) Structural
- a) Technical load will be distributed across the data center areas.
- b) Seismic considerations are to be made in the facility design.
- c) Data center areas are to have depressed slab construction with a floor load rating of 1,200 PSF.
- d) Facility command and control contained in a central modular office component.
- e) Facility will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC).
- f) Facility will have a loading dock with vehicle bays, at least three (3) of which will be equipped with dock levelers sized to handle tractor trailers and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

(4) Electrical
- a) Design technical load capacity is 65 MW with loads distributed across the data center areas.
- b) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to either PDU level or distribution panel level and EMCS, as required.
- c) Dedicated substation for each critical Uninterruptible Power System (UPS).
- d) Generators include Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) pollution control equipment, fuel oil storage tanks and distribution system.
- e) Primary and Secondary Substations, UPS, Generator backup for facility systems and concurrent maintainability / reliability and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

(5) Mechanical
- a) Chilled water system is to be designed to support both air and water-cooled equipment, with SCADA and EMCS as required.
- b) Each data center area is to have air and water-cooled equipment with Computer Room Air Handlers (CRAHs) and Air Conditioners (CRACs) located external to the raised floor area. The piping headers / systems are to be designed to accommodate full electrical heat load.
- c) Back-up capability for mechanical equipment and air distribution.
- d) Cooling towers, Potable water, Water Treatment systems.
- e) Fire protection - Double interlocked pre-action fire protection system for all electrical and mechanical support spaces.
- f) Wet pipe for administrative and raised floor areas per DOD standards. Data halls will be provided with a clean agent fire suppression system and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

(6) Security Systems
- a) Video surveillance, Intrusion detection and CBRN detection systems, and interim and permanent perimeter security with fencing.
- b) Explosive Storage Vessel
- c) Card access control system and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location UTAH NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH		**4. Project Title** IC CNCI DATA CENTER 1, INCREMENT 4	
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 141	**7. Project Number** 21078	**8. Total Project Cost ($000) $1,529,500** **FY13: $191,414**

REQUIREMENT (Continued)
Facility will be designed and certified to the highest LEED certification attainable within available resources with a target of LEED-NC Silver and will include: sustainable site characteristics, water and energy efficiency, materials and resources criteria, and indoor environmental quality.

CURRENT SITUATION:
No current data processing capability exists at the planned location.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Current and anticipated mission requirements will not be met without completion in the specified time frame.

ADDITIONAL:
a) This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all physical security measures are included.
b) All required environmental and AT/FP measures are included.
c) An economic analysis has been prepared and used in evaluating this project. This project is the most cost effective method to satisfy the requirement.
d) This project will provide government support facilities, including but not limited to trailers or other suitable office space, communications equipment and services, furniture and other support as required managing the design and construction phases of the project and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

a) Status	
(i) Date Design Started	Nov 2008
(ii) Percent Completed as of Jan 2009	35%
(iii) Date Design - Build RFP Completed	Feb 2010
(iv) Parametric Estimates have been used to develop project cost	
(v) Type of Design Contract	Design/Build
b) Basis	
(i) Standard or Definitive Design:	No
(ii) Date Design was Most Recently Used:	N/A
(iii) Percentage of Design Utilizing Standard Design	N/A
c) Total Design Cost (Total $000)	
(i) Production of Plans and Specs	
Design-Build RFP - P&D	$ 45,000
Design-Build Design - MILCON	$ 53,204
(ii) All Other Design Cost - P&D	$ 15,000
(iii) Total Design Cost (iii)=(i)+(ii) or (iv)+(v)	$113,204
(iv) Contract	
Design-Build RFP	$ 45,000
Design-Build Design	$ 53,204
(v) In House	$ 15,000
d) Construction Contract Award - Increment 1	Aug 2009
e) Construction Start - Increment 1	Sep 2009
f) Construction Complete - Project	Dec 2013

1. COMPONENT **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	**2. DATE** February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF MENWITH HILL, UNITED KINGDOM	**4. COMMAND** NSA/CSS	**5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX** 1.15

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			TOTAL
USAF Installation	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	OFF	ENL	CIV	
a. AS OF b. END FY				x CLASS	IFIED					

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL ACREAGE	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF September 30,2010	
C. AUTHORIZED NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	3,795
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	9,000
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	12,795

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	COMPLETE
851-147	MWHL133001	MHS DoDDS Utilities & Road (FY13)	3,795	Dec 11	Oct 12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

a. INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
	MHS Power Substation (FY14)	9,000

b. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Agency activities are classified.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

D. AIR POLLUTION	0
E. WATER POLLUTION	0
F. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

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Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	**2. Date** February 2012

3. Installation and Location ROYAL AIR FORCE MENWITH HILL, HARROGATE, UNITED KINGDOM	4. Project Title MHS UTILITIES AND ROADS

5. Program Element	6. Category Code 851-147	7. Project Number MWHL133001	8. Project Cost ($000) $3,795

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				3,341
Road	SM	5880	209	(1,229)
Electric	LS			(689)
Water, sewer, gas	LS			(556)
Information Systems	LS			(379)
Walks and Lights	LM	840	185	(155)
Stormwater drainage	LM	840	110	(92)
Lead Remediation	CM	825	292	(241)
SUPPORING FACILITES				85
Site Improvements	LS			(10)
Clearing	LS			(25)
Landscaping	LS			(50)
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST				3426
CONTINGENCY (5.00%)				168
SUBTOTAL				3594
SIOH (5.7%)				200
TOTAL PROJECT COST (ROUNDED)				3,795

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: All work and material required to construct and improve 840 meters of roadway required to access the new DODEA facility to accommodate school pedestrian and two lanes of vehicle traffic. Road improvements include widening to published standards, straightening, leveling, addition of lighting, addition of sidewalks, and addition of stormwater drainage system. Improve approximately 420 meters of Wensleydale Road and 265 meters of Third Avenue with widening, straightening, leveling, addition of lighting, addition of sidewalks, and addition of drainage, curb and gutter. Construct approximately 150 meters new two lane roa including lighting, sidewalks, drainage, curb and gutter. Remediate lead contaminated soil for approximately 250 meters along Wensleydal Road as required for the roadway improvements. Any lead remediation shall be accomplished by a certified lead abatement contractor. Additionally install new utility service to school location to include water service, sewer service, electrics, and communications in accordance with Air Force, DoD, and base standards. This project is to be compliant with the current version of the Maryland Procuremen Office (MPO), Facilities Engineering Design Standards (FEDS).

11. REQUIREMENT: 840 LM ADEQUATE: 0 LM SUBSTANDARD: 840 LM

PROJECT: All work and materials required for the construction of Utilities and improvements to 840 meters of roadway required for pedestrian, vehicle and utility access the new DODEA facility.

REQUIREMENT: All work and material required for the construct and improve 840 meters of roadway required to access the new DODEA facility to accommodate school pedestrian and two lanes of vehicle traffic. Road improvements include widening to published standards, straightening, leveling, addition of lighting, addition of sidewalks, and addition of stormwater drainage system. Improve approximately 420 meters of Wensleydale Road with widening, straightening, leveling, addition of lighting, addition of sidewalks, and addition of drainage, curb and gutter. Construct approximately 150 meters new two lane road including lighting, sidewalks, drainage, curb and gutter. Remediate lead contaminated soil for approximately 250 meters along Wensleydale Road as required for the roadway improvements. Additionally, install new utility service to school location to include water service, sewer service, electrics, and communications in accordance with Air Force, DoD, and base standards.

CURRENT SITUATION: The site selected for the new DODEA school facility does not currently have an access road or required utilities. The existing roads leading to the area of the school are structurally deficient, and are not currently constructed to accommodate any pedestrian traffic. The existing roads are also not properly constructed to accommodate large vehicles required by a school such as busses, delivery trucks and emergency response vehicles. The school cannot function without a proper pedestrian and vehicle access system, or basic utility service.

1. Component **NSA/CSS DEFENSE**	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		**2. Date** February 2012
3. Installation and Location ROYAL AIR FORCE. MENWITH HILL, HARROGATE, UNITED KINGDOM			**4. Project Title** MHS UTILITIES AND ROADS
5. Program Element	**6. Category Code** 851-147	**7. Project Number** MWHL133001	**8. Project Cost ($000)** $3,795

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If the utilities and road are not constructed to the new school, then it will be deficient of the basic utilities and facility access. Without the access road and utilities the new facility will be in jeopardy of being constructed.

ADDITIONAL: This project has been coordinated with the DODDEA and installation physical security plan; all physical security measures are included. All Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection measures are included. Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development. This project is the only feasible option to meeting the requirement. Sustainable principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13123 and other applicable laws and EOs. SIOH is 5.7% to fund United Kingdom execution agents and Air Force project oversight.

This project will provide government support facilities, including but not limited to trailers or other suitable office space, communications equipment and services, furniture and other support as required of the project and any other requirements resulting from design and or mission developments.

This project has been considered for joint use potential. The facility will support other components. The utility and access road support to the new facility are in accordance with published DoD instructions and manuals.

NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT: This project is not within a common NATO Infrastructure category, nor is it expected to become eligible. This is an installation utility/infrastructure project, and does not qualify for joint use at this location. However, all tenants on this installation are benefited by this project.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:

1. Status

(a) Design Start:	Dec 2011
(b) Design 35% Complete:	Feb 2012
(c) Construction Start:	Oct 2012
(d) Construction Complete:	Dec 2013
(e) Type of Contract:	Design/Bid/Build

2. Total Cost

Construction:	$3,795

TRICARE Management Activity
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($000)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
California				
Twentynine Palms				
Medical Clinic Replacement	27,400	27,400	C	143
Colorado				
Pikes Peak				
High Altitude Medical Research Center	3,600	3,600	C	147
Illinois				
Great Lakes				
Drug Laboratory Replacement	28,700	28,700	C	156
Scott Air Force Base				
Medical Logistics Warehouse	2,600	2,600	C	160
Maryland				
Annapolis				
Health Clinic Replacement	66,500	66,500	C	172
Bethesda (Naval Hospital)				
Base Installation Accessibility And Appearance Plan	7,000	7,000	C	176
Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers	35,600	35,600	C	179
Temporary Medical Facilities	26,600	26,600	C	182
Fort Detrick				
USAMRIID State 1 Inc 7	-	19,000	C	186
Missouri				
Fort Leonard Wood				
Dental Clinic	18,100	18,100	C	191
North Carolina				
Camp Lejeune				
Medical Clinic Replacement	21,200	21,200	C	195

TRICARE Management Activity
Military Construction, Defense-Wide
FY 2013 Budget Estimates
($000)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base				
Medical Clinic Replacement	53,600	53,600	C	199
New Mexico				
Cannon Air Force Base				
Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	71,023	71,023	C	203
New York				
Fort Drum				
Soldier Specialty Care Clinic	17,300	17,300	C	207
South Carolina				
Shaw Air Force Base				
Medical Clinic Replacement	57,200	57,200	C	211
Texas				
Fort Bliss				
Hospital Replacement Inc 4	-	207,400	C	215
Joint Base San Antonio				
Ambulatory Care Center Phase 3 Inc 2	-	80,700	C	219
Virginia				
Naval Station Norfolk				
Veterinary Facility Replacement	8,500	8,500	C	223
Germany				
Rhine Ordnance Barracks				
Medical Center Replacement Inc 2	-	127,000	C	151
Korea				
Kunsan Air Base				
Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	13,000	13,000	C	164
Osan Air Base				
Hospital Addition/Alteration	34,600	34,600	C	168
Total	**492,523**	**926,623**		

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MCB Twenty Nine Palms, Twenty Nine Palms, California	4. COMMAND Commandant of the Marine Corps	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.24

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	233	917	1,187	10	2,502	1	613	9,383	2,162	17,008
B. END FY 2016	117	575	828	10	2,502	1	774	10,334	330	15,471

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	605,373 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	3,959,678
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	27,400
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	3,987,078

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	72808	Medical Clinic Replacement	45,381SF	27,400	12/2011	03/2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

To provide housing, training facilities, logistical and administrative support for Fleet Marine Forces units and other organizations or activities designated by Commandant of the Marine Corps. Also provide combined arms training for Fleet Marine Force units, both active and reserve and formal school training for personnel in the field of communications-electronics and conduct other schools and training as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center 29 Palms, California	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 72808	8. Project Cost ($000) 27,400

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				18,425
Medical Clinic Replacement	SF	45,381	386	(17,517)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	SF	--	--	(312)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(596)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				5,353
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(621)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(628)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(725)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(518)
Site Imp (1,665) Demo (75)	LS	--	--	(1,740)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(250)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(333)
Other (O&M Manuals, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(538)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				23,778
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				1,189
SUBTOTAL				24,967
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				1,423
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				1,013
TOTAL REQUEST				27,403
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				27,400
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(1,200)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct replacement medical clinic with multi-story CMU building on concrete foundation to deliver primary care, physical therapy, sports medicine, behavioral and deployment health, and ancillary and diagnostic imaging services. Construction will be structural steel framing, concrete piles, reinforced masonry walls, and standing seam metal roof. Supporting facilities will include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage, and environmental protection measures. Existing clinic and site structures will be demolished. Project will be designed in accordance with criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. Project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Interior Design Package will be provided. Air Conditioning: 105 tons.

11. REQ: 45,381 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 5,430 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement primary care medical clinic. (CURRENT MISSION).

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center 29 Palms, California	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	72808	27,400

REQUIREMENT:
The medical clinic at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) serves the premier Marine installation for combined arms combat training. Replacement of the existing facility is required to implement the Marine medical homeport concept of care and support integration of garrison care into a modern healthcare setting to ensure all Marines on the installation have access to high quality continuity of primary and ensure optimal troop readiness. The replacement clinic will eliminate the current physically obsolete and undersized Building 1552 to deliver a central location for primary care and eliminate use of garrison aide stations in Marine administrative facilities to deliver healthcare. The replacement clinic is further required to deliver behavioral health, physical therapy, and deployment health services in the integrated model of care called for by Marine Medical home.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing undersized medical clinic delivers less than 18% of required clinical spaces and must be augmented by small and inadequate non-medical garrison aide stations. The aide stations are contained within Marine administrative spaces and do not deliver appropriate configuration, medical functionality, sanitation, and equipage which prevents effective and efficient continuity of care for personnel assigned to the installation. The existing clinic cannot operate under Medical Homeport team health care methods due to the complete lack of adequate workspace to deliver healthcare which limits staff efficiency, and effectively reduces patient access to high quality primary care services. The shortfalls are contributors to reduced troop readiness and wellness.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Failure to deliver a modern active-duty medical clinic will prevent implementation of Marine Corps Medical Homeport and the integration of primary care to a centralized clinical facility capable of delivering world class primary care. The urgent need to integrate behavioral health and physical therapy resources into the clinical setting is not possible without the construction of the added clinical workplaces. Failure to provide added clinical workplaces will force continued utilization of inadequate administrative spaces to deliver primary care and prevent integration of the critical behavioral health and physical therapy services into the overall environment of care available to the Marines. This detrimental situation would negatively impact patient quality of care and potentially impact overall force readiness.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
- (1) Status:
  - (a) Design Start Date DEC 2011
  - (b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 5%
  - (c) Expected 35% Design Date JUL 2012
  - (d) 100% Design Completion Date MAR 2013
  - (e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
  - (f) Type of Design Contract:
    1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
    2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center 29 Palms, California	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 72808	8. Project Cost ($000) 27,400

3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

12. Supplemental Data (Continued):

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,063
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,241
(c) Total Design Cost	2,304
(d) Contract	1,843
(e) In-house	461

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUN 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	SEP 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUN 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY 2014	1,200
Expense	OM	FY 2014	6,000

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Pikes Peak, Colorado	4. COMMAND US Army Health Services Command (Installation Mgt Agency, Northeast Region)	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF NOV 05 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0
B. END FY 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	.27 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	0
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	3,600
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	3,600

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
310	51639	High Altitude Research Laboratory	SF	3,600	08 / 2011	08 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM: (FY 2014)		NONE
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015 -2017)		NONE
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		NONE

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

The Maher Memorial Altitude Laboratory (MMAL) primary function is to accommodate human subject at altitudes focused on medical and physiological problems and functional disabilities that are of significance to military operations encountered by military personnel during acute and chronic exposure to high terrestrial elevations and altitudes-.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Pikes Peak Colorado	4. Project Title: High Altitude Medical Research Laboratory

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	51639	3,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				2,411
Medical Research Lab	SF	3,000	510	(1,530)
Special Foundation	LS	--	--	(371)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(510)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				672
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(57)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(108)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(15)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(37)
Site Imp (194) Demo (52)	LS	--	--	(251)
Physical Security Measures	LS	--	--	(48)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(156)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				3,083
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				154
SUBTOTAL				3,237
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				185
DESIGN/BUILD – DESIGN COST (6.00%)				194
TOTAL REQUEST				3,616
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a replacement medical high altitude research laboratory on the summit of Pikes Peak at an elevation of 14,100 feet (4,300 meters) above Colorado Springs, Colorado. The facility will provide research spaces for human subject performance physiology evaluation and testing, a sample analysis, study preparation/administration, and personnel support spaces including temporary living quarters, showers, and food preparation/dining. Supporting facilities include utilities, storm drainage, site improvements, and parking. The existing laboratory building will be demolished. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 10 Tons.

11. REQ: 3,000 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 2,268 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement medical high altitude research laboratory. (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Pikes Peak Colorado	4. Project Title: High Altitude Medical Research Laboratory

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	51639	3,600

REQUIREMENT:
This project is required to correct serious life, health and safety deficiencies that cannot be corrected without total facility replacement. The existing Maher Memorial Altitude Laboratory conducts high altitude biomedical research using human subjects. The research outcomes are directly relevant to medical readiness of the warfighter in support of current military operations in Afghanistan, and future military operations at high altitudes worldwide. The is the only high altitude research laboratory within the DoD inventory and one of a few known altitude facilities located above 11,000 feet elevation in the Continental United States (CONUS).

CURRENT SITUATION:
The US Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine (USARIEM) Thermal and Mountain Medicine Division (TMMD) currently operates the Maher Memorial Altitude Laboratory located on the summit of Pikes Peak. The existing facility is 2,268 square feet in size and was originally constructed in 1969 and expanded in 1982. The existing facility has exceeded its useful life, is significantly deficient with a Facility Condition Index (FCI) of 0.68 and exhibits signs of a failing structural and foundation system due to differential settlement resulting from movement of fill on an underlying sloping bedrock surface that has been accelerated by freeze-thaw effects. The differential settlement of the foundation structural subfloor systems, coupled with deficient building systems and lack of an HVAC system, poses potential and increasing risks to life, health and safety. The existing facility can accommodate a maximum study size of eight (8) human subjects.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If this project is not provided, the DoD will no longer have a functional research facility to simulate high altitude environments in support of the warfighter. USARIEM will lose the capability of conducting applied research in mountain sickness prevention/treatment and warfighter performance optimization at high altitudes. USARIEM will be constrained to a maximum study size of 8 subjects and incur increased operational costs and research study delays until the existing facility completely fails and is no longer safe for occupation.

ADDITIONAL:
The project will be constructed under the authority of an existing Special Use Permit granted by the US Department of Agriculture to USARIEM. Preliminary design concepts received staff-level approval from stakeholders within the City of Colorado Springs, the National Park Service of the Department of Interior, and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. This facility is located on non-DoD federal land, and with less than 11 inhabitants, it will not be constructed to strictly comply with UFC 4-010-01 DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. However physical security measures in MIL-HDBK-1013/1A will be incorporated to the extent practicable.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	10%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	MAR 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	SEP 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Pikes Peak Colorado	4. Project Title: High Altitude Medical Research Laboratory

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	51639	3,600

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	90
(b) All Other Design Costs	210
(c) Total Design Cost	300
(d) Contract	240
(e) In-house	60

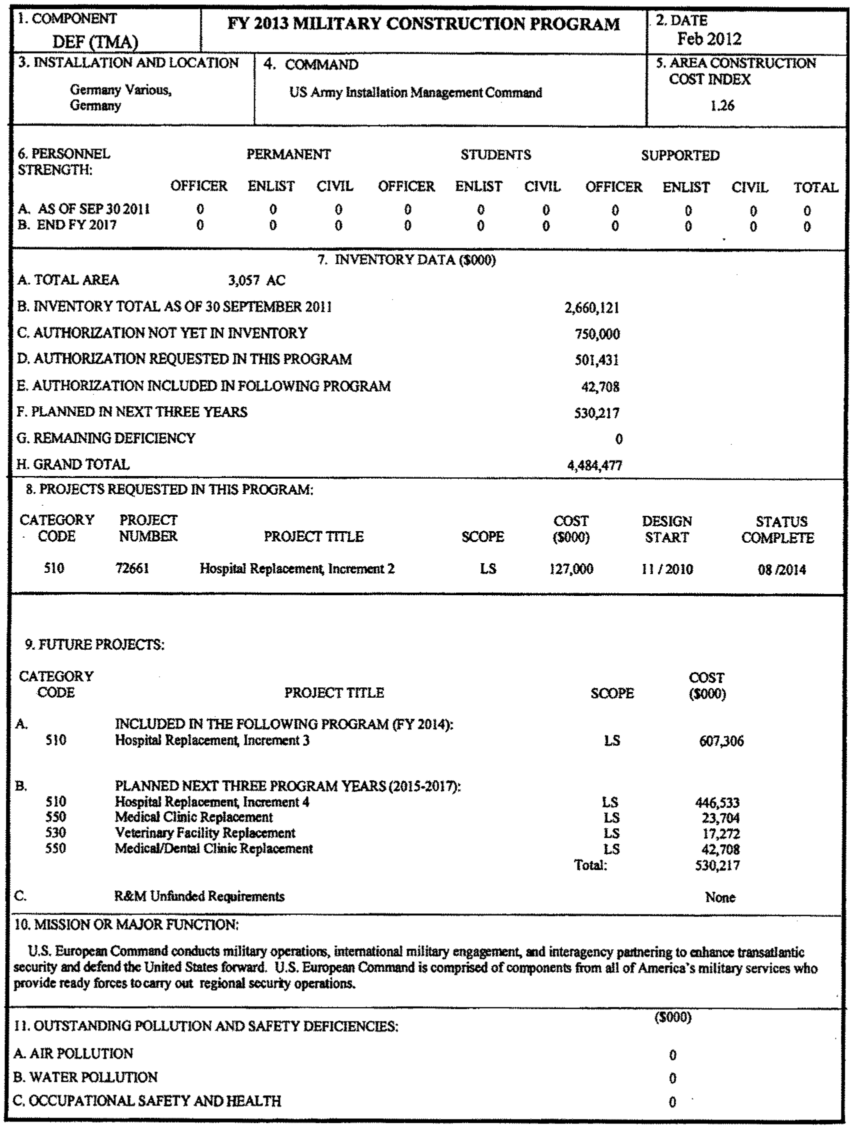
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JAN 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	APR 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUN 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Expense	OM	2014	900
Expense	OM	2015	300

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999



1. COMPONENT DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Germany Various, Germany	4. COMMAND US Army Installation Management Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.26

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. END FY 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	3,057 AC	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011		2,660,121
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY		750,000
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		501,431
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM		42,708
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS		530,217
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY		0
H. GRAND TOTAL		4,484,477

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
510	72661	Hospital Replacement, Increment 2	LS	127,000	11 / 2010	08 /2014

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

	CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.		INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		
	510	Hospital Replacement, Increment 3	LS	607,306
B.		PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (2015-2017):		
	510	Hospital Replacement, Increment 4	LS	446,533
	550	Medical Clinic Replacement	LS	23,704
	530	Veterinary Facility Replacement	LS	17,272
	550	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	LS	42,708
			Total:	530,217
C.		R&M Unfunded Requirements		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

U.S. European Command conducts military operations, international military engagement, and interagency partnering to enhance transatlantic security and defend the United States forward. U.S. European Command is comprised of components from all of America's military services who provide ready forces to carry out regional security operations.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Rhine Ordinance Barracks, Germany	4. Project Title: Medical Center Replacement, Increment 2

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72661	127,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				916,039
Medical Center/Hospital (48,241 SM)	SF	519,260	610	(316,847)
Medical Clinic (50,429 SM)	SF	542,811	422	(229,149)
Administrative Facility (13,582 SM)	SF	146,191	238	(34,811)
Medical Warehouse (8,661 SM)	SF	93,225	167	(15,572)
Ambulance Garage (207 SM)	SF	2,220	320	(714)
Canopies (465 SM)	SF	5,000	250	(1,252)
Connectors (2,973 SM)	SF	32,000	243	(7,780)
Interstitial Space (18,581 SM)	SF	200,000	165	(33,018)
Special Foundation (67,541 SM)	SF	727,000	26	(18,911)
Service Basement (44,129 SM)	SF	475,000	165	(78,417)
Parking Structures	SP	1,600	17,006	(27,210)
Central Utility Plant	LS	--	--	(48,805)
Helicopter Pad	LS	--	--	(262)
Communication Center Addition (Bldg 705)	LS	--	--	(1,361)
Bridge and Road Improvements	LS	--	--	(11,303)
Access Control Point Facilities	LS	--	--	(25,010)
Evidence-Based Design	LS	--	--	(12,834)
SDD & EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(26,639)
Building Information Systems	LS	--	--	(11,936)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(14,208)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				174,183
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(40,127)
Water, Service & Gas	LS	--	--	(9,605)
Steam and/or Chilled Water Distribution	LS	--	--	(3,462)
Paving, Walks, Curbs & Gutters	LS	--	--	(17,860)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(19,515)
Site Improvement (17,820) Demo (5,774)	LS	--	--	(23,594)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(9,104)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(10,780)
Environmental Compensation	LS	--	--	(20,000)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Enhanced Commissioning)	LS	--	--	(20,136)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				1,090,222
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				54,511
SUBTOTAL				1,144,733
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.50%)				74,408
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				32,290
TOTAL REQUEST				1,251,431
TOTAL REQUEST (NOT ROUNDED)				1,251,431
PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS				70,592

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Rhine Ordinance Barracks, Germany	4. Project Title: Medical Center Replacement, Increment 2

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72661	127,000

FUTURE APPROPRIATION REQUEST				1,053,839
CURRENT APPROPRIATION REQUEST (ROUNDED)				127,000
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(72,598)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct the second increment of a multi-story Medical Center to replace the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center and the 86th Medical Group (MDG) clinic. The Hospital will provide inpatient services with contingency expansion, outpatient and specialty care clinics, Contingency Aero Medical Staging Facility (CASF), Deployed Warrior Medical Management Center (DWMMC), support functions, medical administration, and mechanical interstitial and sub-basement zones. Ancillary facilities include building connectors, ambulance garage, parking garage, central energy plant, helicopter pad, and road improvements. Supporting facilities include: contingency utilities, utilities, site improvements, surface parking, access roads, Communication Building expansion, bridge and road improvements, access control point facilities, demolition and site clearance of former ordinance storage area and environmental protection and mitigation. The existing Landstuhl Regional Medical Center and the existing 86th MDG facilities will be returned to respective installations for other uses. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05). The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided.
Air Conditioning: 10,550 KW (3,000 Tons).

11. REQ: 1,340,707 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 889,088 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement Medical Center incorporating an 86th MDG Clinic replacement at Rhine Ordinance Barracks, Germany. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
A replacement Medical Center is required to provide direct medical services to 31,000 enrolled beneficiaries and tertiary referral support to approximately 245,000 beneficiaries throughout EUCOM as well as contingency casualty evacuation support for up to an additional 250,000 soldiers, airmen & sailors deployed throughout the regions comprising the Areas of Responsibility of EUCOM, CENTCOM and AFRICOM.

The mission requires the provision of medical, surgical, and intensive care services, as well as primary and specialty care, emergency/trauma care, dental services and medical proficiency training simulation capability. The current Medical Center provides the only DoD inpatient psychiatric, pediatric specialty care, and substance abuse rehabilitation unit in Europe.

Of equal - and in contingencies - greater importance, the mission requires that it serve as the primary medical facility for the evacuation hub for U.S. service members stationed throughout the EUCOM, CENTCOM and AFRICOM AORs. The medical facility must be strategically located in the immediate vicinity of Ramstein Air Base, to minimize travel times from the flight line to the facility and, therefore, the risks to air evacuated wounded and ill warriors. In support of the contingency mission, the existing Medical Center treats an average of 8,000 aero medical evacuation patients per year including 15% battle-related casualties.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Rhine Ordinance Barracks, Germany	4. Project Title: Medical Center Replacement, Increment 2

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72661	127,000

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing Medical Center is located approximately 13 km (8 miles) from Ramstein Air Base. Most of the route is on an unsecured civilian autobahn and public roads. The total time required to transport critically wounded troops from the airfield to treatment currently varies from 20 to 45 minutes depending on traffic and weather conditions.
The existing Medical Center care areas are located in 22 cantonment "finger" buildings built between 1951 and 1953 and a critical care tower built in 1983; additional activities, such as preventive medicine, logistics, the blood donor center, education and training, and the dental clinic are located in buildings external to the medical center. The multiple "finger" buildings and central circulation corridor are more than 50 years old. The current layout is inefficient, covers almost 3.5 miles of corridors and hallways, and is not capable of supporting modern medical practices. The current conditions pose concerns for patient and staff safety related to lack of single patient rooms, undersized operating rooms, infection control, patient privacy, and excessive travel distances between clinical activities. The buildings have significant deficiencies related to building systems, building integrity and code compliance.

Building infrastructure (electrical, mechanical, and communication) has exceeded ranges of useful life and is costly to sustain, restore, and modernize given the spans of distribution systems along the central spine. The floors in many of the cantonment buildings are failing.

The 86th Medical Group is in multiple aging facilities, some of which are modular structures. Serious life safety criteria and code deficiencies exist in these 50+ year old structures. Combustible construction, to include bamboo plaster substrate is located throughout the main clinic structure and the clinic does not have sprinklers. The permanent facilities have numerous load bearing walls, making renovation of the space unfeasible. The limited floor to floor height prohibits normal heating, ventilating and conditioning systems (HVAC) required to meet DoD criteria. The MDG campus is located in a congested area of Ramstein AB and does not come close to meeting the force protection requirements for setbacks from parking and roadways. There is inadequate space to add to and renovate the existing structures to provide a consolidated location for medical care.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Healthcare for warriors and their family members will be provided in inefficient, dysfunctional cantonment facilities that have exceeded their useful life and are currently in very poor condition. Accordingly, health care for the enrolled beneficiaries, the other beneficiaries in Europe and the deployed warriors in the EUCOM, CENTCOM and AFRICOM Areas of Responsibility will continue in an inadequate environment. Life support systems will be compromised; fire and life safety standards will only be met on the margins; and patient flow will continue to be dysfunctional. Failure to invest in this project will perpetuate a host of problems that put at risk the safety of both patients and staff, including: the shored-up cantonment buildings, presenting a real and increasing possibility of a catastrophic facility-related failure.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning and Management Division has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	NOV 2010
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	20%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	MAY 2013

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Rhine Ordinance Barracks, Germany	4. Project Title: Medical Center Replacement, Increment 2

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72661	127,000

12. Supplemental Data (Continued):

(d) 100% (of Medical Center) Design Completion Date AUG 2014
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	62,408
(b) All Other Design Costs	46,916
(c) Total Design Cost	109,324
(d) Contract	85,029
(e) In-house	24,295

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2012
(5) Construction Start Date	APR 2012
(6) Construction Completion Date	FEB 2019

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	2017	72,598
Expense	O&M	2017	90,000
Expense	O&M	2018	90,000

C. FUNDING PROFILE:

Authorization	$750,000,000
Appropriations	
2012	$70,592,000
2013	$127,000,000
2014	$607,306,000
2015	$446,533,000
	$1,251,431,000

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Great Lakes, Illinois	4. COMMAND Commander Navy Installation Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.31

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	643	3,293	2,451	0	5,932	0	756	1,635	0	14,710
B. END FY 2016	695	3,405	2,451	0	4,565	0	756	1,635	0	13,507

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	1,692 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	4,497,550
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	16,900
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	28,700
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	4,543,150

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
530	78143	Drug Lab Replacement	28,794 SF	28,700	02/2011	10/2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY2015-2017):		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Provide basic indoctrination (recruit training) for enlisted personnel; primary, advanced, and specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel at Recruit Training Command Service School. Support commands include the Naval Hospital and Dental Center, the Navy Band, Public Works and Seabee Construction Battalion Unit 401.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Great Lakes Illinois	4. Project Title: Drug Laboratory Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 530	7. Project Number 78143	8. Project Cost ($000) 28,700

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				17,869
Drug Lab Replacement	SF	28,794	563	(16,211)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(418)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(1,240)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				7,502
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(575)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(286)
Steam and/or Chilled Water Distribution	LS	--	--	(95)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(525)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(957)
Site Imp (2,136) Demo (2,549)	LS	--	--	(4,130)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(414)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(28)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(492)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				25,371
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				1,269
SUBTOTAL				26,640
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				1,518
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				563
TOTAL REQUEST				28,721
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				28,700
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(2,000)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a laboratory, support services, administrative and training spaces for the Navy Drug Screening Program. Building number 38H will be demolished under this project. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage, and environmental protection. Project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 130 Tons.

11. REQ: 28,794 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 44,907 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement Drug Screening Laboratory, Great Lakes (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Great Lakes Illinois	4. Project Title: Drug Laboratory Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 530	7. Project Number 78143	8. Project Cost ($000) 28,700

REQUIREMENT:
The Navy Drug Screening Lab (NDSL) is required to provide drug sample testing for regional DoD assets, the Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) and the Navy Recruit Training Center. NDSL Great Lakes needs an appropriately sized and configured facility to effectively provide Drug Testing of both Navy and other DoD personnel to fully comply with all DoD Directives.

CURRENT SITUATION:
NDSL Great Lakes is located in a 1940's era Building 38H which was originally constructed to house the Obstetrics Ward of the former Naval Hospital Great Lakes. The facility has been reutilized as a "building of opportunity" to house the existing Navy Drug Screening Lab. Functionality of the facility for drug screening laboratory activities is marginal. The organization of the building is not well-suited for accommodating lab activities due to lack of proper circulation and space alignment which seriously inhibits lab processing linear flow. A Structural Capacity & Integrity Study performed for Building 38H has identified multiple structural and building system deficiencies. The existing primary electrical transformers cannot handle additional workload, causing overheating due to operations above maximum capacity. The entire facility would require a costly electrical retrofit to overcome this problem. The obsolete and poor quality of other building systems is highlighted as well by the single existing elevator which is unreliable and requires frequent repairs. The overall assessment is that Bldg 38H has exceeded its useful economic life and requires replacement at the earliest opportunity. Replacement will also eliminate the current dysfunctional space layouts which impede efficient accomplishment of the drug screening lab mission.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If a new facility is not constructed, NDSL will have to continue to be constrained by the age and inefficiencies of the building. The structural issues and other major facility deficiencies will have to be addressed. The mission for the NDSL Great Lakes has been impacted due to building system issues, and will continue to be interrupted if the replacement facility is not provided.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data :

A. Design Data (Estimated):
- (1) Status:
  - (a) Design Start Date MAY 2011
  - (b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 35%
  - (c) Expected 35% Design Date DEC 2011
  - (d) 100% Design Completion Date OCT 2012
  - (e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
  - (f) Type of Design Contract:
    1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
    2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
    3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
  - (g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Great Lakes Illinois	4. Project Title: Drug Laboratory Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 530	7. Project Number 78143	8. Project Cost ($000) 28,700

Supplemental Data (Continued)

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,522
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,580
(c) Total Design Cost	3,102
(d) Contract	2,481
(e) In-house	621

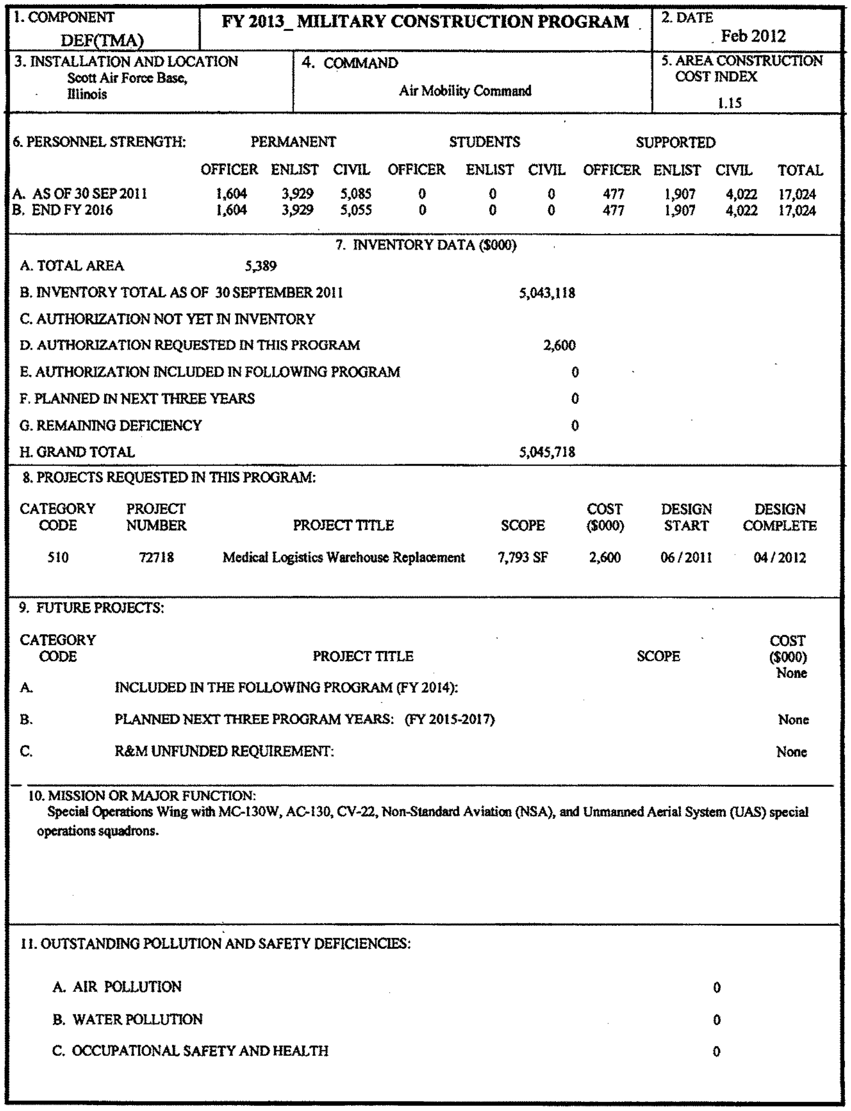
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUN 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY 2014	2,000
Expense	OM	FY 2014	3,500
Expense	OM	FY 2015	3,500

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999



1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013_ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	4. COMMAND Air Mobility Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.15

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	1,604	3,929	5,085	0	0	0	477	1,907	4,022	17,024
B. END FY 2016	1,604	3,929	5,055	0	0	0	477	1,907	4,022	17,024

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	5,389
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	5,043,118
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	2,600
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	5,045,718

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
510	72718	Medical Logistics Warehouse Replacement	7,793 SF	2,600	06 / 2011	04 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Special Operations Wing with MC-130W, AC-130, CV-22, Non-Standard Aviation (NSA), and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) special operations squadrons.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	4. Project Title: Medical Logistics Warehouse

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 530	7. Project Number 72718	8. Project Cost ($000) 2,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				1,590
Medical Logistics Warehouse	SF	7,793	198	(1,543)
SDD, EPAct05 and EISA 2007	LS	--	--	(47)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				555
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(84)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(54)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(30)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(47)
Site Imp (267) Demo (0)	LS	--	--	(267)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(30)
Other (O&M Manuals, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(43)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				2,145
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				107
SUBTOTAL				2,252
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				128
DESIGN/BUILD COST (6%)				135
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				85
TOTAL REQUEST				2,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a new medical logistics warehouse. The project will provide adequate medical logistics warehouse and administrative space for the 375th Medical Group storage requirements. Vacated medical facilities will be demolished by installation provided funding. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage and environmental protection measures. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 30 Tons.

11. REQ: 7,793 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 9,257 SF

PROJECT:
Construct Medical Logistics Warehouse (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
Provide a modern, safe, efficient, and adequately sized medical warehouse to provide high quality working space for medical equipment maintenance, calibration, and inventory tracking in support of Scott Air Force Base's

1. Component DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	4. Project Title: Medical Logistics Warehouse

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	530	72718	2,600

REQUIREMENT (Continued)
healthcare beneficiaries.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing medical warehouse Building 3272, Scott Air Force Base, IL, is a small wood framed one-story building, with a crawl space. The warehouse was constructed in the early 1940s. The building is in very poor condition. The exterior building envelope is unsound and shows evidence of dry rot and extensive termite damage. The roof has been leaking for years resulting in deterioration of the roof deck. The foundation stem walls at the crawl space have many cracks and the building shows signs of differential settlement. There is no fire suppression system. Climate control is nearly non-existent and the electrical system and distribution needs to be replaced. Assets cannot be properly stored in the existing warehouse because of floor loading limitations and the building configuration. The wood floor is not structurally sound and will not support heavy-duty racking or forklift traffic, leaving the heavier assets out-of-doors in the elements. The building is past its useful life, and moreover, determined a vertical hazard in the flight path of Mid-America Airport. No other building of opportunity is available. The program is critical to the Medical Readiness Strategic Plan. The current location is substandard and results in extremely inefficient operations. The new warehouse has been designated a site in the new warehousing district and part of the Scott Air Force Base master plan.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Due to the very poor condition of the building, the Base Civil Engineer has issued only a temporary waiver for continued occupancy. All assets are susceptible to fire because of the combustible construction type and no fire suppression system. Maintaining operations in the existing warehouse is fiscally inefficient because the structural foundation of the floor will not support the weight of a forklift, all of the pallets are moved by pallet-jack and all of the stacking is done by hand which in itself presents potential work hazards.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:
(a) Design Start Date JUN 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 35%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date JUN 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date DEC 2013
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Scott Air Force Base, Illinois	4. Project Title: Medical Logistics Warehouse

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	530	72718	2,600

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	126
(b) All Other Design Costs	317
(c) Total Design Cost	443
(d) Contract	287
(e) In-house	156

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	MAR 2014

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Expense	OM	FY13	125
Expense	OM	FY14	625

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Kunsan Air Base, Korea	4. COMMAND Pacific Air Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.06

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	181	2,173	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,383
B. END FY 2016	181	2,183	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,394

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	2,557
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2010	1,579,092
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	13,000
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,592,092

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	72420	Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	15,383 SF	13,000	02 / 2011	09 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

A host fighter wing supporting an F-16 squadron and an A/OA-10 squadron, Headquarters Seventh Air Force, and a MH-53J special operations squadron. The wing also hosts a civil engineer heavy repair squadron (RED HORSE), an Air Mobility Command air mobility support squadron, and Air Combat Command reconnaissance squadron, and an Air Intelligence Agency intelligence squadron.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Kunsan Air Base, Korea	4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Addition

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 72420	8. Project Cost ($000) 13,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				9,273
Medical Clinic Addition	SF	8,077	537	(4,337)
Dental Clinic Addition	SF	6,906	644	(4,447)
Building Connector	SF	400	260	(104)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(173)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(212)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,826
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(362)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(232)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(135)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(199)
Site Imp (334) Demo (39)	LS	--	--	(373)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(175)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(233)
Other (O&M Manuals, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(117)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				11,099
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				555
SUBTOTAL				11,654
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.5%)				758
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				591
TOTAL REQUEST				13,003
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				13,000
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(1,200)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a new Medical/Dental clinic addition at the existing Kunsan Air Base to provide outpatient, ancillary services, administrative functions, bioenvironmental engineering, mental health, and education and training spaces. Existing facility Building 401 will be demolished (1,076SF). Vacated medical facilities will be returned to the installation. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage and environmental protection measures. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 55 tons.

11. REQ: 37,703 SF ADQT: 22,325 SF SUBSTD: 6,225 SF

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Kunsan Air Base, Korea	4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Addition

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	72420	13,000

PROJECT:
Construct a Medical/Dental Clinic Addition. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
A clinical addition is needed at Kunsan Air Base to house existing clinic operations that are severely space constrained and located in facilities that do not allow them to meet their mission requirements. The current dental space is only 40% of what is needed and both Mental Health and BEE are located in aging wood-framed outbuildings that are inadequate for the missions they house.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The 8th Medical Group is severely space constrained for its current staffing, workload, and overall mission. At 56,799 GSF the existing clinic, including its outlying buildings, are 27% undersized per DoD Space Planning Criteria and many outpatient functions are inefficiently squeezed into space that limits patient throughput and quality care. High throughput functional areas such as the Dental Clinic (which has only 40% of the space it needs) have no adjacent space to expand into in order to meet patient care requirements. Several clinical departments that are located in outlying buildings due to critical space shortages in the Main Clinic are also experiencing space problems. The locations of these departments off the medical campus create inefficient patient way-finding, medical operations, and circuitous logistics distribution routes. The Mental Health Clinic is in a 1950 wood-framed building, does not meet current medical facility codes and criteria, and is slated for demolition by the base in order to accommodate a new dormitory. The BEE facility is in a 1950 wood-framed building, does not meet current medical facility codes and criteria, is undersized, and has no adjacent space to expand into in order to meet customer requirements. Both the BEE and Mental Health facilities do not meet handicap accessibility to include restrooms, stairs, ramps, doors, corridors and patient spaces. This impedes handicap patient and staff travel and full use of spaces/resources in the facility. These facilities have major infrastructure issues. A fire pump is required by code and without it may pose a significant risk to life, if during a fire, proper water flow to the sprinkler system is not achieved. The facilities do not have a mass notification system as required by current DoD criteria. This poses a risk to safety as building occupants cannot be warned and given directions regarding emergency/catastrophic situations. The potential exists for harm to life of patients and staff due to anti-terrorism force protection deficiencies such as: building standoff distances from parking are not being met; insufficient blast resistant glazing and structural support for the facility.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Medical care services for personnel at Kunsan AB will remain severely constrained by inadequate facilities. These conditions adversely affect all aspects of healthcare delivery including safety, quality of care, and productivity. The severe space problems will negatively impact the clinic's ability to meet world class health care requirements.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:
(a) Design Start Date FEB 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 35%

1. Component DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date Feb 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: Kunsan Air Base, Korea		4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	
5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 72420	8. Project Cost ($000) 13,000

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(c) Expected 35% Design Date JUL 2011
(d) 100% Design Completion Date SEP 2012
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N
(f) Type of Design Contract:
  1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
  2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
  3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	652
(b) All Other Design Costs	649
(c) Total Design Cost	1,301
(d) Contract	750
(e) In-house	551

(4) Construction Contract Award Date MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date MAR 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY13	1,200
Expense	OM	FY13	600
Expense	OM	FY14	3,100

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Osan Air Base, Korea	4. COMMAND Pacific Air Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.06

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	469	3,478	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,080
B. END FY 2016	452	3,379	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,964

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	1,709
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2010	762,519,319
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	34,600
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	762,553,919

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
510	72419	Hospital Addition/Alteration	50,742 SF	34,600	09 / 2011	01 / 2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):	None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017	None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:	None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

A host fighter wing supporting an F-16 squadron and an A/OA-10 squadron, Headquarters Seventh Air Force, and a MH-53J special operations squadron. The wing also hosts a civil engineer heavy repair squadron (RED HORSE), an Air Mobility Command air mobility support squadron, and Air Combat Command reconnaissance squadron, and an Air Intelligence Agency intelligence squadron.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Osan Air Base, Korea	4. Project Title: Hospital Addition/Alteration

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 72419	8. Project Cost ($000) 34,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				24,936
Hospital Addition	SF	26,200	512	(13,414)
Hospital Alteration	SF	24,542	405	(9,940)
Commissioning Existing Bldg	LS	--	--	(249)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(567)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(766)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,976
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(602)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(402)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(402)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(467)
Site Imp (871) Demo (128)	LS	--	--	(999)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(234)
Other (O&M Manuals, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(1,870)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				29,912
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				1,496
SUBTOTAL				31,408
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.50%)				2,042
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				1,170
TOTAL REQUEST				34,620
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				34,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,450)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct an addition, and alter the existing Osan Hospital, to provide a modern facility for delivering medical care to members and beneficiaries at Osan AB. The new addition and altered areas will provide family practice, pediatrics, OB/GYN, optometry, immunizations, physical therapy, dental clinic, warehouse, and administrative support functions for the 51st Medical Group (51MDG). Vacated command/education & training temporary facility will be demolished. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage and environmental protection measures. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings, UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 230 tons.

11. REQ: 126,500 SF ADQT: 75,758 SF SUBSTD: 24,542 SF

PROJECT:
Construct an Addition/Alteration to the main hospital (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Osan Air Base, Korea	4. Project Title: Hospital Addition/Alteration

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72419	34,600

REQUIREMENT:
The project will construct an Addition/Alteration to provide medical care services to members and beneficiaries at Osan AB.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The 51st Medical Group is severely space constrained for its current staffing, workload, and overall mission. A recent Facility Assessment Study confirmed there is a 26 percent overall space deficiency. Providers, nursing, and clinical support staff are sharing small offices, inpatient rooms are being used by other departments, and existing administrative spaces are woefully inadequate. One example is the Physical Therapy department, which has been shoe-horned into former inpatient rooms on the nursing ward. There is no waiting area for this function and the current situation hampers the staff's ability to provide adequate quality of care, eliminates any opportunity to maintain patient privacy, and reduces the operational effectiveness of the medical group contingency mission. These are consistent themes in many other clinical areas. With the continued trends in outpatient and preventative care services, the facility struggles to provide adequate patient clinical space while providing for adequate administrative support functions. Public Health functions are currently fragmented in three locations, stressing their operations. Also, due to space constraints, Medical Command and Education & Training are located in a modular facility that will continue to degrade at a rapid pace.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Medical care services for personnel at Osan AB will remain severely constrained by inadequate facilities. These conditions adversely affect all aspects of healthcare delivery including safety, quality of care, and productivity. The severe space problems will negatively impact the hospital's ability to meet the requirements of its mission and will leave disjointed, constrained services impacting staff and patients.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
- (1) Status:
  - (a) Design Start Date SEP 2011
  - (b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 2%
  - (c) Expected 35% Design Date MAR 2012
  - (d) 100% Design Completion Date JAN 2013
  - (e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
  - (f) Type of Design Contract:
    - 1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
    - 2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
    - 3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
  - (g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y
- (2) Basis:
  - (a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
  - (b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Osan Air Base, Korea	4. Project Title: Hospital Addition/Alteration

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	72419	34,600

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,775
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,925
(c) Total Design Cost	3,700
(d) Contract	2,859
(e) In-house	841
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	APR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUL 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	OCT 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	2013	3,450
Expense	OM	2013	1,725
Expense	OM	2014	8,625

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVSUPPACT Annapolis, Maryland	4. COMMAND Commander Navy Installation Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.00

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	88	313	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,618
B. END FY 2016	96	323	1,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,636

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	2,017 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	1,920,361
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	66,500
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,986,861

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	71507	Medical Clinic	101,598 SF	66,500	08 / 2011	12 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY2015-2017):		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

To tactically execute efficient and effective shore installation management services and programs in support of mission commanders to enable combat readiness for fleet, fighter, and family.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT ANNAPOLIS Annapolis, Maryland	4. Project Title: Health Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71507	8. Project Cost ($000) 66,500

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				47,636
Medical Clinic	SF	101,598	432	(43,890)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(763)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(2,983)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				10,027
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(1,451)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(1,451)
Paving and Site Improvements	LS	--	--	(1,220)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(1,261)
Site Imp (1,729) Demo (0)	LS	--	--	(1,729)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(830)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(844)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(1,241)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				57,663
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				2,883
SUBTOTAL				60,546
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				3,451
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				2,531
TOTAL REQUEST				66,528
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				66,500
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(4,000)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a health clinic to replace the obsolete Naval Health Clinic located at the US Naval Academy Annapolis, MD. New construction will provide adequate space for all clinic departments including primary care, specialty care and ancillary services. Supporting facilities include site work, utilities, parking and storm drainage. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 370 tons.

11. REQ: 101,598 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 103,000SF

PROJECT:
This project constructs a new medical clinic serving the US Naval Academy and the Naval Support Activity Station and Annapolis Commands. (CURRENT MISSION)

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT ANNAPOLIS Annapolis, Maryland	4. Project Title: Health Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	71507	66,500

REQUIREMENT:
Replace existing Naval Health Clinic Annapolis. This medical clinic provides primary care and specialty healthcare to Naval Academy Midshipman, assigned active-duty, retirees, and their family members. The project is needed to replace the current interconnected buildings which are physically and functionally obsolete.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis has a high operational tempo providing comprehensive health care services and field medical support for staff, students, and training programs for the Academy, Naval Station Annapolis, and Tenant Commands. The existing Naval Health Clinic's scope of services include primary care, mental health, dental, occupational health, preventative medicine, industrial hygiene, specialty care along with ancillary services including pharmacy, radiology, and laboratory. The facility is comprised of a complex of buildings, wings, and floors dating from 1907 through 1940. These buildings are connected by interior pedestrian corridors. Many different administration functions and clinical departments are dispersed throughout this complex. The existing facility's operational arrangements are inefficient and do not deliver appropriate building circulation for patients and staff. The existing facility does not provide adequate handicapped accessibility which negatively impacts patient access. The existing buildings do not possess modern fire protection or lightning protection systems and cannot provide code conforming life safety egress. Due to historic designation, the existing clinic Building 250 constructed in 1907 is not an economically viable candidate for renovation options. The Naval Health Clinic requires urgent replacement to deliver patients a modern environment of care.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Naval Health Clinic Annapolis will continue to provide eligible beneficiaries care in facilities incapable of providing a modern environment of care. The current complex of buildings comprising the main clinic, contains many deficiencies which cannot be adequately and economically addressed through renovation and repair on account of original design constraints. The insufficient size and obsolete design of clinics and ancillary functions will negatively impact quality of care, staff efficiency, effective resourcing and emergency response capabilities. The risk of building system failures and subsequent danger to patients and staff will increase as clinic infrastructure continues to be employed for health care purposes beyond its useful physical and economic life; which in turn, is projected to drive costly short-term repairs necessary to remain operational.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	25%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	MAR 2012
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2012

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT ANNAPOLIS Annapolis, Maryland	4. Project Title: Health Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	71507	66,500

12. Supplemental Data (Continued)
:

3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

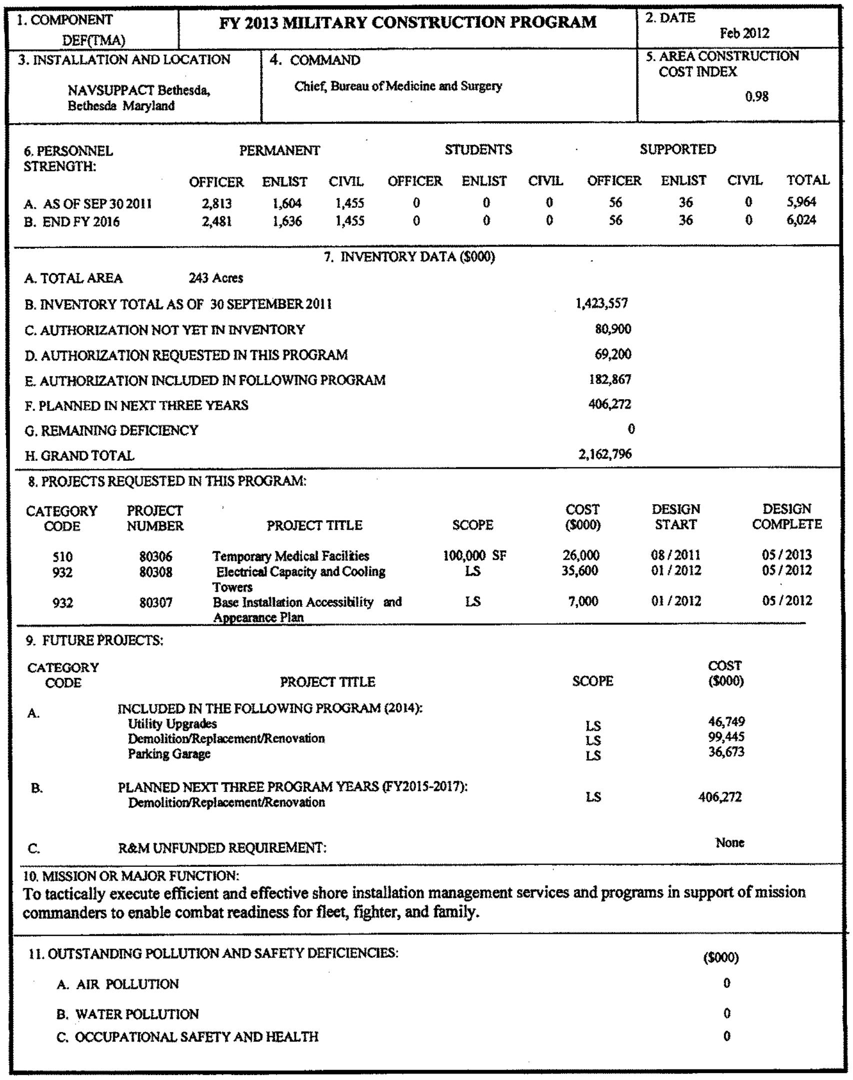
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	3,460
(b) All Other Design Costs	3,745
(c) Total Design Cost	7,205
(d) Contract	6,124
(e) In-house	1,081

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAY 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUN 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY2014	3,000
Expense	OM	FY2014	5,000
Investment	OP	FY2015	1,000
Expense	OM	FY2015	15,000

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324



1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVSUPPACT Bethesda, Bethesda Maryland	4. COMMAND Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.98

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	2,813	1,604	1,455	0	0	0	56	36	0	5,964
B. END FY 2016	2,481	1,636	1,455	0	0	0	56	36	0	6,024

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	243 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	1,423,557
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	80,900
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	69,200
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	182,867
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	406,272
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	2,162,796

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
510	80306	Temporary Medical Facilities	100,000 SF	26,000	08 / 2011	05 / 2013
932	80308	Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers	LS	35,600	01 / 2012	05 / 2012
932	80307	Base Installation Accessibility and Appearance Plan	LS	7,000	01 / 2012	05 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (2014):		
	Utility Upgrades	LS	46,749
	Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	LS	99,445
	Parking Garage	LS	36,673
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY2015-2017): Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	LS	406,272
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

To tactically execute efficient and effective shore installation management services and programs in support of mission commanders to enable combat readiness for fleet, fighter, and family.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Base Installation Accessibility and Appearance Plan

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 932	7. Project Number 80307	8. Project Cost ($000) 7,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				1,119
Accessibility Improvements	LS	--	--	(642)
LEED Compliance Features	LS	--	--	(477)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,850
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(240)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(2,789)
Site Imp (1,721) Demo (12)	LS	--	--	(1,733)
Other (PCAS)	LS	--	--	(88)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				5,969
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				298
SUBTOTAL				6,267
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.7%)				357
DESIGN BUILD FEE (6.00%)				376
TOTAL REQUEST				7,000
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,457)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Constructs six identified areas from the Installation Appearance Plan: (1) North Palmer, (2) Courtyard, (3) Memorial Grove, (4) Building 17 Connector, (5) Stony Creek, and (6) University Entry. Areas (3) Memorial Grove and (5) Stony Creek contain several accessibility improvements to the campus. Final design subject to 2011 NSA Bethesda Accessibility Plan.

Project constructs various transportation improvement projects across the installation, including paving and signage at various intersections across campus noted as deficiencies in the 2011 NSA Bethesda Traffic Study. Project includes installation of lights and parking along Perimeter Road. Other Procurement funds the installation of smart parking control systems in multiple garages, and constructs a parking garage status sign to be situated near the North Gate Pass & ID Facility.

11. REQ: N/A ADQT: N/A SUBSTD: N/A

PROJECT:
Project provides improvements to roads, sidewalks, intersection, and campus appearance improvements across the installation. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
Requirements have been identified as deficiencies in the 2010 Installation Appearance Plan (IAP), 2011 Traffic Study and 2011 Accessibility Plan. Projects aim to create an accessible, pedestrian friendly campus.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Many areas around campus lack both accessible and aesthetically pleasing pedestrian pathways. The primary drivers behind this project stem from both the overall age and diminished quality of existing amenities, and the need to provide new site amenities to all campus users.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Base Installation Accessibility and Appearance Plan

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 932	7. Project Number 80307	8. Project Cost ($000) 7,000

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:

Without this project, two essential pedestrian pathways will not be made accessible that connect the Wounded Warrior barracks to the Fischer Houses, Navy Lodge, bowling alley, and the only recreation field on the installation. Without these pathways, Wounded Warriors may only independently travel from their BEQ to the hospital, unable to travel any further due to steep slopes, several flights of stairs, and a lack of curb ramps. Furthermore, the projects listed to improve general pedestrian safety and the appearance of the campus will not be completed.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:

The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	JAN 2012
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	2%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	OCT 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	APR 2014

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.

(f) Type of Design Contract:
  1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
  2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
  3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N/A

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) N

(2) Basis:

(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used: N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c) = (a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	152
(b) All Other Design Costs	331
(c) Total Design Cost	483
(d) Contract	331
(e) In-house	152

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUL 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	OCT 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	MAR 2014

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Base Installation Accessibility and Appearance Plan

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 932	7. Project Number 80307	8. Project Cost ($000) 7,000

Supplemental Data (Continued):

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	2014	3,457

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 932	7. Project Number 80308	8. Project Cost ($000) 35,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				15,658
Cooling Towers	EA	4	3,833	(15,332)
Special Foundations	LS	--	--	(326)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				15,276
Electrical Capacity Improvements Special Costs	LS	--	--	(5,518)
Electrical Utilities	LS	--	--	(8,161)
Storm Drainage LID Features	LS	--	--	(131)
Site Imp (570) Demo (356)	LS	--	--	(926)
Other (OMSI, PCAS)	LS	--	--	(540)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				30,934
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				1,547
SUBTOTAL				32,481
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				1,851
DESIGN/BUILD – DESIGN COST (4%)				1,299
TOTAL REQUEST				35,631
TOTAL REQUESTED (ROUNDED)				35,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHR APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Constructs installation-wide utility upgrades to improve the capacity of the power distribution infrastructure. This project is necessary to supply sufficient power to NAVSUPPACT Bethesda post-BRAC construction. The total electrical requirement of this project incorporates existing installation load requirement with post-BRAC electrical load requirement to provide a complete and usable post-BRAC constructed installation. Project also demolishes and reconstructs three existing cooling towers and constructs a fourth cooling tower cell to accommodate the predicted future loads. Each tower will provide an approximate 13,000 gallons/minute capacity.

11. REQ: 4 EA ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 3 EA

PROJECT:
Improve the capacity of the power distribution infrastructure. (CURRENT MISSION).

REQUIREMENT:
The requirement was developed by incorporating recent utility condition assessments at NSA Bethesda. Future demand was projected using post-BRAC construction in addition to known immediate future requirements, existing loads and anticipated loads. The existing electrical system cannot accommodate any future construction after the completion of BRAC construction.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing utility infrastructure cannot accommodate additional development at NSA Bethesda. The existing electrical feeders from the Woodmont Substation to Vault #243 do not have capacity to carry additional loads beyond conclusion of the BRAC construction program. The estimated peak post-BRAC electrical demand is approximately 31.5 MVA which reaches the current firm capacity of PEPCO feeders. The actual demand will likely be less than the firm capacity; however, there will be limited capacity left for any additional loads. The net increase in load for the net increase of Building C, the new CDC, the new BEQ, and new utility plant is estimated

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 932	7. Project Number 80308	8. Project Cost ($000) 35,600

CURRENT SITUATION (Continued):
to be approximately 7.0MVA. The final total consumption with these projects will be between 38.5 MVA and 41 MVA. The Woodmont Substation is located at the National Institutes of Health. Current estimates indicate the existing substation does not have enough capacity to handle increased demands from NSA Bethesda and upgrades may be required. In addition to electrical capacity deficiencies, the cooling towers are at the end of their useful life and require urgent replacement and expansion to handle the existing capacity and to accommodate future construction on the installation. Cooling tower cells have been at risk for failure during peak summer temperatures.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If utility infrastructure is not increased, additional construction cannot be supported at NSA Bethesda.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
- (1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	JAN 2012
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	2%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	OCT 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	APR 2014

    - (e) Parametric Design Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
    - (f) Type of Design Contract:
        1. Design Build Y
        2. Design, Bid-Build N
        3. Site Adapt N
    - (g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed N

- (2) Basis:
    - (a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES)
    - (b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used (N/A)

(3) Total Design Cost (c) = (a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,606
(b) All Other Design Costs	744
(c) Total Design Cost	2,350
(d) Contract	744
(e) In-house	1,606

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUL 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	OCT 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	SEP 2014

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	932	80308	35,600

Supplemental Data (Continued):

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Temporary Medical Facilities

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 80306	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

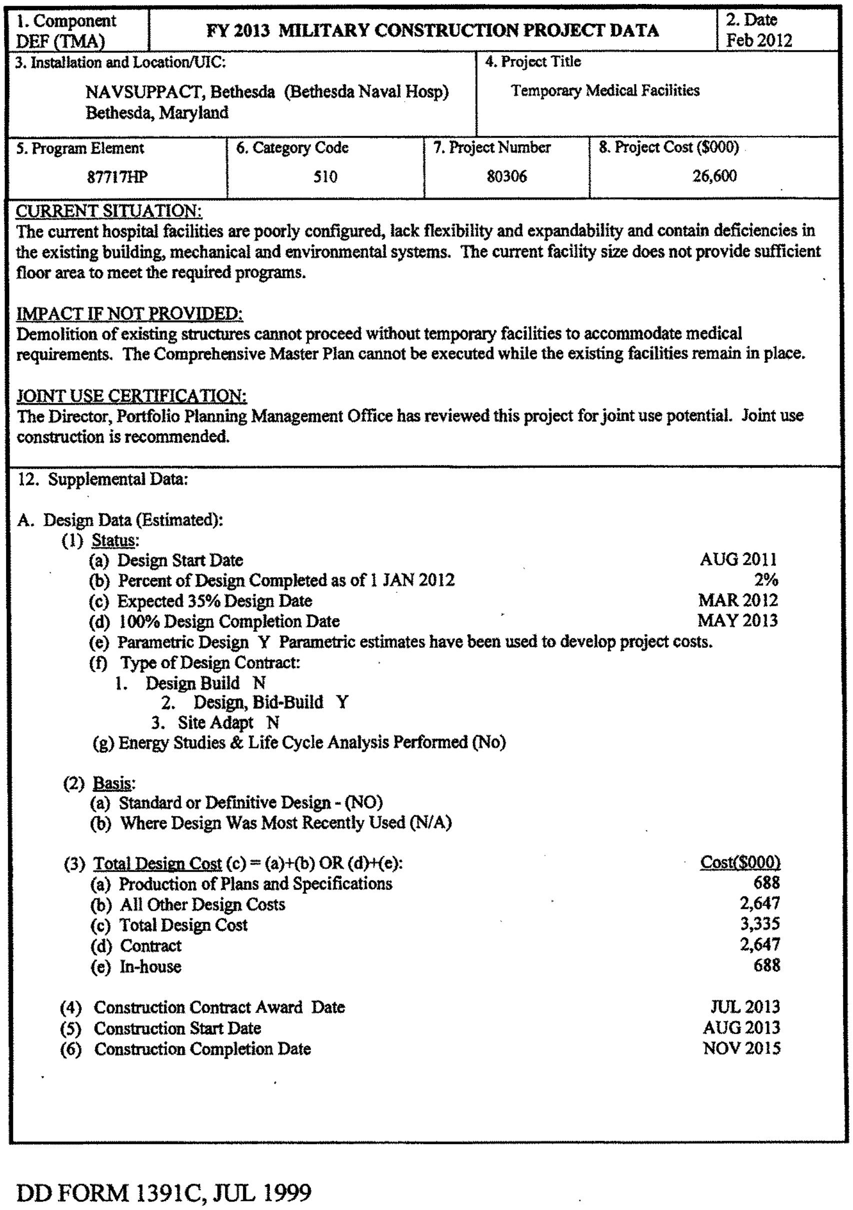
Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				14,560
Temporary Medical Facilities	SF	100,000	141	(14,100)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(460)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				9,386
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(523)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(448)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(448)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(298)
Site Imp (971) Demo (6,109)	LS	--	--	(7,080)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(147)
Antiterrorism/Force Protection	LS	--	--	(200)
Other (O&M Manuals, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(242)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				23,946
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				1,197
SUBTOTAL				25,143
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				1,433
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				117
TOTAL REQUEST				26,693
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				26,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHR APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct temporary medical/clinical facilities for medical staff, patients and visitors at NSA Bethesda to supplement vacated space during the demolition of buildings 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8 of the Bethesda campus. Facilities will be constructed in accordance with UFC 4-010-01 Section 1-8.7, barrier free design in accordance with DoD criteria and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 31 October 2008, applicable energy conservation legislation, and applicable DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) standards. Operations and Maintenance manuals will be provided. Facilities will be removed from the installation upon completion of the subsequent Building C project. Air Conditioning: 430 Tons.

11. REQ: 100,000 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: NONE

PROJECT:
Construct temporary Medical/Clinical Facilities at NSA Bethesda to support demolition of Bethesda medical facilities in preparation of the Building C construction. (CURRENT MISSION).

REQUIREMENT:
In 2010 the Joint Task Force and the National Naval Medical Center published the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (WRNMMC) Medical Facilities Comprehensive Master Plan. To implement this plan several existing occupied buildings must be demolished to make room for Building C. Temporary medical facilities are required to continue ongoing operations at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda (WRNMMCB).



1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Temporary Medical Facilities

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 80306	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,600

CURRENT SITUATION:
The current hospital facilities are poorly configured, lack flexibility and expandability and contain deficiencies in the existing building, mechanical and environmental systems. The current facility size does not provide sufficient floor area to meet the required programs.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Demolition of existing structures cannot proceed without temporary facilities to accommodate medical requirements. The Comprehensive Master Plan cannot be executed while the existing facilities remain in place.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	2%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	MAR 2012
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	MAY 2013

(e) Parametric Design Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build N
2. Design, Bid-Build Y
3. Site Adapt N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (No)

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (NO)
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used (N/A)

(3) Total Design Cost (c) = (a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	688
(b) All Other Design Costs	2,647
(c) Total Design Cost	3,335
(d) Contract	2,647
(e) In-house	688

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUL 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	AUG 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	NOV 2015

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVSUPPACT, Bethesda (Bethesda Naval Hosp) Bethesda, Maryland	4. Project Title Temporary Medical Facilities

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	510	80306	26,600

Supplemental Data (Continued):

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Fort Detrick, Maryland	4. COMMAND US Army Health Services Command (Installation Mgt Agency, Northeast Region)	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.00

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF NOV 05 2011	257	685	1,777	3	0	0	93	239	6,054	9,108
B. END FY 2017	279	620	2,205	3	0	0	117	239	3,815	7,278

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	1,306 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2010	8,647,605
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	683,000
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	0
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	9,330,605

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
310	78210	USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 7	LS	19,000	03 / 2006	09 / 2008

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM: (FY 2014)		
310	USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 8	LS	13,000
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015 -2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		Noe

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

The US Army Garrison, Fort Detrick, provides conventional installation and mission unique support to DoD and non-DoD organizations engaged in: bio-medical and botanical research and development, medical intelligence, medical logistics and global telecommunications. Major tenant activities include: US Army Medical Research and Materiel Command; US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases; US Army Center for Environmental Health Research; National Cancer Institute; US Department of Agriculture; Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center; Joint Readiness Clinical Advisory Board; Air Force Medical Logistics Office; Naval Medical Logistics Command; US Army Medical Materiel Agency; and the US Army Information Systems Command - 302 Signal Battalion.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Fort Detrick, Maryland	4. Project Title: USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 7

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 310	7. Project Number 78210	8. Project Cost ($000) 19,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				547,879
Medical Research Lab	SF	835,390	602	(502,913)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(4,886)
Building Information Systems	LS	--	--	(13,221)
Special Foundation	LS	--	--	(16,518)
Commissioning	LS	--	--	(2,275)
SDD, EPAct05	LS	--	--	(6,892)
Emergency Generator	LS	--	--	(1,174)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				51,875
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(2,197)
Water, Service & Gas	LS	--	--	(1,901)
Steam and/or Chilled Water Distribution	LS	--	--	(795)
Paving, Walks, Curbs & Gutters	LS	--	--	(4,719)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(7,046)
Site Improvement (11,405) Demo (2,358)	LS	--	--	(13,763)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(1,991)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(1,997)
Phasing Costs (Temp Facility)	LS	--	--	(2,703)
Increase SSP Treatment Capacity	LS	--	--	(3,154)
Other (O&M Manuals &CID)	LS	--	--	(11,609)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				599,754
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				29,988
SUBTOTAL				629,742
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				35,895
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				17,641
TOTAL REQUEST				683,278
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				683,000
PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS				651,000
FUTURE APPROPRIATION REQUEST				13,000
CURRENT APPROPRIATION REQUEST (ROUNDED)				19,000
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct Stage I increment 7 of the US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) multi-story replacement facility. The facility shall include laboratories rated at Bio-Safety Levels 2, 3, and 4; administrative space; clinical area; imaging suites; vivarium; logistics; cage and glass wash areas; mechanical and bio-waste interstitial zones; and support areas. Supporting facilities include utilities, storm drainage, parking, site improvements, temporary swing space, and an increase to the new steam sterilization plant treatment capacity. Six buildings will be demolished. The facility will be designed in accordance with DoD Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) Design: Medical Military Facilities, UFC 4-510-01; DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings, UFC 4-010-01; CDC-NIH Bio-safety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories 5th Edition; Biological

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Fort Detrick, Maryland	4. Project Title: USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 7

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	78210	19,000

Description of Proposed Construction (Continued):
Defense Safety Program, AR 385-69 and DA PAM 385-69; Department of Agriculture Animal Research Services Facilities Design Standards 242.1M dated July 2002; National Research Council Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (NRC 1996); the National Research Council Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals (NRC 1999); the Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADA/ADAAG) where it does not compromise bio-safety or bio-surety; Evidence Based Design principles; MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011); Executive Order 13514; DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP); Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05); and Design Criteria for Microbiological Facilities at Fort Detrick The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Enhanced Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 6,000 Tons

11. REQ: 862,020 SF ADQT: 26,630 SF SUBSTD: 442,429 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement high-containment research laboratory and associated support space. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
Provide the facility capability to support USAMRIID's expanding bio-defense mission.

CURRENT SITUATION:
USAMRIID is the primary bio-defense laboratory for DoD and serves as the cornerstone of the Nation's evolving interagency strategy to counter a growing array of biological threats. The USAMRIID mission is to respond to epidemics and develop protective and therapeutic medical countermeasures against the world's deadliest diseases. Built in the 1950's and 1960's for 325 personnel, USAMRIID's existing facilities now house more than 800. USAMRIID's overcrowding impedes productivity, impacts worker safety, and constrains its ability to respond to mission growth. In addition to overcrowding, the lab complex has exceeded its technical and functional life expectancy and cannot readily accept current technologies necessary to update the research infrastructure. Increasing maintenance and repair of the aging facility and its major systems creates unscheduled down-time of critical scientific research and testing space. The current conditions jeopardize certification by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, which is vital to USAMRIID's daily operation. Ad-hoc building expansions and temporary structures have provided stop-gap solutions without fulfilling the necessary requirements to provide and maintain the technical research space in the high containment labs as well as the growing and critical need for product testing and licensure.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
The aging facility and technologically obsolete infrastructure will diminish USAMRIID's ability to develop countermeasures for an increasing array of biological threats. USAMRIID will continue to lack the surge capacity necessary to respond to acts of bio-terrorism. The potential for catastrophic failure will only grow with time and resources will increasingly be diverted from vital research activities to building maintenance and repair. Unnecessary delays in delivering critical products will jeopardize the safety of war fighters and other potential victims of biological weapons. The national bio-defense strategy requires that USAMRIID maintain the capacity to serve as the cornerstone of interagency coordination of research and counter-measure activities.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Fort Detrick, Maryland	4. Project Title: USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 7

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	78210	19,000

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning and Management Division has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	MAR 2006
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Jan 2011	100%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	JUL 2007
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	SEP 2008

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):

(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	31,930
(b) All Other Design Costs	56,860
(c) Total Design Cost	88,790
(d) Contract	71,715
(e) In-house	17,075

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	SEP 2007
(5) Construction Start Date	OCT 2007
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUL 2014

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
RDTE	RDTE	2012	12,000
RDTE	RDTE	2013	15,000
RDTE	RDTE	2014	23,700
RDTE	RDTE	2015	6,000
RDTE	RDTE	2016	1,000

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location: Fort Detrick, Maryland	4. Project Title: USAMRIID Stage I, Increment 7

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	310	78210	19,000

D. FUNDING PROFILE:

Authorization	$683,000
Appropriations	
2007	$ 29,000
2008	$150,000
2009	$209,000
2010	$108,000
2011	$ 17,365
2012	$136,700
2013	$ 19,000
2014	$ 13,000
	$683,000

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri	4. COMMAND US Army Installation Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.07

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	991	6,003	2,738	1,047	17,005	99	37	2,032	3,834	33,786
B. END FY 2017	1,001	5,647	2,894	1,074	14,931	90	37	2,032	3,834	31,540

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	63,270 AC
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	4,456,080
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	18,100
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	623,645
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	5,097,825

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
540	71679	Dental Clinic	18,629 SF	18,100	09/2011	07/2012

9. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY 2015 – 2017):		
510	Hospital Replacement	LS	608,735
530	Blood Donor Center	LS	14,910
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Provides support and facilities for a US Army Training Center, US Army Engineer School, US Army Prime Power School, US Army Chemical School, US Army Military Police School, US Army Reception Station, Noncommissioned Officer Academy/Drill Sergeant School, US Army Hospital, major combat and combat support forces and other tenant activities. Supports Reserve Components and other satellite activities and units.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Leonard Wood Missouri	4. Project Title: Dental Clinic

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 540	7. Project Number 71679	8. Project Cost ($000) 18,100

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				9,773
Dental Clinic	SF	18,629	499	(9,296)
Outdoor Troop Shelter	LS	--	--	(26)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(165)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(286)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				5,277
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(526)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(557)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(110)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(546)
Site Imp (347) Demo (340)	LS	--	--	(687)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(209)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(2,642)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				15,050
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				753
SUBTOTAL				15,803
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				901
DESIGN/BUILD COST (6%)				948
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				492
TOTAL REQUEST				18,144
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				18,100
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(0)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:

Construct a Dental Clinic. Primary facilities include the dental clinic, outdoor troop shelter, and building information systems. Sustainable Design and Development (SDD) and Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05) features will be provided. The project will include connection to the Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS) and the installation of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS). Supporting facilities include electric service; water, sewer and gas; paving, walks, curbs and gutters; storm drainage, site improvements; operations and maintenance manuals; and information systems. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 68 Tons.

11. REQ: 48,785 SF ADQT: 30,156 SF SUBSTD: NONE

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Leonard Wood Missouri	4. Project Title: Dental Clinic

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	540	71679	18,100

PROJECT:
Construct a Dental Clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
Provide a new general dentistry clinic in support of the First Term Dental Readiness (FTDR) initiative. This initiative requires Soldiers to be worldwide deployable, from a dental readiness perspective, upon graduation from initial basic and advanced training. Definitive dental treatment that previously occurred at the Soldiers' first duty stations is now being provided at training locations.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Fort Leonard Wood is not meeting the FTDR mission requirements, and lack of facility capacity is a critical resource constraint. Operational solutions such as extended hours have been implemented. Other operational solutions, such as sending non-trainee Soldiers to the network for care, are not feasible because the network is inadequate. Mobile dental vans are cost prohibitive.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Fort Leonard Wood will continue to not meet FTDR requirements, and graduating students will not be deployment ready upon arrival at their first duty station.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):

(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	SEP 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	3%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	MAT 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	NOV 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.

(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	706
(b) All Other Design Costs	176
(c) Total Design Cost	883

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Leonard Wood Missouri	4. Project Title: Dental Clinic

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	540	71679	18,100

12. Supplemental Data (Continued):

(d) Contract	750
(e) In-house	132

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	FEB 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	MAY 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	NOV 2014

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Expense	OM	2014	4,500

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	4. COMMAND Commandant of the Marine Corps	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.99

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	632	3,514	3,186	325	15,836	0	2,779	35,524	59	61,855
B. END FY 2016	185	1,427	2,199	325	15,836	0	3,242	38,720	549	62,483

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	132,637 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	8 ,116,041
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	122,200
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	21,200
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	8,259,441

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	78144	Medical Clinic Replacement	45,141 SF	21,200	11 / 2011	02 / 2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY):	0
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS:	0
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:	0

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

MCB Camp Lejeune supports the combat readiness of expeditionary forces by providing training, logistics, garrison support, mobilization and deployment support and a wide range of quality of life services including housing, safety and security, medical and dental care, family services, off duty education and recreation.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MCB Camp Lejeune North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	78144	21,200

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				15,061
Medical Clinic	SF	45,191	317	(14,326)
Special Foundations - Piles	LS	--	--	(193)
Evidenced Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(255)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(287)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				3,595
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(334)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(266)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(639)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(275)
Site Imp (867) Demo (520)	LS	--	--	(1,387)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(111)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(133)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(450)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				18,656
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				933
SUBTOTAL				19,589
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				1,117
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				524
TOTAL REQUEST				20,230
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				21,200
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(2,000)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:

Construct a multi-story clinic facility with steel frame, reinforced CMU with brick veneer, and concrete foundation with cast in-place piles plus standing seam metal roof. Clinic workspace supports treatment and medical administration activities including pediatrics, dermatology, traumatic brain injury, EDIS, optical lab, information management and general medical administration. Supporting facilities will include utilities, communications, paving, parking, sidewalks, site improvement, landscaping, and roadway signage. The existing Berkeley Manor Bldg 5400 complex will be demolished. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 65 Tons.

11. REQ: 45,191 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 45,283 SF

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MCB Camp Lejeune North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	78144	21,200

PROJECT:
Provide replacement medical clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
The medical clinic annex is required to serve a beneficiary population at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC. This project constructs a building for clinical and administrative purposes onboard the Hospital campus. It will include outpatient primary care spaces (Pediatrics and Dermatology), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Sleep Study Clinic, medical administrative functions, and early developmental intervention services in a centrally located facility, relieving excessive traffic throughout the Naval Hospital. Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune has been designated a Level 2 site for care of TBI patients and has experienced significant growth.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The MCB Camp Lejeune is undergoing a period of unprecedented growth in population. Due to a lack of space in the Naval Hospital, Sleep Studies for wounded warriors must be contracted out. Outsourcing there studies inconveniences beneficiaries and is costly. The availability of Pediatric primary care providers in the local community is difficult, resulting in the demand for more providers at NH Camp Lejeune. The State of North Carolina recently changed its pediatric immunization policies resulting in a greater demand for routine pediatric immunizations which increases patient volume significantly, contributing to overcrowded conditions in the existing pediatric waiting rooms. Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune had to disestablish a satellite family Practice Clinic from an off-base location due to an ATFP non-compliance issue.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
The project is required to reduce the current severe overcrowding within the existing Naval Hospital by moving clinical functions which can operate efficiently outside of the hospital chassis to an outpatient clinical environment of care. If the project is not approved, the existing hospital annex located in the former Berkeley Manor School will continue to be used. The school is not a purpose built healthcare facility, with services and functions located in seven different wings connected by walkways, which reduces operational efficiency. The disjointed design of the existing space will require the clinic to function in the temporary trailer facilities to provide sufficient workspace to treat beneficiaries.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:
(a) Design Start Date NOV 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012 2%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date MAY 2012
(d) 100% Design Completion Date FEB 2013
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MCB Camp Lejeune North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	78144	21,200

12. Supplemental Data (Continued):

3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,119
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,598
(c) Total Design Cost	2,717
(d) Contract	2,309
(e) In-house	408

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUN 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUL 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	JUN 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY 2014	2,000
Expense	OM	FY 2014	2,000
Expense	OM	FY 2015	3,000

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina	4. COMMAND Air Combat Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.82

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	461	3,874	389	36	76	10	0	0	170	5,016
B. END FY 2016	461	3,870	389	36	76	10	0	0	170	5,012

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	4,107 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	791,711
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	53,600
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	845,311

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	71325	Medical Clinic Replacement	109,127 SF	53,600	10/2011	10/2013

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS:		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

A fighter wing with 4 F-15E squadrons, including 2 which conduct all initial qualification training, and an Air Force Reserve KC-135 air refueling wing.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71325	8. Project Cost ($000) 53,600

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				33,945
Medical Clinic	SF	107,948	295	(31,845)
Ambulance Shelter	SF	1,179	152	(179)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(898)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(1,023)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				10,331
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(1,455)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(1,087)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(703)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(911)
Site Imp (1,320) Demo (2,468)	LS	--	--	(3,788)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(354)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(498)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(1,535)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				44,276
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				2,214
SUBTOTAL				46,490
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				2,650
DESIGN/BUILD-DESIGN COST (6.00%)				2,789
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				1,723
TOTAL REQUEST				53,652
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				53,600
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(5,300)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:

Construct a replacement medical clinic. Project will provide medical clinic, specialty clinics, ancillaries, support, and administrative departments. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, access roads, and parking. Vacated facilities will be demolished to include the existing buildings 2800 and 2810. Asbestos removal may be required during demolition. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: approx. 400 tons.

11. REQ: 109,127 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 108,908 SF

PROJECT:

Construct a replacement medical clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	71325	53,600

REQUIREMENT:
A new medical clinic is needed at Seymour Johnson to replace the ill-purposed existing clinic. The existing facility has significant structural concerns and its old/obsolete inpatient chassis contains aging, deficient, and costly building systems not fit for a modern day outpatient clinic.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Seymour Johnson's 4th Medical Group struggles to provide a comprehensive range of outpatient and ancillary health care services from a completely obsolete 50-year old facility. The medical mission has changed from inpatient to outpatient. The existing facility is mismatched for its current healthcare demands. It is inefficient, inflexible, and oversized for performing clinic operation. Its utility systems are unsafe, expensive to operate, and difficult to maintain and/or repair. The original inpatient facility is configured with operating rooms, surgical and sterile support spaces, and inpatient units that are inappropriate for conversion into clinic functions. Due to its age, building infrastructure and utility systems are failing and are difficult and expensive to maintain and repair. Significant space constraints in the clinics and ancillary areas directly impact quality of care and staff productivity. Structurally, the facility is not designed to resist seismic forces or high wind loads. Recent infrastructure evaluations have shown building systems are beyond their life expectancy. Energy consumption is excessive due to oversized inpatient based mechanical and electrical systems. Only 40% of the building is fire protected (sprinkled). Over 70 building system deficiencies have been identified with an estimated corrective cost of $16M ($7M for mechanical, $4M for AT/FP, and $5M for structural). The estimated costs of the alterations are estimated at over 75% of the replacement cost.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without a replacement medical clinic, Seymour-Johnson will continue to inadequately serve the needs of its beneficiary population. Quality of care, staff efficiency, effective resourcing, and emergency/disaster response will be provided at sub-optimal levels in grossly deficient spaces that will continue to face significant challenges. Sizable investments will be required to maintain continued operations in this sub-standard, failing medical facility. A risk of system failures that will impact patient/staff safety increases as the facility infrastructure continues to exceed its life expectancy and maintenance/repair efforts become more costly and challenging.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	10%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	JUN 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71325	8. Project Cost ($000) 53,600

Supplemental Data (Continued)

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	916
(b) All Other Design Costs	2,137
(c) Total Design Cost	3,053
(d) Contract	2,442
(e) In-house	611

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	SEP 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY13	$5,300
Expense	OM	FY13	$2,650
Expense	OM	FY14	$13,250

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013_ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	4. COMMAND Air Force Special Operations Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.01

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	233	1,500	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,131
B. END FY 2016	549	2,561	416	0	0	0	0	0	171	3,526

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	3,789	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011		1,002,731
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY		0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		71,023
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM		0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS		0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY		0
H. GRAND TOTAL		1,073,754

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	77979	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	111,982 SF	71,023	06 / 2011	07 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:
Special Operations Wing with MC-130W, AC-130, CV-22, Non-Standard Aviation (NSA), and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) special operations squadrons.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement

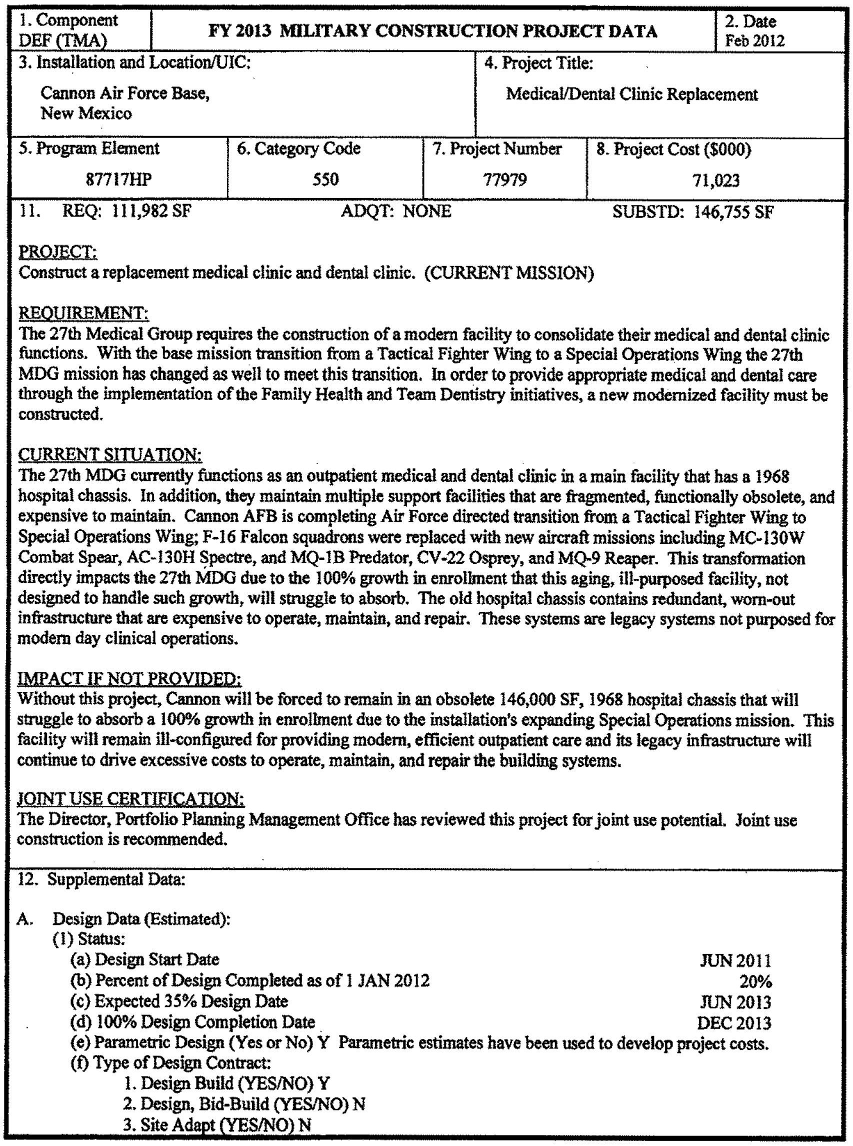
5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 77979	8. Project Cost ($000) 71,023

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				48,806
Medical Clinic	SF	97,888	399	(39,057)
Dental Clinic	SF	11,867	535	(6,349)
Ambulance Shelter	SF	2,227	155	(345)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(1,019)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(2,036)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				9,753
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(1,552)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(446)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(820)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(263)
Site Imp (2,075) Demo (2,500)	LS	--	--	(4,575)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(390)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(376)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(1,331)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				57,706
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				2,885
SUBTOTAL				60,591
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				3,454
DESIGN/BUILD – DESIGN COST (6.00%)				3,635
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				2,343
TOTAL REQUEST				71,023
TOTAL REQUEST (NOT ROUNDED)				71,023
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(7,000)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a multi-story replacement medical and dental clinic. Project will provide outpatient primary and selected specialty care clinics, ancillary departments, medical logistics, dental services, and administrative space. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, and parking. The existing medical and dental facilities will be demolished. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 400 tons.

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999



1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	77979	71,023

11. REQ: 111,982 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 146,755 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement medical clinic and dental clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
The 27th Medical Group requires the construction of a modern facility to consolidate their medical and dental clinic functions. With the base mission transition from a Tactical Fighter Wing to a Special Operations Wing the 27th MDG mission has changed as well to meet this transition. In order to provide appropriate medical and dental care through the implementation of the Family Health and Team Dentistry initiatives, a new modernized facility must be constructed.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The 27th MDG currently functions as an outpatient medical and dental clinic in a main facility that has a 1968 hospital chassis. In addition, they maintain multiple support facilities that are fragmented, functionally obsolete, and expensive to maintain. Cannon AFB is completing Air Force directed transition from a Tactical Fighter Wing to Special Operations Wing; F-16 Falcon squadrons were replaced with new aircraft missions including MC-130W Combat Spear, AC-130H Spectre, and MQ-1B Predator, CV-22 Osprey, and MQ-9 Reaper. This transformation directly impacts the 27th MDG due to the 100% growth in enrollment that this aging, ill-purposed facility, not designed to handle such growth, will struggle to absorb. The old hospital chassis contains redundant, worn-out infrastructure that are expensive to operate, maintain, and repair. These systems are legacy systems not purposed for modern day clinical operations.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without this project, Cannon will be forced to remain in an obsolete 146,000 SF, 1968 hospital chassis that will struggle to absorb a 100% growth in enrollment due to the installation's expanding Special Operations mission. This facility will remain ill-configured for providing modern, efficient outpatient care and its legacy infrastructure will continue to drive excessive costs to operate, maintain, and repair the building systems.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	JUN 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	20%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	JUN 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	4. Project Title: Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 77979	8. Project Cost ($000) 71,023

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,214
(b) All Other Design Costs	2,834
(c) Total Design Cost	4,048
(d) Contract	3,238
(e) In-house	810

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	APR 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY13	7,000
Expense	OM	FY13	3,500
Expense	OM	FY14	17,500

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE
DEF(TMA)		Feb 2012

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	4. COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX
Fort Drum New York	US Army Installation Management Command	1.15

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2010	2,238	15,576	1,838	0	109	0	173	724	3,351	24,009
B. END FY 2016	2,234	15,175	1,974	0	65	0	173	724	3,243	23,588

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREAGE	107,272 AC	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2011		5,549,519
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY		41,000
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		17,300
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM		0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS		0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY		0
H. GRAND TOTAL		5,607,819

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
550	73776	Medical Facility (Specialty Care Clinic)	5,126	17,300	06 / 2011	09 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):	N/A	None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY2015-2017):		
C.	R&M Unfunded Requirements		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

The 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum trains, equips, projects and sustains campaign quality force packages to provide regional combatant commanders the capability to sustain joint and expeditionary operations while caring for Soldiers and their families.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Drum New York	4. Project Title: Soldier Specialty Care Clinic

5. Program Element 87717D	6. Category Code 550 10	7. Project Number 73776	8. Project Cost ($000) 17,300

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				10,935
Soldier Specialty Care Clinic	SF	23,758	380	(9,028)
Canopy Connector	LS	--	--	(263)
Special Foundations	LS	--	--	(305)
Evidence Based Design	LS	--	--	(400)
Commissioning	LS	--	--	(455)
SDD, EPAct05 and EISA 2007	LS	--	--	(350)
Business Information Systems	LS			(134)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				3,352
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(375)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(313)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(747)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(280)
Site Imp (272) Demo ( )	LS	--	--	(272)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(140)
Anti-Terrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(225)
EISA 2007 Section 438 (Low Impact Development)	LS	--	--	(450)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Enhanced Commissioning)	LS	--	--	(550)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				14,287
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				714
SUBTOTAL				15,001
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				855
DESIGN/BUILD COST (6%)				900
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				595
TOTAL REQUEST				17,352
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				17,300
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(746)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a Soldier Specialty Care Clinic to provide adequate medical clinic, ancillary space, administrative space, and canopy connector. Vacated medical facilities will be returned to the installation. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, parking, access roads, signage and environmental protection measures. The project will be designed in accordance with criteria prescribed in DoD Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-510-01, Evidence Based Design principles, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD criteria and the DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, and applicable energy conservation legislation. Commissioning, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manuals, Comprehensive Interior Design (CID) Design During Construction (DDC) will be provided. Air Conditioning: 80 tons.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Drum New York	4. Project Title: Soldier Specialty Care Clinic

5. Program Element 87717D	6. Category Code 550 10	7. Project Number 73776	8. Project Cost ($000) 17,300

11. REQ: 147,491 SF ADQT: 123,733 SF SUBSTD: NONE

PROJECT:
Construct a Soldier Specialty Care Clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
This project provides a new Soldier Specialty Care Clinic (SSCC) within close proximity of Guthrie Army Health Clinic (GAHC) to accommodate the traumatic brain injury (TBI) mission, occupational therapy rehabilitation, and physical evaluation board liaison officer (PEBLO) functions displaced from GAHC to accommodate primary care and specialty care growth.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Fort Drum's medical treatment facilities (MTFs) provide integrated quality health care and medical readiness support responsive to the needs of the 10th Mountain Division and the Fort Drum Community. Army Transformation increases of more than 10,000 Active Duty (AD) and Active Duty Family Members (ADFMs) exceed the capacity of the planned MTFs at Fort Drum. Expanding and evolving missions, such as traumatic brain injury care, warriors in transition services, and behavioral health care place added demand on existing facility capacity.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If this project is not provided, the increased Soldier population, with rising health care needs resulting from increasing deployments, will not have access to specialty care services provided in adequately sized facilities.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	JUN 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 Sept 2011	15%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	JUN 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Drum New York	4. Project Title: Soldier Specialty Care Clinic

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717D	550 10	73776	17,300

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	779
(b) All Other Design Costs	412
(c) Total Design Cost	1211
(d) Contract	1029
(e) In-house	182

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	MAR 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Initial Outfitting	OM	2011	3,510
Initial Outfitting	OP	2011	390
Transition	OM	2011	975
Initial Outfitting	OM	2013	125
Initial Outfitting	OP	2013	85
Info Sys - ISC	OP	2013	271

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina	4. COMMAND Air Force Special Operations Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.85

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF 30 SEP 2011	1,277	4,823	617	0	0	0	0	0	903	7,620
B. END FY 2016	1,277	4,823	626	0	0	0	0	0	927	7,653

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	3,466	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011		3,381,927
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY		0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		57,200
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM		0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS		0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY		0
H. GRAND TOTAL		3,439,127

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	71317	Medical Clinic Replacement	115,581 SF	71,200	05 / 2011	12 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS: (FY 2015-2017)		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

A fighter wing with three (3) F-16CJ squadrons, HQ US AFCENT/9th Air Force, and HQ USARCENT/3rd Army.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:

A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71317	8. Project Cost ($000) 57,200

9. COST ESTIMATES

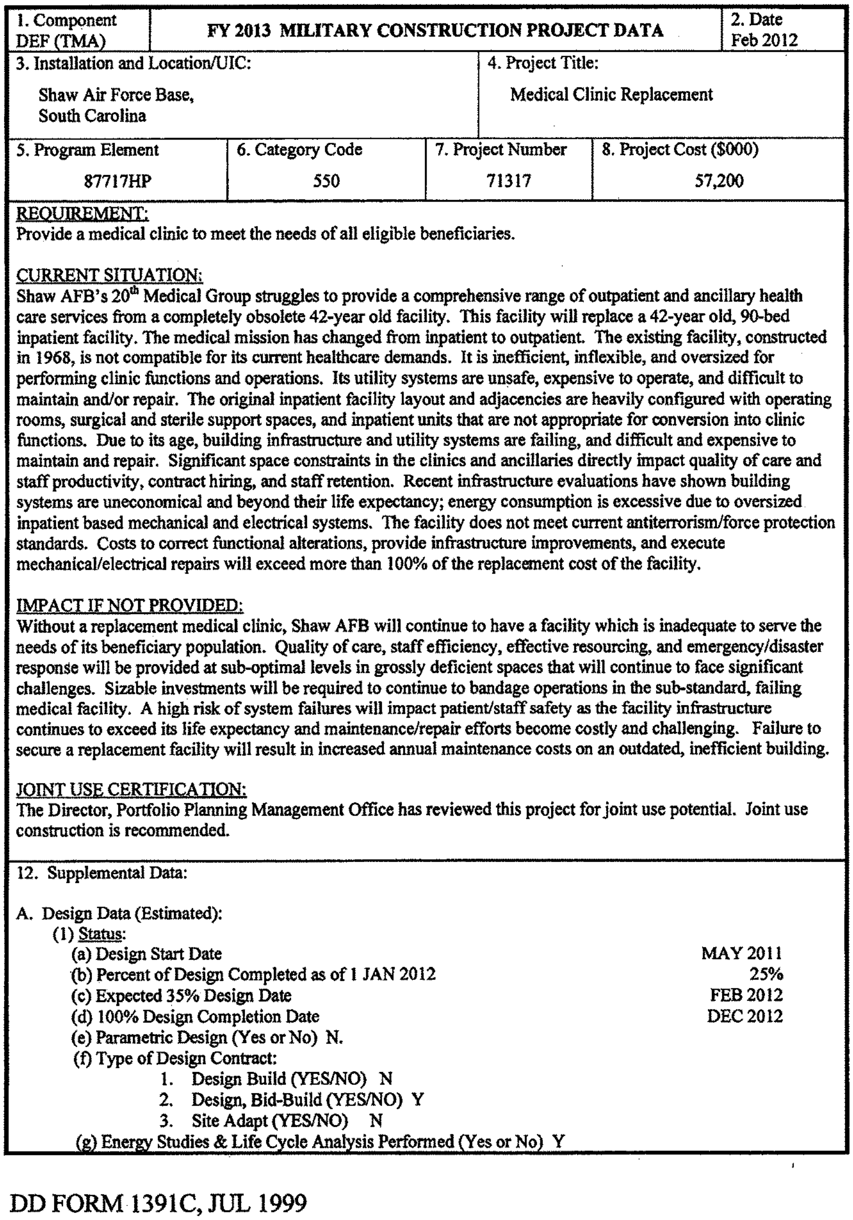
Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				38,399
Medical Clinic	SF	113,354	303	(34,346)
Ambulance Shelter	SF	2,227	143	(318)
Telephone Switch Enclosure	LS	--	--	(1,434)
Evidence Based Design (EBD)	LS	--	--	(1,057)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(1,244)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				11,464
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(1,872)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(1,188)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(675)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(1,013)
Site Imp (1,276) Demo (2,305)	LS	--	--	(3,581)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(466)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(663)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Enhanced Commissioning)	LS	--	--	(2,006)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				49,863
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				2,493
SUBTOTAL				52,356
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				2,2984
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				1,868
TOTAL REQUEST				57,208
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				57,200
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(5,700)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a medical clinic. The project will provide medical, ancillary, administrative, and support functions. Vacated facilities will be demolished to include the existing medical treatment facility, (Building 1048) and outlying support structures. Supporting facilities include site work and improvements, utilities, access roads, and parking. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 415 tons.

11. REQ: 115,581 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 139,099 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement medical clinic. (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999



1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina	4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71317	8. Project Cost ($000) 57,200

REQUIREMENT:
Provide a medical clinic to meet the needs of all eligible beneficiaries.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Shaw AFB's 20th Medical Group struggles to provide a comprehensive range of outpatient and ancillary health care services from a completely obsolete 42-year old facility. This facility will replace a 42-year old, 90-bed inpatient facility. The medical mission has changed from inpatient to outpatient. The existing facility, constructed in 1968, is not compatible for its current healthcare demands. It is inefficient, inflexible, and oversized for performing clinic functions and operations. Its utility systems are unsafe, expensive to operate, and difficult to maintain and/or repair. The original inpatient facility layout and adjacencies are heavily configured with operating rooms, surgical and sterile support spaces, and inpatient units that are not appropriate for conversion into clinic functions. Due to its age, building infrastructure and utility systems are failing, and difficult and expensive to maintain and repair. Significant space constraints in the clinics and ancillaries directly impact quality of care and staff productivity, contract hiring, and staff retention. Recent infrastructure evaluations have shown building systems are uneconomical and beyond their life expectancy; energy consumption is excessive due to oversized inpatient based mechanical and electrical systems. The facility does not meet current antiterrorism/force protection standards. Costs to correct functional alterations, provide infrastructure improvements, and execute mechanical/electrical repairs will exceed more than 100% of the replacement cost of the facility.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without a replacement medical clinic, Shaw AFB will continue to have a facility which is inadequate to serve the needs of its beneficiary population. Quality of care, staff efficiency, effective resourcing, and emergency/disaster response will be provided at sub-optimal levels in grossly deficient spaces that will continue to face significant challenges. Sizable investments will be required to continue to bandage operations in the sub-standard, failing medical facility. A high risk of system failures will impact patient/staff safety as the facility infrastructure continues to exceed its life expectancy and maintenance/repair efforts become costly and challenging. Failure to secure a replacement facility will result in increased annual maintenance costs on an outdated, inefficient building.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	MAY 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	25%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	FEB 2012
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2012

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N.
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		2. Date Feb 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina		4. Project Title: Medical Clinic Replacement	
5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 71317	8. Project Cost ($000) 57,200

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

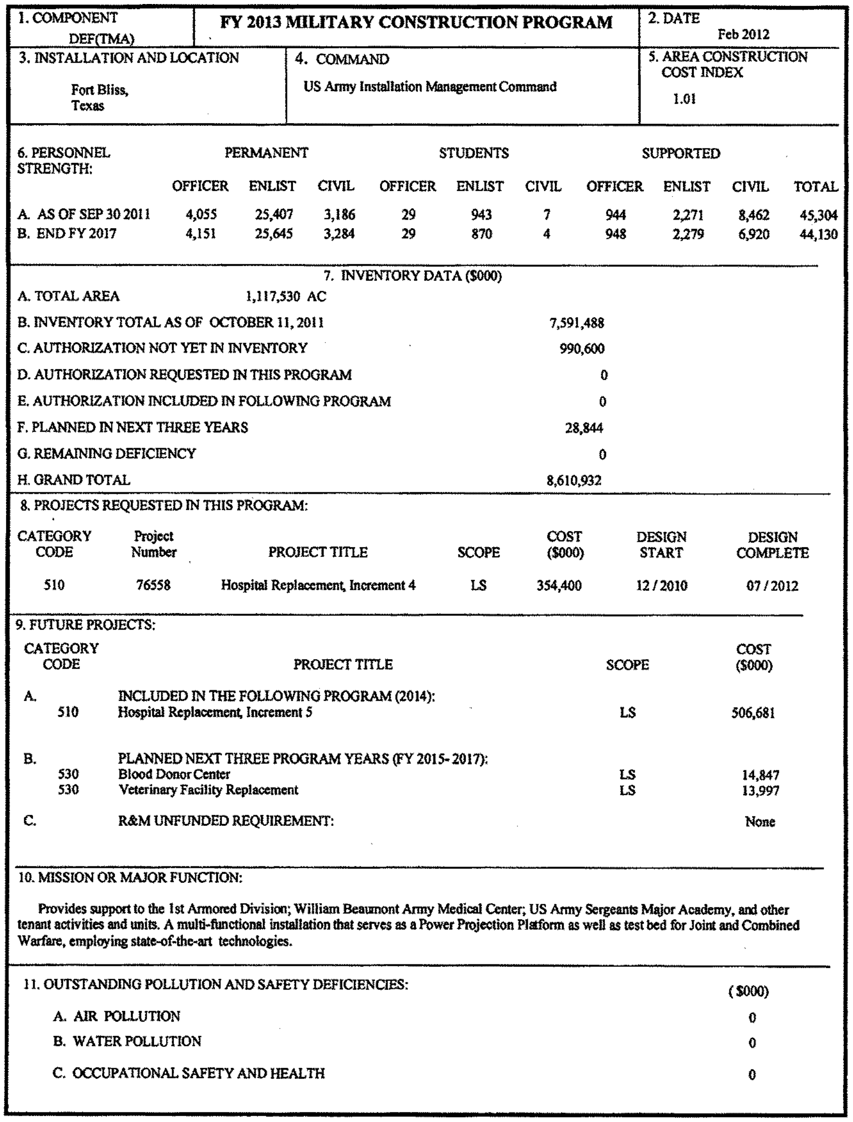
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,990
(b) All Other Design Costs	3,203
(c) Total Design Cost	6,193
(d) Contract	5,264
(e) In-house	929

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	SEP 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY13	$ 5.700
Expense	OM	FY13	$ 2,850
Expense	OM	FY14	$14,250

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324



1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Fort Bliss, Texas	4. COMMAND US Army Installation Management Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.01

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	4,055	25,407	3,186	29	943	7	944	2,271	8,462	45,304
B. END FY 2017	4,151	25,645	3,284	29	870	4	948	2,279	6,920	44,130

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	1,117,530 AC	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2011		7,591,488
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY		990,600
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		0
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM		0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS		28,844
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY		0
H. GRAND TOTAL		8,610,932

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	Project Number	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
510	76558	Hospital Replacement, Increment 4	LS	354,400	12 / 2010	07 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

	CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.		INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (2014):		
	510	Hospital Replacement, Increment 5	LS	506,681
B.		PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY 2015- 2017):		
	530	Blood Donor Center	LS	14,847
	530	Veterinary Facility Replacement	LS	13,997
C.		R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Provides support to the 1st Armored Division; William Beaumont Army Medical Center; US Army Sergeants Major Academy, and other tenant activities and units. A multi-functional installation that serves as a Power Projection Platform as well as test bed for Joint and Combined Warfare, employing state-of-the-art technologies.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Bliss, Texas	4. Project Title: Hospital Replacement, Increment 4

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 76558	8. Project Cost ($000) 207,400

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				683,194
Medical Center/Hospital	SF	597,111	590	(352,475)
Medical Clinic	SF	363,380	375	(136,496)
Clinical Investigation	SF	24,880	569	(14,158)
Administrative Facility	SF	144,223	322	(46,515)
Bio-safety Lab 3	SF	2,866	851	(2,439)
Access Control Facility	LS	--	--	(19,190)
Central Energy Plant	LS	--	--	(38,570)
Standby Generator	LS	--	--	(1,500)
Special Foundation	LS	--	--	(8,300)
Helipad	LS	--	--	(2,000)
Water Tank	LS	--	--	(4,000)
Building Information System	LS	--	--	(22,390)
Evidence Based Design	LS	--	--	(12,352)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(22,809)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				157,348
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(28,670)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(48,078)
Steam and/or Chilled Water Distribution	LS	--	--	(10,695)
Paving, Walks, curbs and Gutters	LS	--	--	(38,841)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(5,798)
Site Imp (1,829) Demo (0)	LS	--	--	(1,829)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(1,421)
Antiterrorism/Force Protection	LS	--	--	(141)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Enhanced Commissioning)	LS	--	--	(21,875)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				840,542
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				42,027
SUBTOTAL				882,569
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				50,306
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				33,125
TOTAL REQUEST				966,000
PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS				245,627
FUTURE APPROPRIATION REQUEST				506,681
CURRENT APPROPRIATION REQUEST				207,400
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(68,576)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:

This is the fourth increment of the Ft Bliss hospital replacement project. This facility provides in-patient and out-patient medical care, clinical investigation, BSL-3 laboratories, ancillary support, support spaces, central energy plant, helipad, water storage tank, electrical sub-station, and access control facility. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, access roads, and parking. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Bliss, Texas	4. Project Title: Hospital Replacement, Increment 4

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 76558	8. Project Cost ($000) 207,400

Description of Proposed Construction (Continued):
Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05). The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: Estimated 4,550 Tons

11. REQ: 1,132,460 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 693,463 SF

PROJECT:
Construct Medical Center/Hospital Replacement. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
This project is required to provide a modern medical campus for the provision of inpatient and outpatient care to the Ft Bliss beneficiary population. In addition, this project supports the increased population resulting from Combat Service/Combat Service Support (CS/CSS) and Brigade Combat Team (BCT) stationing actions in support of Army Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) and Army Grow the Force (GTF) initiatives.

CURRENT SITUATION:
William Beaumont Army Medical Center (WBAMC) is currently housed in a facility that is over 40 years old and is located on a constrained site away from Ft Bliss' major troop populations. In addition, the existing facility does not have the capacity to accommodate the aforementioned stationing actions.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
If this project is not provided, increased troop and family beneficiary populations will not have adequate treatment services available for them. Care will continue to be provided in an outdated facility away from installation troop densities.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	DEC 2010
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	35%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	OCT 2011
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	JUL 2012

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N
(f) Type of Design Contract:
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Fort Bliss, Texas	4. Project Title: Hospital Replacement, Increment 4

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 510	7. Project Number 76558	8. Project Cost ($000) 207,400

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):

(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	57,960
(b) All Other Design Costs	48,300
(c) Total Design Cost	106,280
(d) Contract	103,000
(e) In-house	2,660

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2011
(5) Construction Start Date	APR 2011
(6) Construction Completion Date	APR 2016

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Expense	OM	FY 14	274,305
Investment	OP	FY 14	68,576

E. FUNDING PROFILE:

Authorization	$ 966,000
Appropriations	
2010	$ 86,975
2011	$ 71,956
2012	$ 86,700
2013	$ 207,400
2014	$ 506,681
	$ 959,712

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2012 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Joint Base San Antonio, Texas	4. COMMAND US Army Installation Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.95

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	2,431	9,542	5,497	132	6,843	0	2,365	9,866	2,649	39,325
B. END FY 2017	2,416	9,199	5,492	132	6,843	0	2,200	10,000	1,992	38,274

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	0 AC
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2010	0
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	80,600
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	0
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	87,027
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	167,627

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	Project Number	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
550	80793	Ambulatory Care Center, Phase 3 Incr 2	301,252 SF	80,700	08/2009	04/2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (2015-2017):		
550	Ambulatory Care Center, Phase 4	LS	87,027
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:
As part of Joint Base San Antonio, Lackland Air Force Base is a training wing which includes Basic Military Training School, Security Forces, Combat Convoy/Arms/Control, Para rescue, Survival Evasion Resistance Escape, Logistics, Enlisted Aircrew, Services, Contracting, Vehicle Maintenance, and Military Training Instructor, Defense Language Institute English Language Center, and Inter-American Air Forces Academy, Department of Defense Military Woking Dog Training. Additional missions include Air Force Security Forces Center, Recruiting, cryptographic maintenance, Air Force Reserve C-5 training, a major Air Force medical center, and Intelligence/Reconnaissance/Surveillance Operations.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Joint Base San Antonio, Texas	4. Project Title: Ambulatory Care Center, Phase 3, Increment 2

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 80793	8. Project Cost ($000) 80,700

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				133,465
Specialty Care & Command Center	SF	301,252	390	(117,488)
Ambulance Shelter	LS	--	--	(32)
Expand Mechanical/Electrical Plant	LS	--	--	(2,002)
Special Foundation	LS	--	--	(3,956)
Evidence Based Design	LS	--	--	(2,350)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007	LS	--	--	(4,700)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(2,937)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				5,145
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(42)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(291)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(153)
Site Imp (3,812) Demo (0)	LS	--	--	(3,812)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(403)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Enhanced Commissioning)	LS	--	--	(444)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				138,610
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				6,931
SUBTOTAL				145,541
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				8,296
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				7,500
TOTAL REQUEST				161,337
PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS				80,600
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST				80,737
CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS RERQUEST (ROUNDED)				80,700
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(16,170)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
This is the second increment of the third phase of a multi-story Ambulatory Care Center on special foundations. This phase will provide a new Specialty Care and Command/Support Center and support spaces. The mechanical/ electrical plant will be expanded. The existing Wilford Hall Medical Center (WNMC) will be demolished in a later phase. Supporting facilities include utilities, site improvements, and access roads. The project will be designed in accordance with the criteria prescribed in Unified Facilities Criteria UFC 4-510-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Enhanced Commissioning, Operations and Maintenance Manuals, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 550 Tons.

11. REQ: 681,684 SF ADQT: 380,432 SF SUBSTD: 1,446,470 SF

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Joint Base San Antonio, Texas	4. Project Title: Ambulatory Care Center, Phase 3, Increment 2

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 550	7. Project Number 80793	8. Project Cost ($000) 80,700

PROJECT:
Construct new Specialty Care and Command/Support Center of an Ambulatory Care Center. (CURRENT MISSION)

REQUIREMENT:
Provide a modern and appropriately sized Ambulatory Care Center to support 57,000 healthcare beneficiaries at San Antonio Military Medical Center - South Campus (SAMMC-S) on Joint Base San Antonio (formerly Lackland AFB). This multiple phased project will ultimately replace WHMC to provide an Ambulatory Care Center of sufficient size and capacity at SAMMC-S for the care of enrollees and a training platform for Graduate Medical Education (GME) in the San Antonio market. Subsequent stand alone phases include Demolition and Site Restoration of the old Medical Center site.

CURRENT SITUATION:
WHMC was constructed in 1957 as a 10-story, 500-bed inpatient facility on a campus that encompasses 18 separate buildings. Non-compliance with current building codes has jeopardized its accreditation status and the Joint Commission has recently threatened to rescind WHMC's provisional accreditation if significant life safety repairs are not completed soon. WHMC suffers deficiencies in almost every building system, including fire protection, mechanical, electrical, and communications. The size of the building and its inefficient utility systems necessitate operation of a stand-alone energy plant. The existing facility does not comply with current standards regarding handicapped accessibility and antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP). Outdated space configurations, coupled with antiquated and unreliable utility systems preclude the delivery of care that is both efficient and capable of meeting patient expectations. The estimate to resolve the most significant building deficiencies exceeds $570M.

The BRAC-directed evolution of the San Antonio Military Medical Center (SAMMC) is underway, with all inpatient services to be provided at an expanded Brooke Army Medical Center (SAMMC-North Campus), and many outpatient services, including ambulatory surgery, delivered at Joint Base San Antonio. SAMMC-S will become the largest ambulatory care center in the DOD, supporting integrated care delivery to enrollees, 29 sub-specialty services, and 30 accredited GME training programs. In its new capacity, SAMMC-S will serve as the primary facility for two of the nation's largest residency programs in Dermatology and Ophthalmology.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
SAMMC-S will occupy an existing WHMC facility that suffers from failing building systems and a footprint that is incompatible with its ambulatory mission, grossly oversized, and expensive to maintain. The dysfunctional layout of the existing building will require SAMMC-S to occupy 40% more floor area than would be required in a replacement facility. The potential for building system failures, including primary power, emergency power, HVAC, plumbing, steam, and medical gases will continue without a replacement. Continued operation of an oversized energy plant, coupled with maintenance of mothballed floor areas and oversized/degraded legacy inpatient systems will drain substantial resources that could be better employed supporting patient care and GME. There remains a very real risk to loss of accreditation as the Joint Commission requires extensive repairs near term if operations continue in the existing facility. Loss of accreditation by the Joint Commission in turn threatens accreditation of 30 GME programs. The consequences to the DOD of such a disruption in the physician training pipeline would be severe. The disparity in facility quality between SAMMC-N and SAMMC-S will be readily apparent to beneficiaries in the San Antonio market. SAMMC-S cannot be configured or renovated to provide a welcoming and healing environment for patients and their families.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Joint Base San Antonio, Texas	4. Project Title: Ambulatory Care Center, Phase 3, Increment 2

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	550	80793	80,700

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):

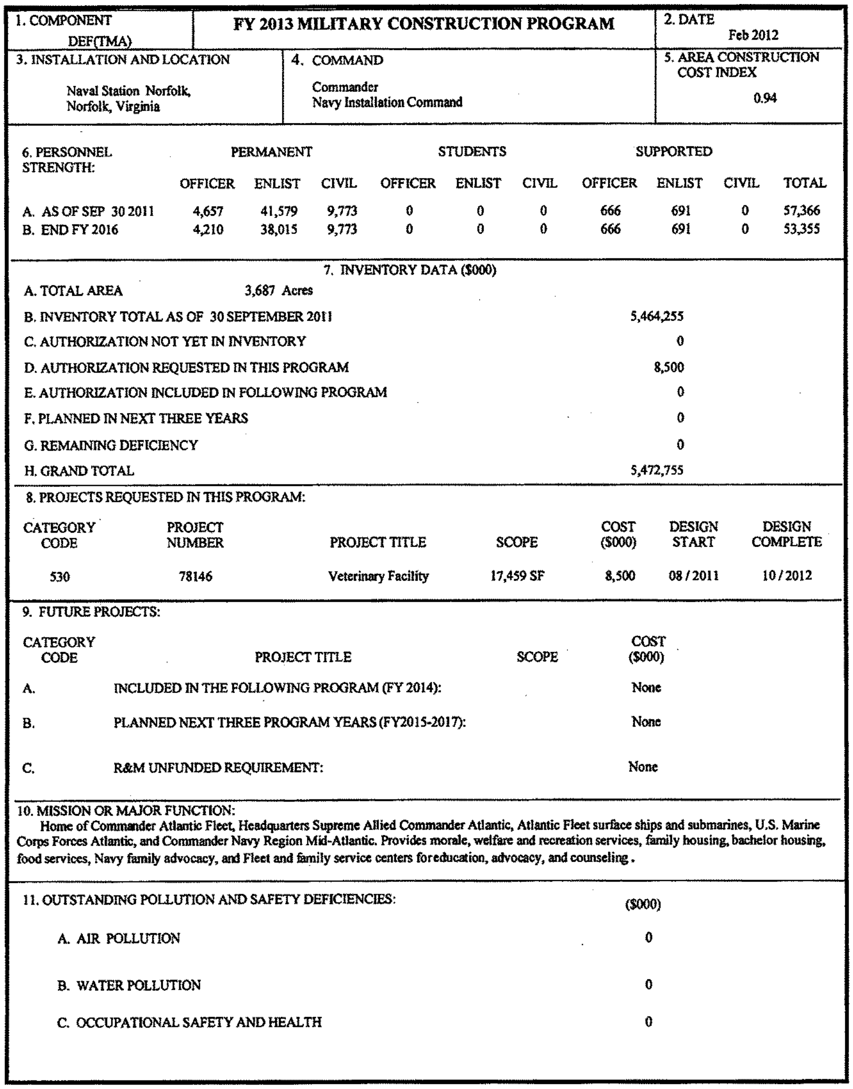
(1) Status:	
(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2009
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	65%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	APR 2011
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	APR 2012
(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) N	
(f) Type of Design Contract:	
1. Design Build (YES/NO) N	
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) Y	
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N Supplemental Data (Continued):	
(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) Y	
(2) Basis:	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N	
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A	
(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	8,317
(b) All Other Design Costs	3,957
(c) Total Design Cost	12,274
(d) Contract	10,518
(e) In-house	1,756
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	JUL 2012
(5) Construction Start Date	SEP 2012
(6) Construction Completion Date	APR 2015

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	2012	16,170
Expense	O&M	2012	8,085
Expense	O&M	2013	40,425

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999



1. COMPONENT DEF(TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE Feb 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Naval Station Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia	4. COMMAND Commander Navy Installation Command	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.94

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH:	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 30 2011	4,657	41,579	9,773	0	0	0	666	691	0	57,366
B. END FY 2016	4,210	38,015	9,773	0	0	0	666	691	0	53,355

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA	3,687 Acres
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2011	5,464,255
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	8,500
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	5,472,755

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	DESIGN COMPLETE
530	78146	Veterinary Facility	17,459 SF	8,500	08 / 2011	10 / 2012

9. FUTURE PROJECTS:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
A.	INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 2014):		None
B.	PLANNED NEXT THREE PROGRAM YEARS (FY2015-2017):		None
C.	R&M UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT:		None

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION:

Home of Commander Atlantic Fleet, Headquarters Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, Atlantic Fleet surface ships and submarines, U.S. Marine Corps Forces Atlantic, and Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic. Provides morale, welfare and recreation services, family housing, bachelor housing, food services, Navy family advocacy, and Fleet and family service centers foreducation, advocacy, and counseling.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES:	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	0
B. WATER POLLUTION	0
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	0

DD FORM 1390, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia	4. Project Title: Veterinary Facility Replacement

5. Program Element 87717HP	6. Category Code 530	7. Project Number 78146	8. Project Cost ($000) 8,500

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				5,808
Veterinary Treatment Facility	SF	17,459	327	(5,709)
SDD, EPAct05, EISA2007, and Renewable Energy	LS	--	--	(99)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,274
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(153)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(186)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(265)
Storm Drainage	LS	--	--	(82)
Site Imp (192) Demo (67)	LS	--	--	(259)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(111)
Antiterrorism Measures	LS	--	--	(116)
Other (O&M Manuals, CID, Design During Construction)	LS	--	--	(102)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				7,082
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				354
SUBTOTAL				7,436
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.70%)				424
DESIGN/BUILD-DESIGN COST (6.00%)				446
CATEGORY E EQUIPMENT				200
TOTAL REQUEST				8,506
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				8,500
INSTALLED EQT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(500)

10. Description of Proposed Construction:
Construct a new veterinary service facility, food safety office, and branch headquarters. The project will provide veterinary medical, ancillary, food safety, and facility support functions. Supporting facilities include an emergency generator, all site work and improvements, utilities, access roads, and parking. Existing veterinary facilities are scheduled for demolition or for reuse by the installation. Asbestos removal may be required during demolition. Project will be designed in accordance with DoD Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-510-01, American Animal Hospital Association Guidelines, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings UFC 4-010-01, barrier-free design in accordance with DoD, "ABA (Architectural Barriers Act) Accessibility Standard" and DEPSECDEF Memorandum "Access for People with Disabilities" dated 10/31/2008, Evidence Based Design principles, MHS World Class Checklist Requirements (version 2.0, 2011), Executive Order 13514, DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EAPct05), and other applicable codes and regulations. The project will be designed to LEED 3.0 Silver Certified rating standard. Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Commissioning, and Comprehensive Interior Design will be provided. Air Conditioning: 35 Tons.

11. REQ: 17,459 SF ADQT: NONE SUBSTD: 10,198 SF

PROJECT:
Construct a replacement veterinary services facility. (CURRENT MISSION)

DD FORM 1391, JUL 1999

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia	4. Project Title: Veterinary Facility Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	530	78146	8,500

REQUIREMENT:
Provide a new veterinary service facility for the Mid-Atlantic District Veterinary Command serving beneficiaries at Naval Station Norfolk and all Navy Commands within the Mid-Atlantic Region with a complete range of veterinary services including zoonotic control, animal surgery, hospitalization, and complete food inspection and safety services including required food testing laboratory.

CURRENT SITUATION:
The existing veterinary clinic was constructed in 1948 using wartime surplus CONEX container materials and was originally expected to be used on a temporary versus permanent basis. The facility is incapable of supporting best practices in veterinary care due to constrained workspaces. The existing workspaces fulfill less than 60 percent of expected criteria for exam and surgical treatment spaces, negatively impacting patient care, and reducing provider productivity. The beneficiary population of Military Working Dogs (MWDs) has doubled since 2006, and will quadruple under current plans. The facility does not meet life safety, ADA, fire protection, and other modern building codes and standards. Due to the constrained workspace at the existing facility, the Food Safety Division, to include the food testing laboratory and administrative training section are currently housed in a separate building of opportunity located across the base from the veterinary facility.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Deficiencies in the existing facilities will continue to diminish the effectiveness of the Mid-Atlantic District Veterinary Command services to the Mid-Atlantic Region. Quality of care, staff efficiency, emergency/disaster response, and effective resourcing will be impacted in grossly deficient spaces that will continue to face significant challenges. The existing facility cannot be renovated to meet current compliance standards and codes due to both physical obsolescence and insufficient size. A risk of system failures that will impact animal patient/staff safety increases with maintenance and repair challenges becoming increasingly costly. If the current situation continues, there will be an absence of an appropriate veterinary treatment facility to serve one of the largest concentrations of MWDs in CONUS.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION:
The Director, Portfolio Planning Management Office has reviewed this project for joint use potential. Joint use construction is recommended.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimated):
(1) Status:

(a) Design Start Date	AUG 2011
(b) Percent of Design Completed as of 1 JAN 2012	2%
(c) Expected 35% Design Date	JUN 2013
(d) 100% Design Completion Date	DEC 2013

(e) Parametric Design (Yes or No) Y Parametric estimates have been used to develop project costs.
(f) Type of Design Contract: :
1. Design Build (YES/NO) Y
2. Design, Bid-Build (YES/NO) N
3. Site Adapt (YES/NO) N

(g) Energy Studies & Life Cycle Analysis Performed (Yes or No) N

1. Component DEF (TMA)	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date Feb 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Naval Station Norfolk, Virginia	4. Project Title: Veterinary Facility Replacement

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
87717HP	530	78146	8,500

Supplemental Data (Continued):

(2) Basis:
(a) Standard or Definitive Design - (YES/NO) N
(b) Where Design Was Most Recently Used N/A

(3) Total Design Cost (c)=(a)+(b) OR (d)+(e):	Cost ($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	257
(b) All Other Design Costs	244
(c) Total Design Cost	501
(d) Contract	426
(e) In-house	75

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	MAR 2013
(5) Construction Start Date	JUN 2013
(6) Construction Completion Date	SEP 2014

B. Equipment associated with this project which will be provided from other appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	Fiscal Year Appropriated Or Requested	Cost ($000)
Investment	OP	FY2014	500
Expense	OM	FY2014	1,500

Chief, Acquisition and Management Office:
Phone Number: 703-681-4324

DD FORM 1391C, JUL 1999

U.S. Special Operations Command
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
California				
Naval Base Coronado				
SOF Close Quarters Combat and Dynamic Shooting Facility	13,969	13,969	C	229
SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170	31,170	C	232
SOF Mobile Communications Detachment Support Facility	10,120	10,120	C	235
Colorado				
Fort Carson				
SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673	56,673	C	239
Florida				
Eglin Air Force Base				
SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance Facilities	41,695	41,695	C	243
MacDill Air Force Base				
SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	34,409	34,409	C	247
Hawaii				
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam				
SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289	24,289	C	251
Kentucky				
Fort Campbell				
SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313	26,313	C	255
SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559	3,559	C	259
New Mexico				
Cannon Air Force Base				
SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062	22,062	C	262

U.S. Special Operations Command
FY 2013 Military Construction, Defense-Wide
($ in Thousands)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Approp. Request	New/ Current Mission	Page No.
North Carolina				
Camp Lejeune				
SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399	53,399	C	266
SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility	5,465	5,465	C	269
Fort Bragg				
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481	40,481	C	274
SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373	31,373	C	277
SOF Support Addition	3,875	3,875	C	280
SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693	24,693	C	283
Virginia				
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story				
SOF Combat Services Support Facility-East	11,132	11,132	C	287
Washington				
Fort Lewis				
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553	46,553	C	291
SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,967	3,967	C	294
United Kingdom				
RAF Mildenhall				
SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,490	6,490	C	298
CONUS Classified				
SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,477	6,477	C	301
Total	**498,164**	**498,164**		

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.14

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	394	2272	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100
B. END FY 17	374	2755	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,907
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	109,135
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	57,722
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	55,259
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	346,822
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	329,160
H. GRAND TOTAL	898,098

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
171	SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT AND DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY	1,394 SM (15,000 SF)	13,969	12/11	10/13
171	SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY	7,432SM (80,000 SF))	31,170	12/11	10/13
131	SOF MOBILE COMM DET SUPPORT FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	10,120	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17)			
143	SOF LOGSU ONE OPERATIONS FACILITY #1	19,881 SM (214,000 SF)	41,733
143	SOF SUPPORT ACTIVITY (SUPPACT) OPERATIONS FACILITY #2	6,503 SM (70,000 SF)	28,623
143	SOF SUPPORT ACTIVITY (SUPPACT) OPERATIONS FACILITY #3	3,716 SM (40,000 SF)	21,458
143	SOF LOGSU ONE OPERATIONS FACILITY #2	10,219 SM (110,000 SF)	48,112
143	SOF SEAL TEAM OPERATIONS FACILITY	21,089 SM (227,000 SF)	55,842
143	SOF SEAL TEAM OPERATIONS FACILITY	7,711 SM (83,000 SF)	41,573
171	SOF BASIC TRAINING COMMAND	22,688 SM (244,000 SF)	96,347
171	SOF NSWCEN CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT FACILITY	2,137 SM (23,000 SF)	13,134

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Naval Base Coronado is to arm, repair, provision, service and support the U.S. Pacific Fleet and other operating forces. The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-888	8. Project Cost ($000) 13,969

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				10,001
CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT FACILITY (15,000 SF)	SM	1,394	1,615	(2,251)
BAFFLED DYNAMIC RIFLE RANGE	EA	1	6,000,000	(6,000)
PISTOL RANGES	EA	4	360,000	(1,440)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(170)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(40)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(100)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				2,148
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(278)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(746)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(540)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(584)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				12,149
CONTINGENCY (5%)				607

SUBTOTAL				12,756
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				727

SUBTOTAL				13,483
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				486

TOTAL REQUEST				13,969
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				13,969
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(5,585)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) Close Quarters Combat (CQC) Range, one Baffled Dynamic Rifle Range, and four Pistol Ranges for Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) and Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC) at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor, formerly La Posta Training Camp). Unique aspects of the CQC include multiple entry points, multiple rooms and hallways, and internal and external stairwells, as well as multiple deconfliction points. The roofing system will be a dome-type system with air gaps for ventilation and will include a catwalk. Construction will consist of concrete and masonry, concrete slab on grade, lighting, and interior wall with ballistic steel wall panels to withstand 5.56/7.62mm ball ammunition. Other significant facility features include breachable doors and walls and rappelling-capable fixtures and features. Abrasion resistant 500 ballistic steel wall panels will be provided throughout the CQC. This project will also construct one Dynamic Baffled Rifle Range and four Pistol Ranges. Paving and site improvements include excavation and grading and storm drainage. Utilities include electrical distribution, exterior lighting, and water. The preparation of a

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	P-888	13,969

storm water pollution prevention plan is included and best management practices during construction will be employed that will reduce erosion at the site.

11. Requirement: 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) CQC facility, one Dynamic Baffled Rifle Range, and four Pistol Ranges for NSWG and NSWC at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor).

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide appropriate CQC and Dynamic Shooting capabilities for NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor) so SEAL Troops and Training Detachment (TRADET) instructors do not have to travel from San Diego to more distant locations for a four-week block of individual and unit level training in these highly perishable skills. The ranges involved will have a variety of training facilities that will provide an array of scenarios and capabilities with which to continually challenge SEALs in these vital combat skill sets. NSWG-1 is responsible for training, equipping, and deploying West Coast SEAL Teams to meet the exercise, contingency, and wartime requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders, Theatre Special Operations Commands and numbered fleets around the world. The NSWC is responsible for ensuring component maritime special operations forces are ready to meet the operational requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders. These facilities will support the continual training, deployment, and operations of SEALs and supporting forces in conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are limited local training facilities available to NSWG-1 and NSWC for CQC and Dynamic Shooting training. SEALs normally use a private sector range complex in Mississippi for such training, but it is expensive in terms of fees, travel cost, and frequency of war zone deployments (ITEMPO), and does not facilitate sustainment training outside of the primary blocks of instruction. An FY96 MILCON project P-192A, SOF Training Course Complex, provided limited capabilities at Camp Pendleton. When scheduling conflicts preclude use of the Mississippi private sector range, the situation is exacerbated by frequent Camp Michael Monsoor scheduling conflicts with NSWC SEAL Qualification Training (SQT) classes.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, training time for NSWG-1 SEALs and NSWC SQT classes will continue to be conflicted. SEALs will continue to be without appropriate and cost-effective local CQC and Dynamic Shooting training capabilities and some may deploy for combat with less-than-desired capabilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10,

1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:
NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA

4. Project Title
SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	P-888	13,969

Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	420
(b) All Other Design Costs	276
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	696
(d) Contract Cost	420
(e) In-House Cost	276
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,492
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	50
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	4,043

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-876	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,170

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				22,532
INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY (80,000 SF)	SM	7,432	2,530	(18,803)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(940)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(1,185)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(191)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(1,413)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,577
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,300)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(980)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,377)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(460)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(460)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				27,109
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,355
SUBTOTAL				28,464
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,622
SUBTOTAL				30,086
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				1,084
TOTAL REQUEST				31,170
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				31,170
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(6,031)

Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility to support Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC) and Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) at Naval Base Coronado. Project includes a 100 meter Dynamic Range, a 25 meter Rogers (Reactive Shooting) Range, and a Multi-Purpose Range. Additional support spaces will include range control, administrative, mission planning, ready service lockers, temporary weapons storage and preparation, operational storage and target assembly, repair and maintenance. A special ventilation system with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters will be required in each functional portion of this facility to support simultaneous training evolutions by different entities. Special sound attenuation features will be included. Abrasion resistant 500 ballistic steel wall panels will be provided throughout this facility. Project includes a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, and steel roll-up doors. Supporting facilities include all required electrical and mechanical utilities. Site preparations will include excavation and grading, storm water drainage, storm water management, and site improvements including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 700 kW (199 tons).

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391**

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	P-876	31,170

11. Requirement: 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility for NSWC and NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide appropriate Dynamic Shooting capabilities for SEALs (Sea, Air, Land) at Naval Base Coronado (Silver Strand Training Complex) to sustain their perishable dynamic shooting skills without utilizing private sector ranges that require range fees and per diem. This project is also required to support Basic Marksmanship and Dynamic Shooting training requirements for SEAL and Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC) candidates and Naval Special Warfare (NSW) combat support and combat service support personnel. NSWG-1 is responsible for training, equipping, and deploying West Coast SEAL Teams to meet the exercise, contingency, and wartime requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders, Theatre Special Operations Commands and numbered fleets around the world. The NSWC is responsible for ensuring component maritime special operations forces are ready to meet the operational requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders. To support the numbers and sizes of elements involved, NSWG-1 and the NSWC must now send trainees to private sector ranges that require range fees and per diem and increase the amount of time these elements must spend away from home. This facility's proximity to Coronado will allow SEALs greater flexibility for practicing these skills on a frequent basis and will help them to acquire and sustain higher skill levels to facilitate more accelerated training at other locations during unit level training.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are very limited indoor dynamic shooting facilities on the West Coast. An FY04 MILCON project (P-856, SOF Small Arms Range) constructed a 25-meter indoor small arms range with six Firing Points (FP) at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado. An FY1996 MILCON project (P-192A, SOF Training Course Complex) provided limited capabilities at Camp Pendleton. Neither of these facilities are properly sized or configured to effectively support training requirements for a SEAL Troop or NSWC SEAL Qualification Training (SQT) class.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, Dynamic Shooting training time for NSWG-1 SEALs and NSWC SQT classes will continue to be conflicted. NSWG-1 SEAL troops will continue to be without appropriate and cost-effective local Dynamic Shooting training capabilities and some may deploy for combat with less-than-desired capabilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-876	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,170

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	900
(b) All Other Design Costs	600
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,500
(d) Contract Cost	900
(e) In-House Cost	600
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Oct 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,193
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	199
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	4,639

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391 C**

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number P-915	8. Project Cost ($000) 10,120

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				7,162
MOBILE COMM DET SUPPORT FACILITY (25,000 SF)	SM	2,323	2,375	(5,517)
BUILT IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(685)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(310)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(270)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(70)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(310)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,639
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(354)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(360)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(270)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(260)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(395)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				8,801
CONTINGENCY (5%)				440
SUBTOTAL				9,241
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				527
SUBTOTAL				9,768
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				352
TOTAL REQUEST				10,120
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				10,120
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,142)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) Mobile Communications Detachment Facility for Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) at Naval Base Coronado. This command provides operational communications support to SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams, and to Special Boat Squadrons for deployed fleet and joint units. Project includes a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes a passenger/freight elevator and equipment cages for support personnel. Functional spaces will include operations, planning, training, administrative, and mission support space as well as operational gear storage. Facility is required to be sited in an area with direct line of sight to communications satellites. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities, mechanical utilities; site preparations including excavation and grading, storm water drainage, and storm water management; and site improvements including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 221 kW (63 tons).

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-915	10,120

11. Requirement: 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a new 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility for NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado.

REQUIREMENT: The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review directed growth of Combat Support billets for NSWG-1. Mobile Communication Detachment ONE (MCD-1) will receive additional billets requiring operations and support space. The Mobile Communications Detachment is responsible for providing operational communications support to SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams, and to Special Boat Squadrons. It organizes, trains, and integrates new equipment and developing tactics to provide the highest quality Naval Special Warfare communications operations and support, and prepares, implements, and reviews communications plans in coordination with higher authority, Naval Special Warfare Command components and other fleet and joint units. The lack of facilities at Naval Base Coronado has required existing MCD-1 personnel to be accommodated in a temporary modular facility with a $170K annual lease. Additional personnel will require another modular facility as there are no available vacant facilities in the vicinity of Naval Base Coronado for Commander, Navy Region Southwest to assign to MCD-1.

CURRENT SITUATION: No facility exists for growth in personnel.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, temporary modular facilities will be required with significant long term operations and maintenance costs.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-915	10,120

(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	300
(b) All Other Design Costs	200
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	500
(d) Contract Cost	300
(e) In-House Cost	200
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,392
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CARSON, COLORADO	5. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	218	1,087	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308
B. END FY 17	292	1,473	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	136,700
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	32,144
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	49,920
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	56,673
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	22,282
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	21,636
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	68,640
H. GRAND TOTAL	251,295

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	26,373SM(284,000SF)	56,673	01/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
140	SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION	2,453SM(2,6400SF)	22,282
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
214	SOF VEHICLE MAINTENCE SHOP	1,771SM(19,100 SF)	10,124
171	SOF LANGUAGE TRAINING FACILITY	1,250 SM (13,500 SF)	6,340
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	1,394SM(15,000SF)	5,172

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of organizations assigned to Fort Carson. Ensure the most efficient utilization of resources to operate Fort Carson and accomplish all assigned missions. Conduct mobilization operations to meet wartime requirements. Conduct operations in support of civil authorities in domestic emergencies. Special Operations Forces: Organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 76367	8. Project Cost ($000) 56,673

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				44,477
BATTALION HQ AND COMPANY OPS FACILITY(124,000SF)	SM	11,555	1,852	(21,400)
COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITY(80,000SF)	SM	7,435	1,845	(13,718)
BUILDING RENOVATION (74,400SF)	SM	6,918	707	(4,891)
ORGANIZATIONAL STORAGE BUILDING(5,000SF)	SM	465	995	(463)
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES(209,000SF)	SM	19,417	94	(1,825)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,260)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(920)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,810
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,940)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(1,200)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(992)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(678)

SUBTOTAL				49,287
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,464

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				51,751
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,950

SUBTOTAL				54,701
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,971

TOTAL REQUEST				56,672
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				56,673
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(6,413)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility, a detachment operations facility, a deployment storage facility and renovate two buildings. The facilities include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, unclassified and classified communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, emergency generator and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver" and special building foundations required for the expansive soils at Fort Carson. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,759 kW (500 tons).

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	76367	56,673

11. Requirement: 26,373 SM(284,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 4,858 SM (52,300 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility, a deployment storage facility and renovate two buildings for the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) [10th SFG (A)] at Fort Carson, Colorado.

REQUIREMENT: Provide adequate facilities to house and conduct battalion and company level operations for the 10th SFG (A). The 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) conducts its missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides the Department of Defense and theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual training and deployment of forces into real world and exercise environments, fighting both conventional and unconventional war scenarios and critical new missions are being added.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing structures lack sufficient operational, storage and administrative space and prevent functional layouts required for efficient, synchronized unit operations. Building infrastructure is inadequate, and the communications infrastructure does not support modern data and information systems. Security and antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) requirements cannot be met in these facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: 10th SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will decline by continued use of substandard and poorly configured buildings. Operational, physical, and AT/FP security pose a considerable risk.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the EP Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Carson Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

1. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jan 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	76367	56,673

(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,218
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,142
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,360
(d) Contract Cost	2,520
(e) In-House Cost	840
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	4,218
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	780
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	1,415

United States Army Special Operations Command
Telephone: (910) 432-1296

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AUX FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.82

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	247	292
B. END FY 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	204	294	571

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,945
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 10	642,641
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-11)	37,400
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 12)	0
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY13)	41,695
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 14-16)	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	721,736

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MX FACILITIES	10,307 SM (110,900 SF)	41,695	10/11	08/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
	NONE		
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
	NONE		

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Wing and units with MC-130 converting to Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AVFID) Fixed Wing aircraft.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number FTFA113004	8. Project Cost ($000) 41,695

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				26,479
OPERATIONS FACILITIES (78,800 SF)	SM	7,322	2,575	(18,854)
MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (32,100 SF)	SM	2,985	1,355	(4,045)
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(3,035)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(545)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				11,090
UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(5,710)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(2,425)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,035)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	--	--	(635)
NOISE MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(497)
DEMOLITION (59,300 SF)	SM	5,509	143	(788)

SUBTOTAL				37,569
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,878

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				39,447
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,248

TOTAL REQUEST				41,695
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				41,695
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(4,599)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: (1) Operations facilities – construct concrete slab on grade foundation with masonry unit and metal stud construction with masonry veneer exterior finish, and sloped metal roof. Project consists of multi-story complex to house squadron specific and shared functions. Functional areas include: space to plan, brief and critique aircrews; to direct flight operations and to provide training. (2) Maintenance facilities – construct new [corrosion control, wash rack pad utility staging and storage, and air ground equipment (AGE) covered and open storage] and alter maintenance facility (accessories and fabrication) to include heating, ventilation and air conditioning; interior finishes; building exterior; and reconfiguration for active/reserve associate combined maintenance. All facilities include noise mitigation, secondary utilities (water, wastewater, natural gas and electricity), parking, fire protection and all necessary support. All necessary support includes primary infrastructure to include a road with perimeter fencing, primary utility lines and water storage. (3) Airfield pavements – construct new wash rack pad and reconfigure existing apron to convert MC-130E parking plan to AVFID Fixed Wing (FW) parking plan to include new markings, tie-downs, grounding, and airfield lighting. Additional taxiway and apron to integrate new wash rack pad into existing apron. Project includes demolition of 5,509 SM. Air conditioning: 1,142 kW (325 tons)

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	FTFA113004	41,695

11. **Requirement:** 10,307 SM (110,900 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 1,750 SM (18,840 SF)

PROJECT: Construct Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AVFID) facilities.

REQUIREMENT: AVFID personnel, equipment and aircraft are budgeted to stand up 1st quarter FY 2013; adding over 260 personnel and 16 aircraft to collocate within the Eglin complex an AVFID Fixed Wing (FW) mobility capability with the existing 6 SOS AVFID.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 919 SOW fleet of MC-130Es are scheduled to retire by FY2015. Existing Reserve Component 919 SOW, most significantly 711 SOS and 919 MXS, will be re-missioned in-place to capitalize on 36 years of SOF experience. New Active Component (AC) standup includes a special operations squadron, maintenance squadron and training operations unit. New operations units are standing up in temporary facilities. Collocation of the 711 SOS with the new units is key to operational synergy. Existing facilities were used to maximum extent, but a shortfall of operations space remains. AC maintenance squadron also includes an association with 919 SOW. Although a majority of the maintenance facilities can be modified to support AC maintenance growth, the accessories and fabrication facility is deficient in a space that allows a controlled environment for flow of parts to be stripped, repaired and repainted. It has previously been shut down for repairs due to safety and health violations. Not all issues could be resolved in the repair requiring some painting to be done in a non-standard fashion on the apron. Additionally, the existing facility must be reconfigured to absorb AC personnel. Airfield parking must be reconfigured for new aircraft to include a new wash rack pad and AGE yard that eliminates one facility, simultaneously resolving an airfield violation and provides greater safety.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Personnel will work in substandard temporary facilities with high and prolonged exposure to noise levels exceeding Air Force Occupational and Safety Handbook standards with the potential for long term hearing loss. The work environment will not meet appropriate interior noise planning levels with disruptive background noise during planning, briefing, critiquing and training of aircrews; reducing productivity and quality of life. Interim temporary facilities will exceed five year permanent MILCON replacement; not meeting the intent to keep these interim facilities to a minimum. Associate unit model will not be achieved; losing the DOD desired synergy between active and reserve units. Airfield will not be reconfigured so airfield violation will remain in place, increasing risk to personnel, equipment and aircraft.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements" and Air Force Reserve Command Handbook 32-1001, "Standard Facility Requirements." An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	FTFA113004	41,695

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Starts	Oct 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design Complete 100% Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,470
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,230
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,700
(d) Contract Cost	2,670
(e) In-House Cost	1,030
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Apr 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jan 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,739
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	860

Air Force Special Operations Command
Telephone: (850) 884-2260

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391C**

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. COMMAND U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.95

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	763	296	976	849	672	665	0	0	0	4,221
B. END FY 17	763	296	976	3056	2779	2394	0	0	0	10,264

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	5,767
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	1,112,474
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	25,700
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	34,409
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,172,583

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
171	SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY	8,364 SM (90,000 SF)	34,409	11/11	09/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)	NONE		
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):	NONE		

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

6th Air Mobility Wing's mission is to generate and execute Air Refueling, Airlift and Contingency Response, while providing base support for joint, coalition and interagency partners.

The US Special Operations Command's mission is to provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests; and to synchronize planning of global operations against terrorist networks.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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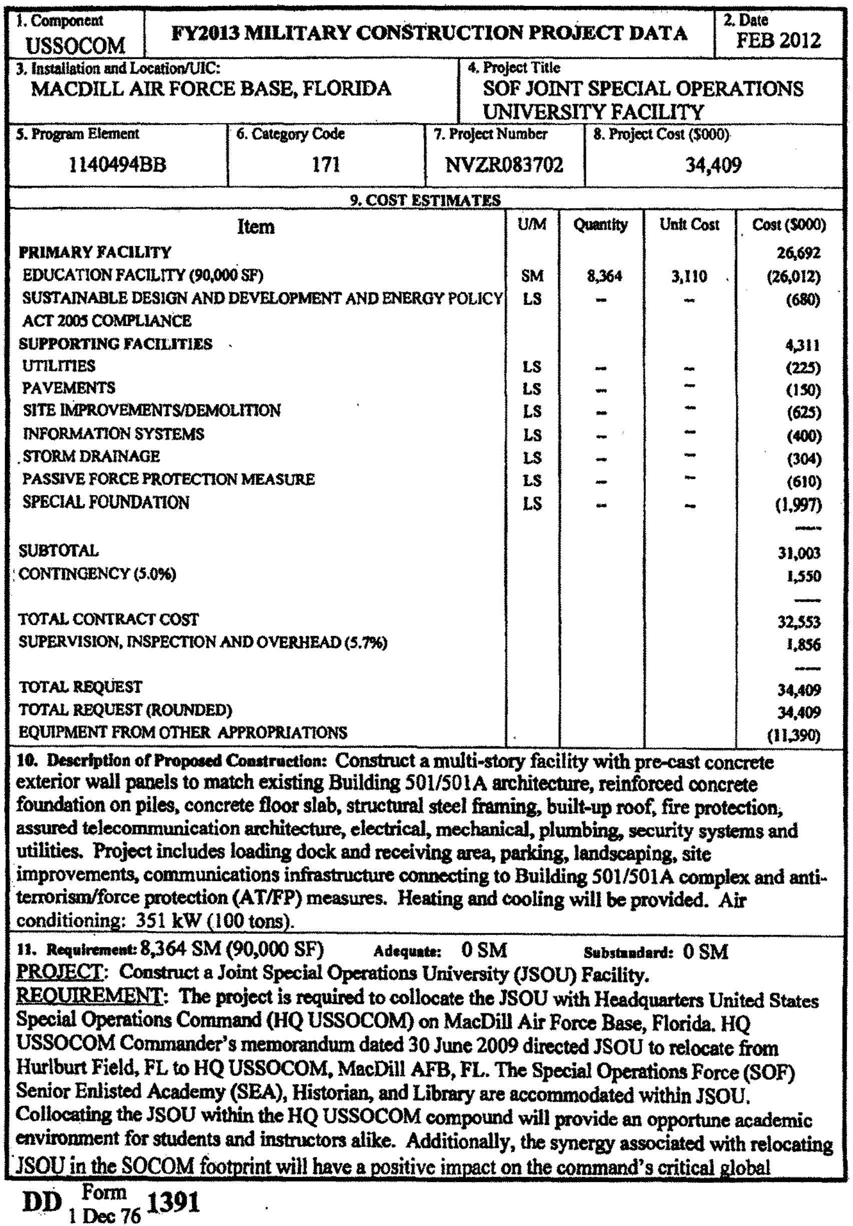

1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	NVZR083702	34,409

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				26,692
EDUCATION FACILITY (90,000 SF)	SM	8,364	3,110	(26,012)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(680)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,311
UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(225)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(625)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(400)
STORM DRAINAGE	LS	--	--	(304)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURE	LS	--	--	(610)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION	LS	--	--	(1,997)
SUBTOTAL				31,003
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,550
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				32,553
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,856
TOTAL REQUEST				34,409
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				34,409
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(11,390)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a multi-story facility with pre-cast concrete exterior wall panels to match existing Building 501/501A architecture, reinforced concrete foundation on piles, concrete floor slab, structural steel framing, built-up roof, fire protection, assured telecommunication architecture, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, security systems and utilities. Project includes loading dock and receiving area, parking, landscaping, site improvements, communications infrastructure connecting to Building 501/501A complex and anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures. Heating and cooling will be provided. Air conditioning: 351 kW (100 tons).

11. Requirement: 8,364 SM (90,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct a Joint Special Operations University (JSOU) Facility.

REQUIREMENT: The project is required to collocate the JSOU with Headquarters United States Special Operations Command (HQ USSOCOM) on MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. HQ USSOCOM Commander's memorandum dated 30 June 2009 directed JSOU to relocate from Hurlburt Field, FL to HQ USSOCOM, MacDill AFB, FL. The Special Operations Force (SOF) Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA), Historian, and Library are accommodated within JSOU. Collocating the JSOU within the HQ USSOCOM compound will provide an opportune academic environment for students and instructors alike. Additionally, the synergy associated with relocating JSOU in the SOCOM footprint will have a positive impact on the command's critical global

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1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. Project Title SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	NVZR083702	34,409

mission capability.

CURRENT SITUATION: JSOU is presently located at an inadequately sized leased facility in Tampa, FL. A permanent facility supporting these requirements currently does not exist within the HQ USSOCOM compound.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The JSOU will continue to operate in an inadequately sized facility, forcing faculty to compromise on class size and frequency. A permanent and properly configured facility will not be available for JSOU or the SOF SEA. JSOU/SOF SEA will require off-base long-term leasing, which is very expensive ($1.749 million/year).

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development. This project is the only feasible option to meet this requirement. This project has been coordinated with the Installation Physical Security plan and required security improvements are included. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01; DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of Jan 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 12
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,036
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,643
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,679
(d) Contract Cost	2,500
(e) In-House Costs	1,179
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start	Mar 13
(6) Construction Complete	Jun 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will Be Provided From Other Appropriations:

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. Project Title SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number NVZR083702	8. Project Cost ($000) 34,409

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
C4I Requirement	O&M	2014	2,148
CE Requirements	O&M	2013	3,558
CE Requirements	O&M	2014	448
C4I Requirement	PROC	2013	5,236

United States Special Operations Command
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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 2.12

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	53	308	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
B. END FY 17	75	406	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	540

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	25
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	28,304
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	22,758
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	24,289
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	47,666
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	17,850
H. GRAND TOTAL	140,867

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
159	SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPS FACILITY	6,131 SM (66,000 SF)	24,289	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17)			
171	SOF NSWCEN UNDERSEA OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY	7,990 SM (86,000 SF)	47,666
c. RPM Backlog: N/A			

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Joint Base Pearl Harbor – Hickam is to provide, manage, and continuously improve the shore installation services that we deliver in support of Fleet, Fighter and Family. Effectively direct the ashore battle space in support of Fleet Operations.

The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES
N/A

1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII	SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	159	P-475	24,289

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				19,371
SEAL DELIVERY TEAM BUILDING (40,000 SF)	SM	3,716	3,240	(12,040)
BUILDING 987 RENOVATION (26,000 SF)	SM	2,415	2,177	(5,257)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(205)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(555)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(323)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(544)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(447)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,753
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(215)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(367)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(540)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(136)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(495)
				——
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				21,124
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,056
				——
SUBTOTAL				22,180
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.2%)				1,264
				——
SUBTOTAL				23,444
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				845
				——
TOTAL REQUEST				24,289
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				24,289
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,994)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 3,716 SM (40,000 SF) Waterfront Operations Facility for SEAL (Sea, Air, Land) Delivery Vehicle Team One (SDVT-1) to support SEALs, divers, and technicians. Facility will include operations, training, planning, and mission support space, as well as individual and platoon equipment storage and load out areas. Space will also be provided to support the Naval Special Warfare Group THREE (NSWG-3) Tactical Athlete Center. Construction will be consistent with other NSWG-3 facilities at Pearl City. Project will be a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll-up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes SEAL cages. Project also includes renovation of approximately 1,858 SM (20,000 SF) in Building 987 and construction of approximately 557 SM (6,000 SF) of second floor space in the existing Building 987 high bay. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities; mechanical utilities; site preparations including excavation and grading;

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1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII		4. Project Title SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY	

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	159	P-475	24,289

storm water drainage; storm water management; and site improvements to include parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 351 kW (100 tons).

11. Requirement: 6,131 SM (66,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 3,716 SM (40,000 SF) Waterfront Operations Facility and improves approximately 2,415 SM (26,000 SF) of existing spaces in Building 987 for NSWG-3 at Joint Base Pearl Harbor – Hickam.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide Waterfront Operations facilities for NSWG-3 at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Undersea Enterprise Consolidation increased personnel loading of SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team ONE (SDVT-1) and these facilities will support additional SEALS, divers, and technicians with increased operations, planning, training, and support space. SDVT-1 conducts NSW operations involving undersea mobility platforms. SDVT-1 supports national taskings, Operations Plan execution, exercises, and other global operations as directed by USSOCOM. These facilities will support the recommendations of the NSW Undersea Enterprise Reorganization Team and will align resources with the relocation of the SEAL Delivery Vehicle Training School from Panama City, FL.

CURRENT SITUATION: Existing facilities at the SDVT-1 do not adequately support existing personnel, and will not accommodate additional SDVT-1 growth.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: NSWG-3 will be unable to implement recommended changes to the NSWC Undersea Enterprise. The geographically dispersed location of a limited number of unique assets will continue to cause inefficiencies in planning and execution.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII	4. Project Title SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY	

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	159	P-475	24,289

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	720
(b) All Other Design Costs	480
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,200
(d) Contract Cost	720
(e) In-House Cost	480
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Oct 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,890
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	607

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	629	2,556	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,366
B. END FY 17	770	3,171	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,128

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	104,553
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	210,632
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	161,180
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	29,872
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	26,342
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	18,578
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	446,604

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
140	SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION	10,273 SM (111,000 SF)	26,313	01/11	03/13
211	SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION	1,115 SM (12,000 SF)	3,559	02/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
140	SOF GROUP SPECIAL TROOPS BATTALION	11,397 SM (123,000 SF)	26,342
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
211	SOF SIMO FACILITY	1,914 SM (20,600SF)	15,223
144	SOF LOGISTICS SUPPORT OPERATIONS FAC	790SM(8,500SF)	3,355
c. RPM Backlog: N/A			

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), major combat and combat support forces, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69447	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,313

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				20,610
BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY(104,000 SF)	SM	9,660	1,851	(17,881)
OVERHEAD PROTECTION (6,600SF)	SM	613	655	(402)
ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM CONNECTION	LS	--	--	(31)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,931)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(365)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				2,274
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES				(795)
SITE IMPROMEMENT/DEMOLITION				(380)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS				(634)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES				(465)

SUBTOTAL				22,884
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,144

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				24,028
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,370

SUBTOTAL				25,398
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				915

TOTAL REQUEST				26,313
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				26,313
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,114)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story Ground Support Battalion (GSB) facility to include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, multi-level communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and emergency generator and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver" and special building foundations required for the expansive soils at Fort Carson. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 844 kW (240 tons).

11. Requirement: 10,273 SM (111,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 3,690 SM (39,700 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a support battalion facility for the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) [5th

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69447	26,313

SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to support approved force structure growth for the 5th SFG (A). The facility will house battalion level operations and six companies including a sustainment and distribution company, maintenance company and four forward support companies. The 5th SFG (A) performs missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives, and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces in real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are no adequate facilities to support the approved force structure growth. Until this project is complete, units will re-occupy substandard facilities vacated by other battalion elements moving into newly constructed facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 5th SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard battalion facilities that are poorly configured and inadequately sized for the expanded capabilities and mission of the GSB personnel. Operational, physical, and antiterrorism/force protection security pose a considerable risk.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Campbell Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; UFC 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities, and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jan 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY		4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69447	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,313

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,113
(b) All Other Design Costs	447
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,560
(d) Contract Cost	1,219
(e) In-House Cost	341
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,100
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	646
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	368

United States Army Special Operations Command
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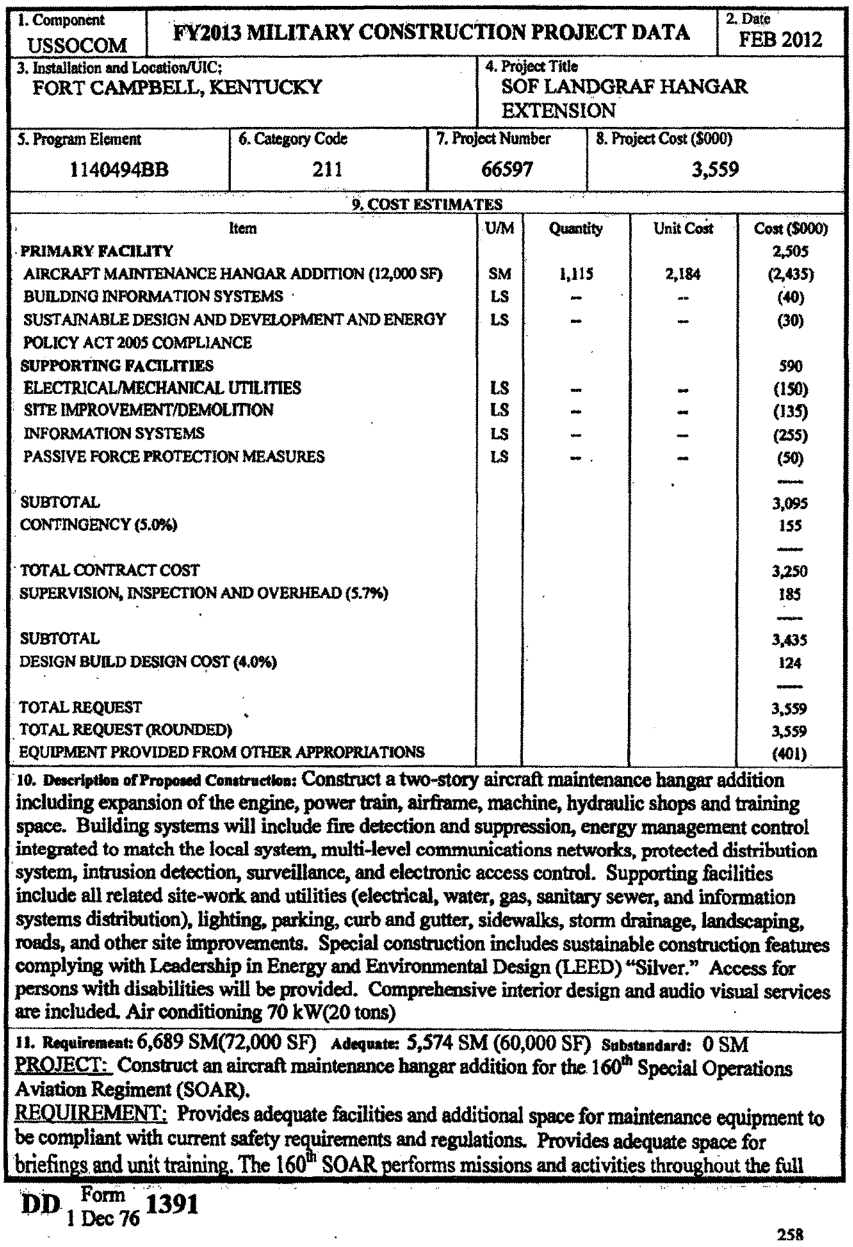

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC; FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	211	66597	3,559

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,505
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDITION (12,000 SF)	SM	1,115	2,184	(2,435)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(40)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(30)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				590
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(135)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(255)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(50)
SUBTOTAL				3,095
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				155
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,250
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				185
SUBTOTAL				3,435
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				124
TOTAL REQUEST				3,559
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,559
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(401)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story aircraft maintenance hangar addition including expansion of the engine, power train, airframe, machine, hydraulic shops and training space. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, multi-level communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning 70 kW(20 tons)

11. Requirement: 6,689 SM(72,000 SF) **Adequate:** 5,574 SM (60,000 SF) **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct an aircraft maintenance hangar addition for the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities and additional space for maintenance equipment to be compliant with current safety requirements and regulations. Provides adequate space for briefings and unit training. The 160th SOAR performs missions and activities throughout the full

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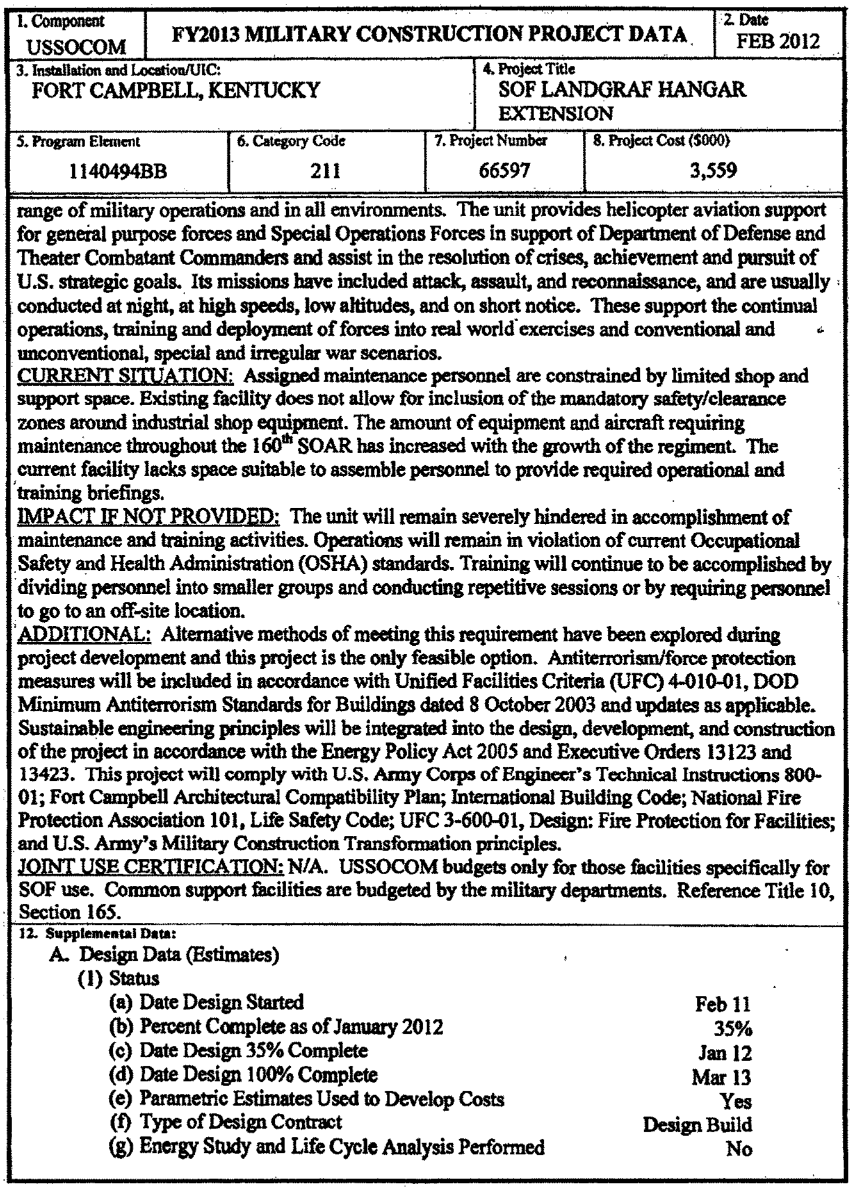

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	211	66597	3,559

range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides helicopter aviation support for general purpose forces and Special Operations Forces in support of Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders and assist in the resolution of crises, achievement and pursuit of U.S. strategic goals. Its missions have included attack, assault, and reconnaissance, and are usually conducted at night, at high speeds, low altitudes, and on short notice. These support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: Assigned maintenance personnel are constrained by limited shop and support space. Existing facility does not allow for inclusion of the mandatory safety/clearance zones around industrial shop equipment. The amount of equipment and aircraft requiring maintenance throughout the 160th SOAR has increased with the growth of the regiment. The current facility lacks space suitable to assemble personnel to provide required operational and training briefings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The unit will remain severely hindered in accomplishment of maintenance and training activities. Operations will remain in violation of current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards. Training will continue to be accomplished by dividing personnel into smaller groups and conducting repetitive sessions or by requiring personnel to go to an off-site location.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Campbell Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; UFC 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	211	66597	3,559

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	240
(b) All Other Design Costs	120
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	360
(d) Contract Cost	250
(e) In-House Cost	110
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	223
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	127
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	51

United States Army Special Operations Command
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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CANNON AFB, NEW MEXICO	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.01

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	740	3,248	868	0	0	0	4	59	5	4,924
B. END FY 17	850	3983	836	0	0	0	4	59	5	5,972

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	4,542
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	2,419,422
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	327,100
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	22,062
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	41,686
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	94,624
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	2,904,894

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
113	SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON	59,922 SM (71,700 SY)	22,062	08/11	08/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
141	SOF SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY (CV-22)	3,418 SM (36,800 SF)	14,589
171	SOF FUSELAGE TRAINER FACILITY (CV-22)	1,300 SM (14,000 SF)	4,060
141	SOF AFSOTC SQUADRON OPS	4,260 SM (45,900 SF)	19,693
171	SOF FUSELAGE TRAINER FACILITY (MC-130W)	1,300 SM (14,000 SF)	3,344
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
113	SOF C-130 PARKING APRON PH 2	35,000 SM (41,900 SY)	10,529
218	SOF C-130 AGE FACILITY	3,760 SM (40,500 SF)	9,845
442	SOF MRSP STORAGE FACILITY	4,645 SM (50,000 SF)	15,326
211	SOF HANGAR/AMU	3,065 SM (33,000 SF)	16,227
211	SOF NSAV MED 2-BAY HANGAR/AMU	6,196 SM (66,700 SF)	26,876
113	SOF C-130 PARKING APRON & TAXIWAY	52,200 SM (62,430 SY)	15,821

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Wing with MC-130W, MC-130J, AC-130H, AC-130J, CV-22, Non-Standard Aviation, and Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) special operations squadrons.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

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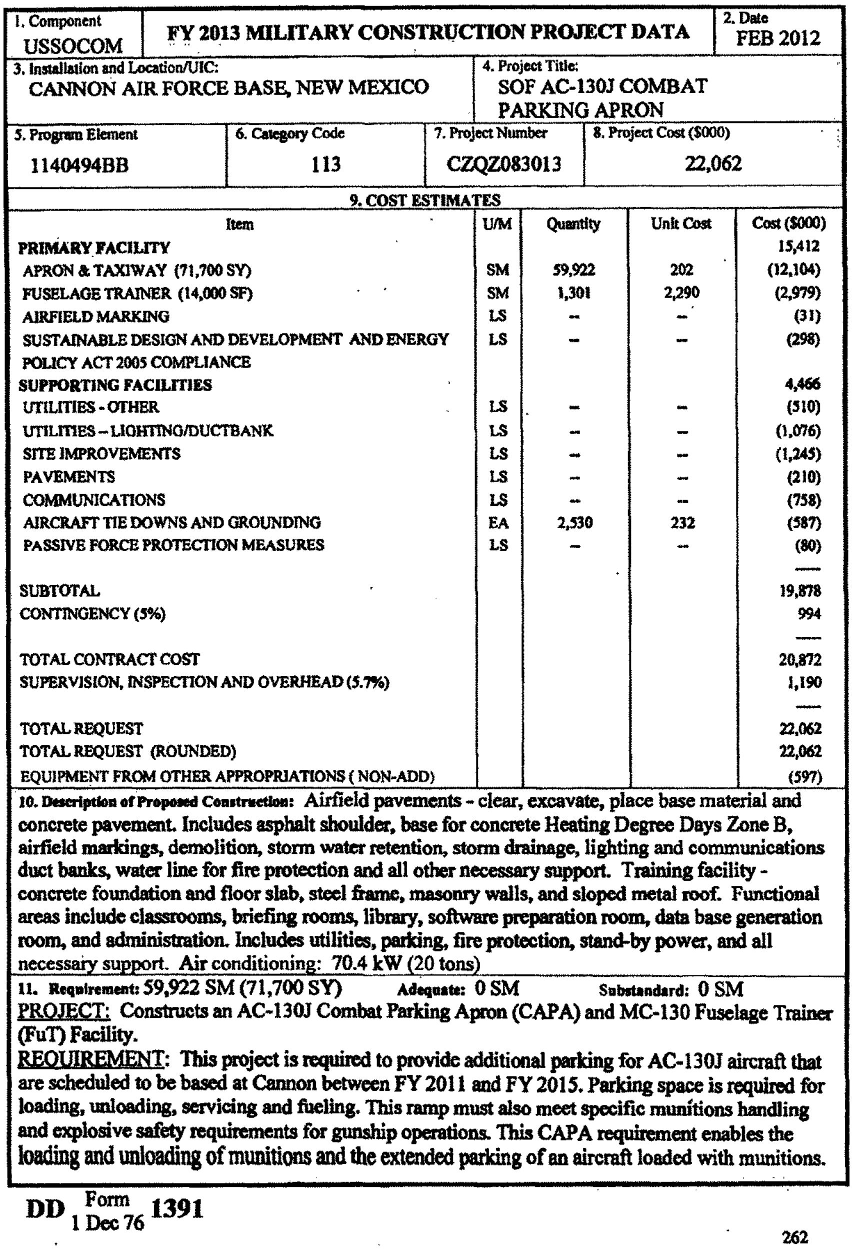

1. Component USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	4. Project Title: SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 113	7. Project Number CZQZ083013	8. Project Cost ($000) 22,062

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				15,412
APRON & TAXIWAY (71,700 SY)	SM	59,922	202	(12,104)
FUSELAGE TRAINER (14,000 SF)	SM	1,301	2,290	(2,979)
AIRFIELD MARKING	LS	--	--	(31)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(298)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,466
UTILITIES - OTHER	LS	--	--	(510)
UTILITIES – LIGHTING/DUCTBANK	LS	--	--	(1,076)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,245)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(210)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	--	--	(758)
AIRCRAFT TIE DOWNS AND GROUNDING	EA	2,530	232	(587)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(80)
SUBTOTAL				19,878
CONTINGENCY (5%)				994
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				20,872
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,190
TOTAL REQUEST				22,062
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				22,062
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(597)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Airfield pavements - clear, excavate, place base material and concrete pavement. Includes asphalt shoulder, base for concrete Heating Degree Days Zone B, airfield markings, demolition, storm water retention, storm drainage, lighting and communications duct banks, water line for fire protection and all other necessary support. Training facility - concrete foundation and floor slab, steel frame, masonry walls, and sloped metal roof. Functional areas include classrooms, briefing rooms, library, software preparation room, data base generation room, and administration. Includes utilities, parking, fire protection, stand-by power, and all necessary support. Air conditioning: 70.4 kW (20 tons)

11. Requirement: 59,922 SM (71,700 SY) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs an AC-130J Combat Parking Apron (CAPA) and MC-130 Fuselage Trainer (FuT) Facility.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide additional parking for AC-130J aircraft that are scheduled to be based at Cannon between FY 2011 and FY 2015. Parking space is required for loading, unloading, servicing and fueling. This ramp must also meet specific munitions handling and explosive safety requirements for gunship operations. This CAPA requirement enables the loading and unloading of munitions and the extended parking of an aircraft loaded with munitions.

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1. Component	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date
USSOCOM		FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title:
CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	113	CZQZ083013	22,062

The FuT facility will support the beddown of C-130 aircraft. Facility must include high bay area and oversized doors to house a full-length C-130 FuT device along with support areas. C-130 operations at base level require specialized devices including the fuselage trainer to fulfill aircrew and maintenance training and certification requirements.

CURRENT SITUATION: Existing aircraft apron does not provide sufficient parking for bed down of AC-130J aircraft scheduled for Cannon. Additionally, the gunship's unique CAPA requirements require a 1250-foot separation from facilities to ensure proper explosive quantity distance criteria is observed for the protection of personnel and facilities. Apron is designed to support C-130 hangar development Project # CZQZ083012, SOF Hangar/AMU. The design isolates propeller aircraft away from remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) and other small aircraft. Existing parking in close proximity of RPA creates a propeller wash issue that creates a hazard of flipping and damaging RPAs. MC-130 FuT, currently housed in an interim facility that lies in the footprint of this apron, must be replaced.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not funded there will be inadequate space on Cannon to accept aircraft in FY 2015 and beyond. Hangars without adjacent parking apron will adversely impact maintenance, flying operations and the overall mission at Cannon. Establishment of an airfield waiver to park aircraft closer than authorized will be required creating a safety issue. Inadequate aircraft separation creates a higher risk to personnel, aircraft and adjacent facilities for unintended collisions. RPA remain in danger of damage due to high velocity propeller wash. Without replacement of the FuT facility, the existing facility will still have to be demolished and expensive aircraft training equipment will have to be stored outdoors exposed to the elements, decreasing its useful life and limiting training of aircrew and emergency personnel.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements". An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 Oct 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Starts	Aug 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	4. Project Title: SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	113	CZQZ083013	22,062

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,174
(b) All Other Design Costs	784
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,958
(d) Contract Cost	1,273
(e) In-House Cost	685
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jan 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	398
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	199

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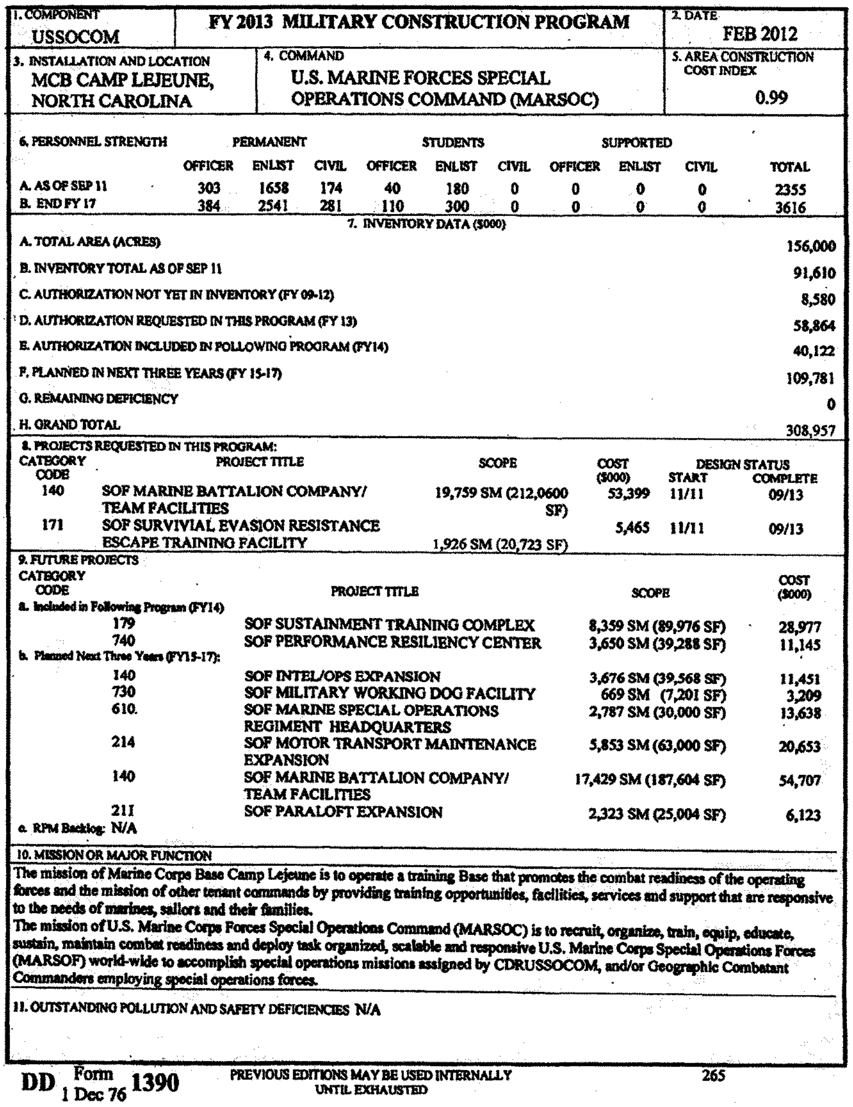

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. COMMAND U.S. MARINE FORCES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (MARSOC)	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.99

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	303	1658	174	40	180	0	0	0	0	2355
B. END FY 17	384	2541	281	110	300	0	0	0	0	3616

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	156,000
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	91,610
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	8,580
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	58,864
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	40,122
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	109,781
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	308,957

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
140	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/ TEAM FACILITIES	19,759 SM (212,0600 SF)	53,399	11/11	09/13
171	SOF SURVIVIAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY	1,926 SM (20,723 SF)	5,465	11/11	09/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
179	SOF SUSTAINMENT TRAINING COMPLEX	8,359 SM (89,976 SF)	28,977
740	SOF PERFORMANCE RESILIENCY CENTER	3,650 SM (39,288 SF)	11,145
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
140	SOF INTEL/OPS EXPANSION	3,676 SM (39,568 SF)	11,451
730	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	669 SM (7,201 SF)	3,209
610.	SOF MARINE SPECIAL OPERATIONS REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS	2,787 SM (30,000 SF)	13,638
214	SOF MOTOR TRANSPORT MAINTENANCE EXPANSION	5,853 SM (63,000 SF)	20,653
140	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/ TEAM FACILITIES	17,429 SM (187,604 SF)	54,707
211	SOF PARALOFT EXPANSION	2,323 SM (25,004 SF)	6,123

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune is to operate a training Base that promotes the combat readiness of the operating forces and the mission of other tenant commands by providing training opportunities, facilities, services and support that are responsive to the needs of marines, sailors and their families.

The mission of U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC) is to recruit, organize, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy task organized, scalable and responsive U.S. Marine Corps Special Operations Forces (MARSOF) world-wide to accomplish special operations missions assigned by CDRUSSOCOM, and/or Geographic Combatant Commanders employing special operations forces.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

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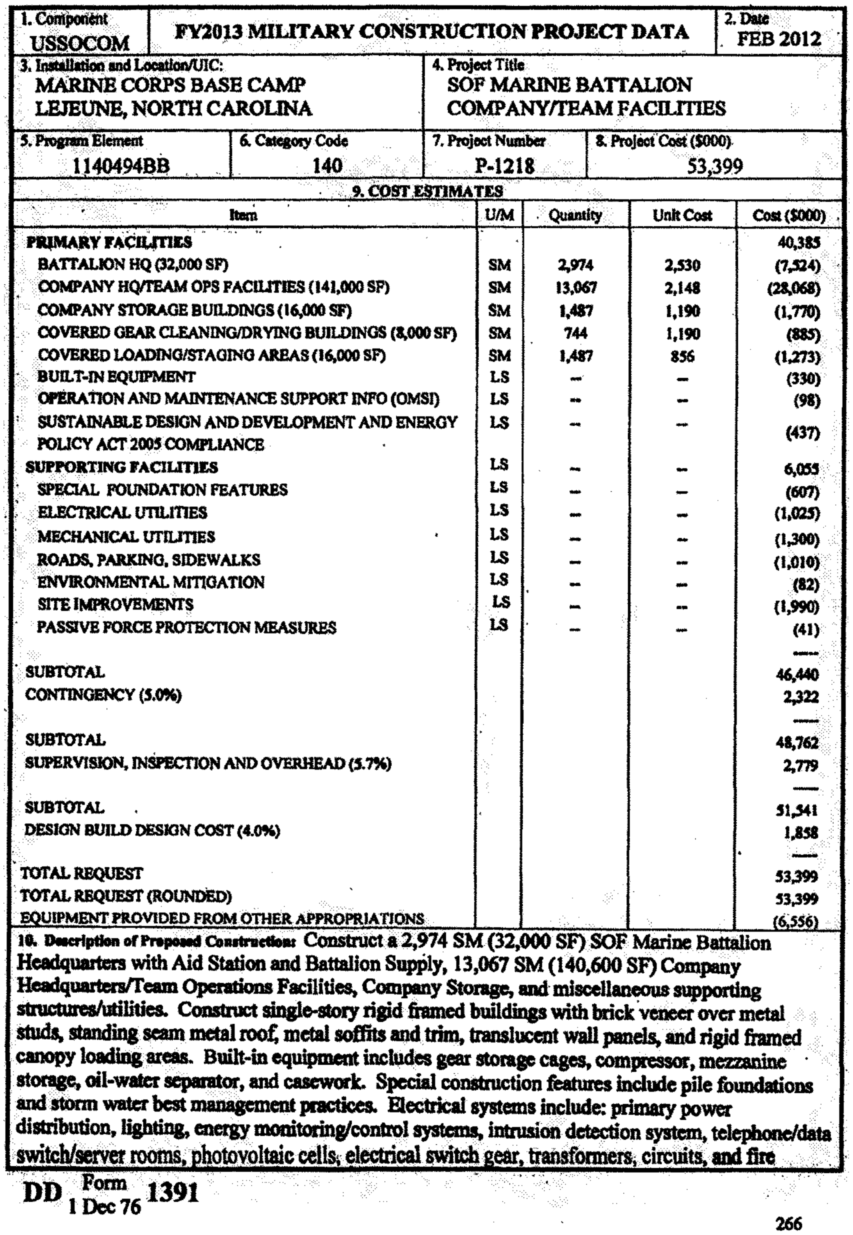

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES	

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	P-1218	53,399

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				40,385
BATTALION HQ (32,000 SF)	SM	2,974	2,530	(7,524)
COMPANY HQ/TEAM OPS FACILITIES (141,000 SF)	SM	13,067	2,148	(28,068)
COMPANY STORAGE BUILDINGS (16,000 SF)	SM	1,487	1,190	(1,770)
COVERED GEAR CLEANING/DRYING BUILDINGS (8,000 SF)	SM	744	1,190	(885)
COVERED LOADING/STAGING AREAS (16,000 SF)	SM	1,487	856	(1,273)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(330)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(98)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(437)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	LS	--	--	6,055
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(607)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,025)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,300)
ROADS, PARKING, SIDEWALKS	LS	--	--	(1,010)
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(82)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,990)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(41)
SUBTOTAL				46,440
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,322
SUBTOTAL				48,762
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,779
SUBTOTAL				51,541
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,858
TOTAL REQUEST				53,399
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				53,399
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(6,556)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a 2,974 SM (32,000 SF) SOF Marine Battalion Headquarters with Aid Station and Battalion Supply, 13,067 SM (140,600 SF) Company Headquarters/Team Operations Facilities, Company Storage, and miscellaneous supporting structures/utilities. Construct single-story rigid framed buildings with brick veneer over metal studs, standing seam metal roof, metal soffits and trim, translucent wall panels, and rigid framed canopy loading areas. Built-in equipment includes gear storage cages, compressor, mezzanine storage, oil-water separator, and casework. Special construction features include pile foundations and storm water best management practices. Electrical systems include: primary power distribution, lighting, energy monitoring/control systems, intrusion detection system, telephone/data switch/server rooms, photovoltaic cells, electrical switch gear, transformers, circuits, and fire

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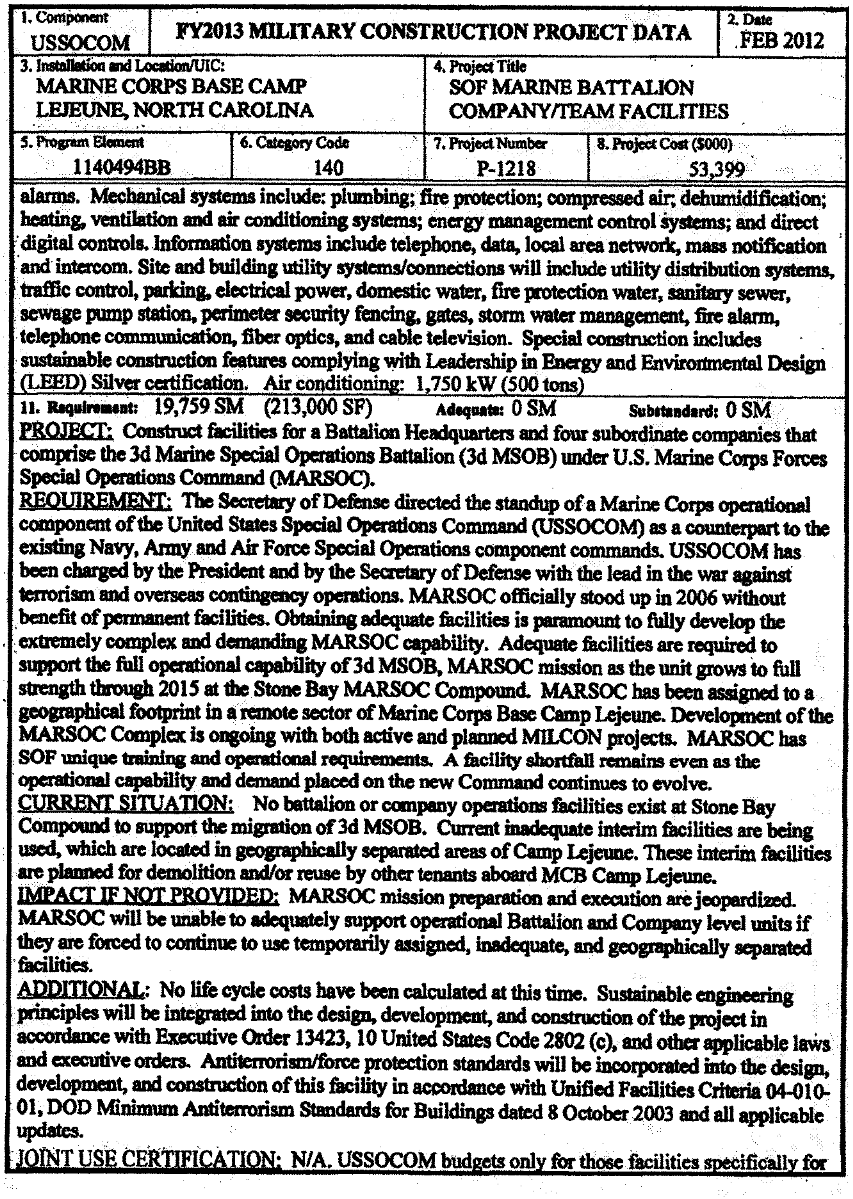

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA		4. Project Title SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number P-1218	8. Project Cost ($000) 53,399

alarms. Mechanical systems include: plumbing; fire protection; compressed air; dehumidification; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; energy management control systems; and direct digital controls. Information systems include telephone, data, local area network, mass notification and intercom. Site and building utility systems/connections will include utility distribution systems, traffic control, parking, electrical power, domestic water, fire protection water, sanitary sewer, sewage pump station, perimeter security fencing, gates, storm water management, fire alarm, telephone communication, fiber optics, and cable television. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. Air conditioning: 1,750 kW (500 tons)

11. Requirement: 19,759 SM (213,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct facilities for a Battalion Headquarters and four subordinate companies that comprise the 3d Marine Special Operations Battalion (3d MSOB) under U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC).

REQUIREMENT: The Secretary of Defense directed the standup of a Marine Corps operational component of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as a counterpart to the existing Navy, Army and Air Force Special Operations component commands. USSOCOM has been charged by the President and by the Secretary of Defense with the lead in the war against terrorism and overseas contingency operations. MARSOC officially stood up in 2006 without benefit of permanent facilities. Obtaining adequate facilities is paramount to fully develop the extremely complex and demanding MARSOC capability. Adequate facilities are required to support the full operational capability of 3d MSOB, MARSOC mission as the unit grows to full strength through 2015 at the Stone Bay MARSOC Compound. MARSOC has been assigned to a geographical footprint in a remote sector of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. Development of the MARSOC Complex is ongoing with both active and planned MILCON projects. MARSOC has SOF unique training and operational requirements. A facility shortfall remains even as the operational capability and demand placed on the new Command continues to evolve.

CURRENT SITUATION: No battalion or company operations facilities exist at Stone Bay Compound to support the migration of 3d MSOB. Current inadequate interim facilities are being used, which are located in geographically separated areas of Camp Lejeune. These interim facilities are planned for demolition and/or reuse by other tenants aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: MARSOC mission preparation and execution are jeopardized. MARSOC will be unable to adequately support operational Battalion and Company level units if they are forced to continue to use temporarily assigned, inadequate, and geographically separated facilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for

1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	P-1218	53,399

SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)	
(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	No
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,221
(b) All Other Design Costs	2,000
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	4,221
(d) Contract Cost	3,900
(e) In-House Cost	321
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Aug 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Aug 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,387
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,083
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	833
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

Marine Special Operations Command
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1. Component	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date
USSOCOM		FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				3,847
SERE LAB FACILITY (17,200 SF)	SM	1600	2,133	(3,413)
COVERED MOCK-UP PADS (3,500 SF)	SM	326	855	(279)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(75)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(30)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(50)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				906
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(60)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(210)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(165)
ROADS, PARKING, SIDEWALKS	LS	--	--	(160)
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(75)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(185)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTIVE MEASURES	LS	--	--	(51)
SUBTOTAL				4,753
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				238
SUBTOTAL				4,991
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				284
SUBTOTAL				5,275
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				190
TOTAL REQUEST				5,465
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				5,465
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(1,350)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a (1,600 SM (172,000 SF) applied instruction facility for Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Training, and 326 SM (3,500 SF) covered mock-up pads. Constructs single-story rigid framed buildings with brick veneer over metal studs, standing seam metal roof, metal soffits and trim, translucent wall panels, and rigid framed canopy loading areas. Mock-up pads will be open type shelters over concrete pads. Built-in equipment includes gear storage cages, compressor, mezzanine storage, oil-water separator, and casework. Special construction features include pile foundations and stormwater best management practices. Electrical systems include: primary power distribution, lighting, energy monitoring/control systems, intrusion detection system, telephone/data switch/server rooms, photovoltaic cells, electrical switch gear, transformers, circuits, and fire alarms. Mechanical systems include: plumbing; fire protection; compressed air; dehumidification; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems;

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391**

1. Component USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

energy management control systems; and direct digital controls. Information systems include telephone, data, local area network, mass notification and intercom. Site and building utility systems/connections will include utility distribution systems, traffic control, parking, electrical power, domestic water, fire protection water, sanitary sewer, sewage pump station, perimeter security fencing, gates, storm water management, fire alarm, telephone communication, fiber optics, and cable television. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. Air conditioning: 175 kW (50 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,926 SM (20,700 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct an applied instruction lab for SERE Training, which will also support Advanced Urban Reconnaissance and Infiltration (Special Activities) Training.

REQUIREMENT: The Secretary of Defense directed the standup of a Marine Corps operational component of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as a counterpart to the existing Navy, Army and Air Force Special Operations component commands. USSOCOM has been charged by the President and by the Secretary of Defense with the lead in the war against terrorism and overseas contingency operations. MARSOC officially stood up in 2006 without benefit of permanent facilities. Obtaining adequate facilities is paramount to fully develop the extremely complex and demanding MARSOC capability. Adequate training labs for SERE and Advanced Urban Techniques are required at MCB Camp Lejeune, NC, to support MARSOC's mission. MARSOC Special Operations Forces (SOF) has unique training and operational requirements that necessitate having priority of use facilities readily available for training and mission preparation. The facility shortfalls remain even as the operational capability and demand placed on the Command continues to evolve.

CURRENT SITUATION: Adequate training facilities that can provide priority of use to MARSOC do not currently exist at Camp Lejeune.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without adequate essential SERE and Advanced Urban Reconnaissance and Infiltration facilities at Camp Lejeune, training and mission preparation requirements will not be met. MARSOC SOF mission preparation and execution are jeopardized and Marines will not be adequately prepared to fulfill war-time mission requirements.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Code 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	No
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost ($000)	
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	324
(b) All Other Design Costs	108
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	432
(d) Contract Cost	302
(e) In-House Cost	130
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Jul 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jul 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	522
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	448
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	127
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

Marine Special Operations Command
Telephone: (910) 440-0725/0726

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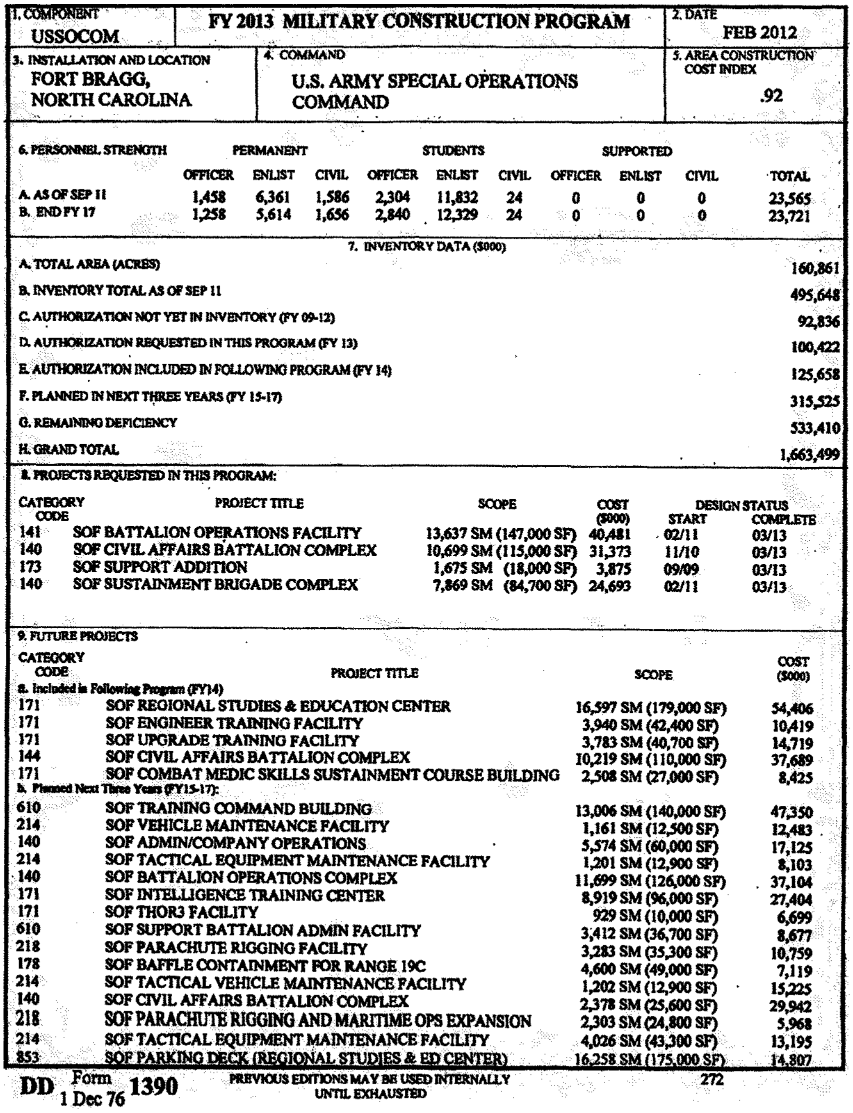


1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX .92

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	1,458	6,361	1,586	2,304	11,832	24	0	0	0	23,565
B. END FY 17	1,258	5,614	1,656	2,840	12,329	24	0	0	0	23,721

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	160,861
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	495,648
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	92,836
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	100,422
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 14)	125,658
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	315,525
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	533,410
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,663,499

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	13,637 SM (147,000 SF)	40,481	02/11	03/13
140	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	10,699 SM (115,000 SF)	31,373	11/10	03/13
173	SOF SUPPORT ADDITION	1,675 SM (18,000 SF)	3,875	09/09	03/13
140	SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX	7,869 SM (84,700 SF)	24,693	02/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
171	SOF REGIONAL STUDIES & EDUCATION CENTER	16,597 SM (179,000 SF)	54,406
171	SOF ENGINEER TRAINING FACILITY	3,940 SM (42,400 SF)	10,419
171	SOF UPGRADE TRAINING FACILITY	3,783 SM (40,700 SF)	14,719
144	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	10,219 SM (110,000 SF)	37,689
171	SOF COMBAT MEDIC SKILLS SUSTAINMENT COURSE BUILDING	2,508 SM (27,000 SF)	8,425
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
610	SOF TRAINING COMMAND BUILDING	13,006 SM (140,000 SF)	47,350
214	SOF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,161 SM (12,500 SF)	12,483
140	SOF ADMIN/COMPANY OPERATIONS	5,574 SM (60,000 SF)	17,125
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,201 SM (12,900 SF)	8,103
140	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	11,699 SM (126,000 SF)	37,104
171	SOF INTELLIGENCE TRAINING CENTER	8,919 SM (96,000 SF)	27,404
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	929 SM (10,000 SF)	6,699
610	SOF SUPPORT BATTALION ADMIN FACILITY	3,412 SM (36,700 SF)	8,677
218	SOF PARACHUTE RIGGING FACILITY	3,283 SM (35,300 SF)	10,759
178	SOF BAFFLE CONTAINMENT FOR RANGE 19C	4,600 SM (49,000 SF)	7,119
214	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,202 SM (12,900 SF)	15,225
140	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	2,378 SM (25,600 SF)	29,942
218	SOF PARACHUTE RIGGING AND MARITIME OPS EXPANSION	2,303 SM (24,800 SF)	5,968
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4,026 SM (43,300 SF)	13,195
853	SOF PARKING DECK (REGIONAL STUDIES & ED CENTER)	16,258 SM (175,000 SF)	14,807

DD Form 1 Dec 76 1390 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX .92

140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	1,115 SM (12,000 SF)	4,716
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	14,706
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	14,706
178	SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT RANGE	1,500 SM (16,150 SF)	7,201
171	SOF REPLACE MAZE AND TOWER	850 SM (9,150 SF)	12,236

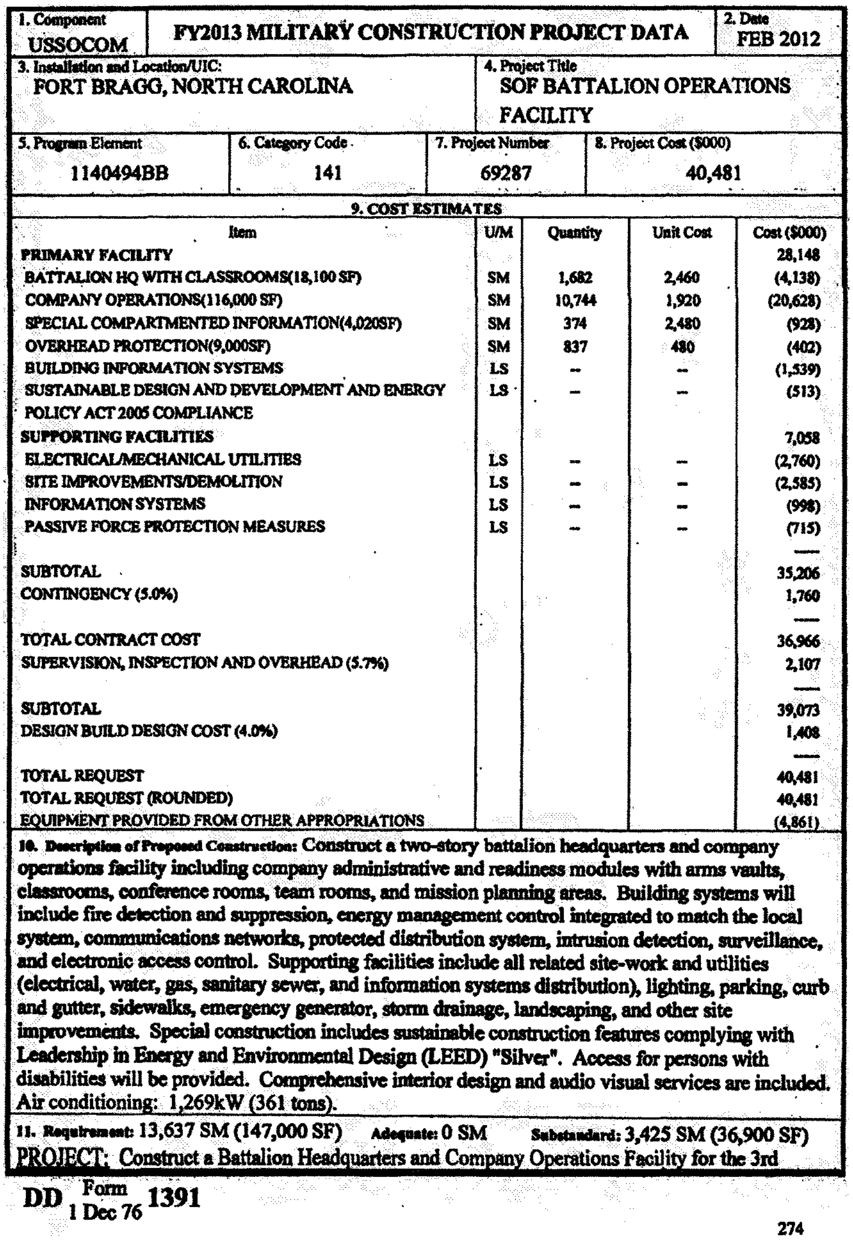
c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of 18th Airborne Division (Airborne), major combat and combat support forces, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A



1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	69287	40,481

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				28,148
BATTALION HQ WITH CLASSROOMS(18,100 SF)	SM	1,682	2,460	(4,138)
COMPANY OPERATIONS(116,000 SF)	SM	10,744	1,920	(20,628)
SPECIAL COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION(4,020SF)	SM	374	2,480	(928)
OVERHEAD PROTECTION(9,000SF)	SM	837	480	(402)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,539)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(513)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				7,058
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(2,760)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(2,585)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(998)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(715)
SUBTOTAL				35,206
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,760
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				36,966
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,107
SUBTOTAL				39,073
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,408
TOTAL REQUEST				40,481
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				40,481
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(4,861)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story battalion headquarters and company operations facility including company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, emergency generator, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver". Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,269kW (361 tons).

11. Requirement: 13,637 SM (147,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 3,425 SM (36,900 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Battalion Headquarters and Company Operations Facility for the 3rd

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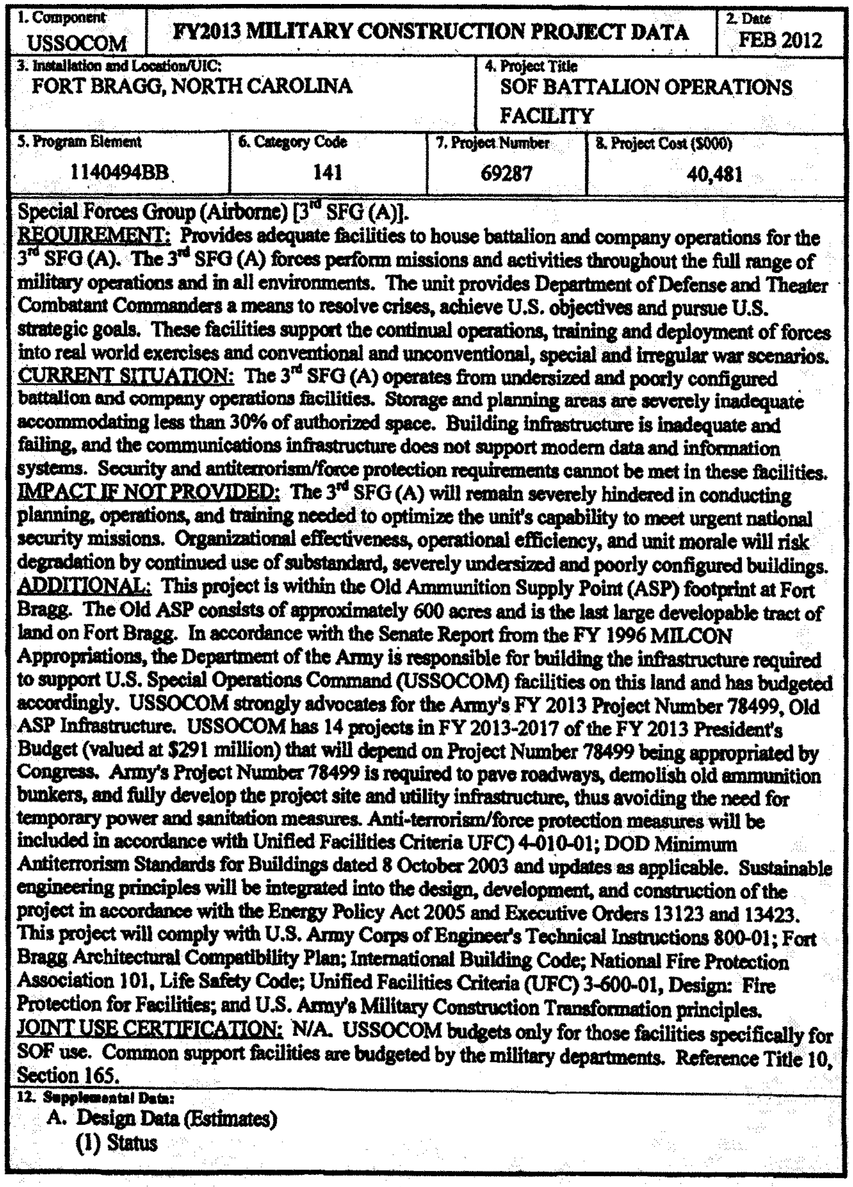

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	69287	40,481

Special Forces Group (Airborne) [3rd SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to house battalion and company operations for the 3rd SFG (A). The 3rd SFG (A) forces perform missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 3rd SFG (A) operates from undersized and poorly configured battalion and company operations facilities. Storage and planning areas are severely inadequate accommodating less than 30% of authorized space. Building infrastructure is inadequate and failing, and the communications infrastructure does not support modern data and information systems. Security and antiterrorism/force protection requirements cannot be met in these facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 3rd SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, operational efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard, severely undersized and poorly configured buildings.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria UFC) 4-010-01; DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 69287	8. Project Cost ($000) 40,481

(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,300
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,160
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	2,460
(d) Contract Cost	1,600
(e) In-House Cost	860
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,262
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,019
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	580

United States Army Special Operations Command
Telephone: (910) 432-1296

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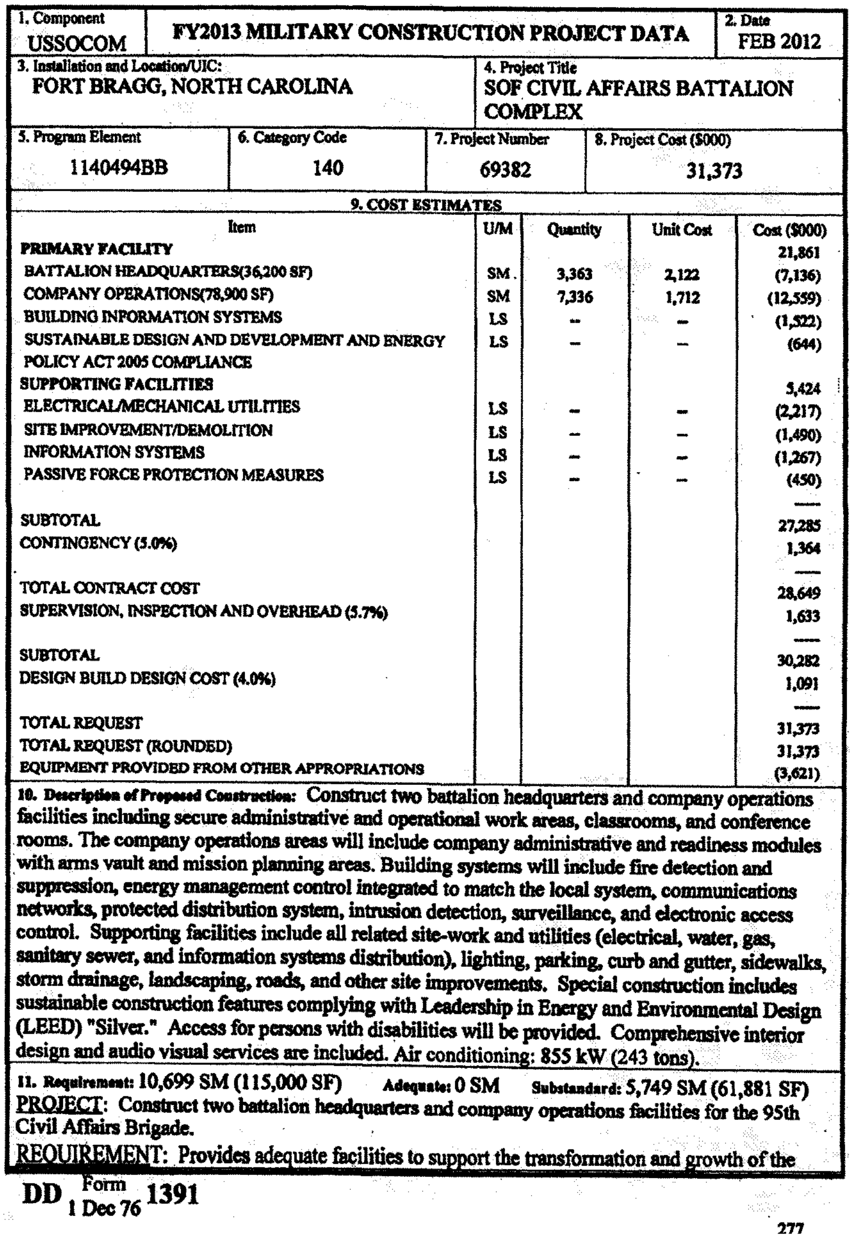

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69382	31,373

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				21,861
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS(36,200 SF)	SM	3,363	2,122	(7,136)
COMPANY OPERATIONS(78,900 SF)	SM	7,336	1,712	(12,559)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,522)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(644)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				5,424
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(2,217)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(1,490)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,267)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(450)
SUBTOTAL				27,285
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,364
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				28,649
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,633
SUBTOTAL				30,282
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,091
TOTAL REQUEST				31,373
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				31,373
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,621)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct two battalion headquarters and company operations facilities including secure administrative and operational work areas, classrooms, and conference rooms. The company operations areas will include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vault and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 855 kW (243 tons).

11. Requirement: 10,699 SM (115,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 5,749 SM (61,881 SF)

PROJECT: Construct two battalion headquarters and company operations facilities for the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade.

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the transformation and growth of the

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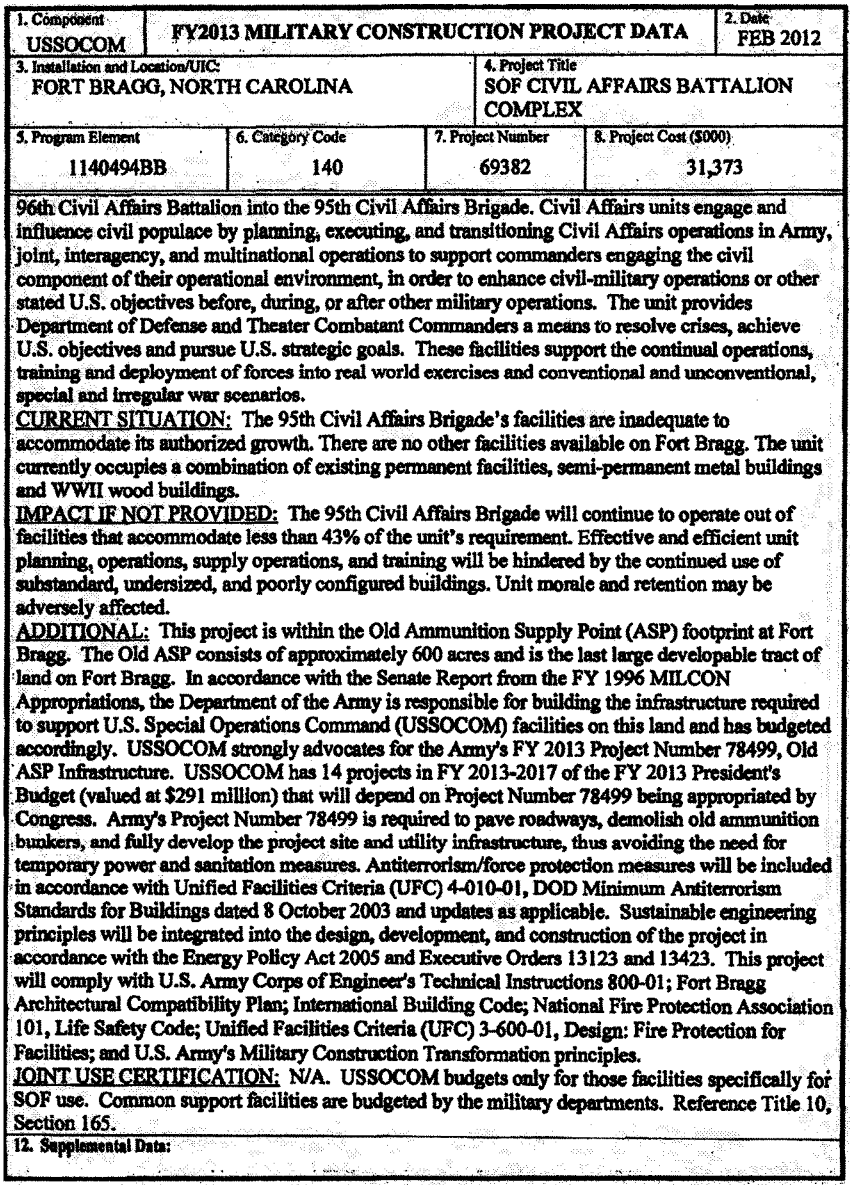


1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69382	31,373

96th Civil Affairs Battalion into the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade. Civil Affairs units engage and influence civil populace by planning, executing, and transitioning Civil Affairs operations in Army, joint, interagency, and multinational operations to support commanders engaging the civil component of their operational environment, in order to enhance civil-military operations or other stated U.S. objectives before, during, or after other military operations. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

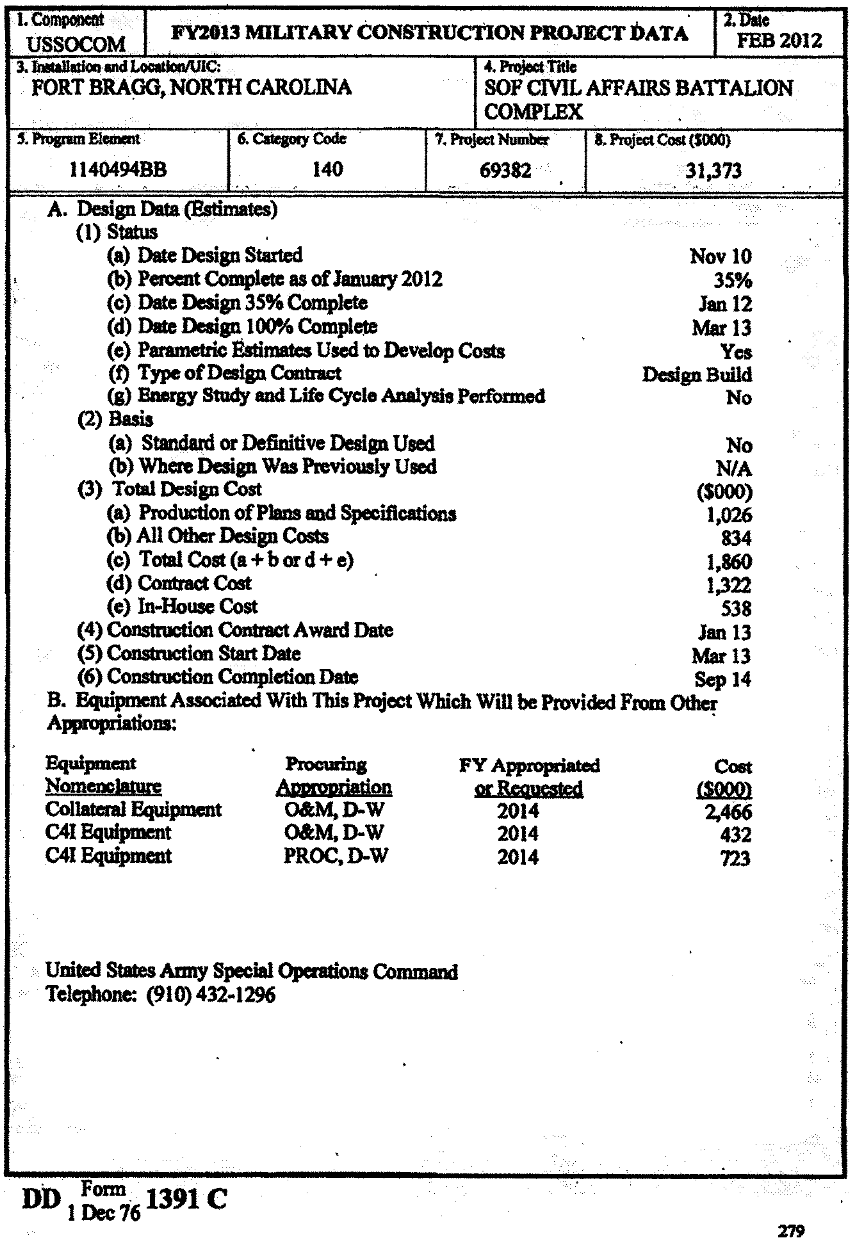
CURRENT SITUATION: The 95th Civil Affairs Brigade's facilities are inadequate to accommodate its authorized growth. There are no other facilities available on Fort Bragg. The unit currently occupies a combination of existing permanent facilities, semi-permanent metal buildings and WWII wood buildings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 95th Civil Affairs Brigade will continue to operate out of facilities that accommodate less than 43% of the unit's requirement. Effective and efficient unit planning, operations, supply operations, and training will be hindered by the continued use of substandard, undersized, and poorly configured buildings. Unit morale and retention may be adversely affected.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:



1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69382	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,373

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 10
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,026
(b) All Other Design Costs	834
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,860
(d) Contract Cost	1,322
(e) In-House Cost	538
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,466
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	432
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	723

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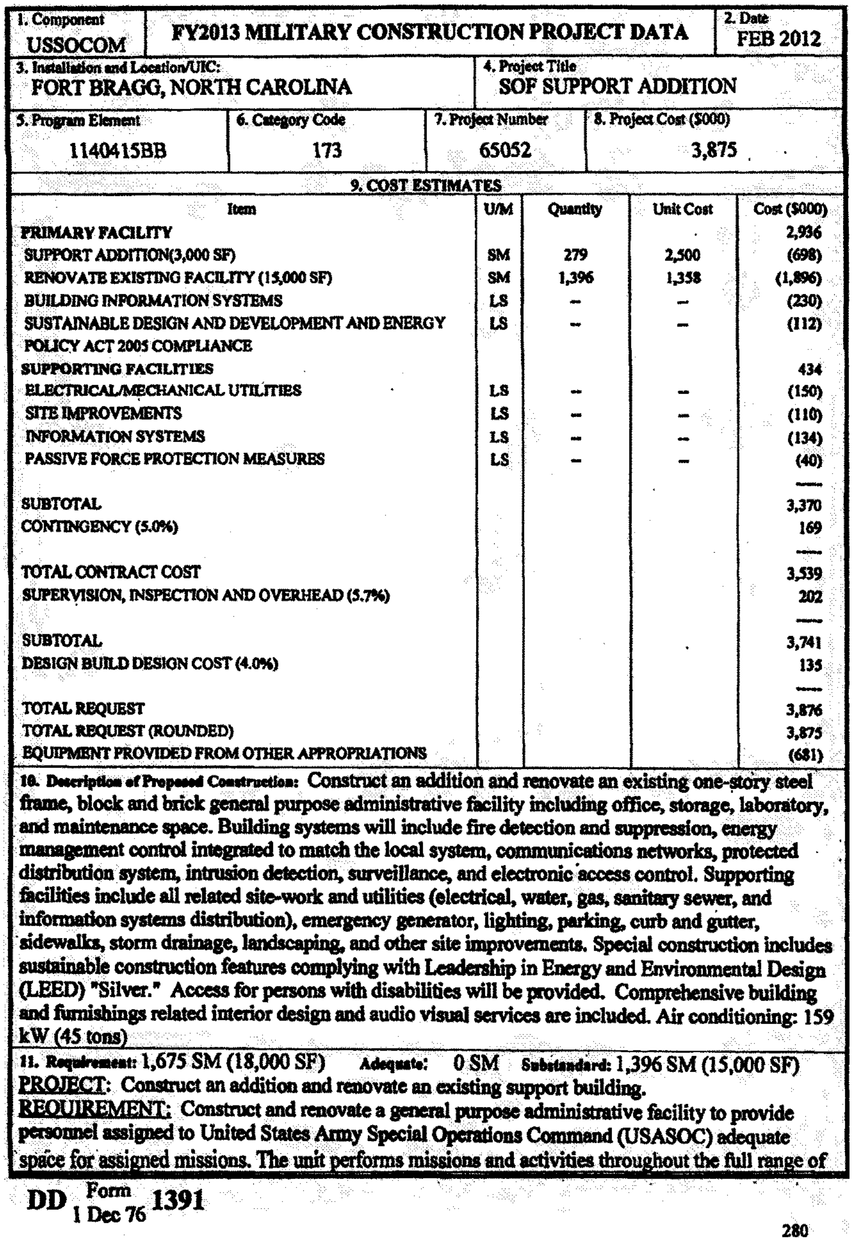

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 173	7. Project Number 65052	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,875

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,936
SUPPORT ADDITION(3,000 SF)	SM	279	2,500	(698)
RENOVATE EXISTING FACILITY (15,000 SF)	SM	1,396	1,358	(1,896)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(230)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(112)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				434
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(110)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(134)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(40)
SUBTOTAL				3,370
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				169
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,539
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				202
SUBTOTAL				3,741
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				135
TOTAL REQUEST				3,876
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,875
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(681)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct an addition and renovate an existing one-story steel frame, block and brick general purpose administrative facility including office, storage, laboratory, and maintenance space. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), emergency generator, lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 159 kW (45 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,675 SM (18,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 1,396 SM (15,000 SF)

PROJECT: Construct an addition and renovate an existing support building.

REQUIREMENT: Construct and renovate a general purpose administrative facility to provide personnel assigned to United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) adequate space for assigned missions. The unit performs missions and activities throughout the full range of

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA		4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION	
5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 173	7. Project Number 65052	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,875

military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.
CURRENT SITUATION: Existing facility is inadequate to house approved force structure growth and equipment. This project will provide additional space and renovate existing space to meet current mission requirements. The existing facility does not meet current life, safety and health codes and is not properly configured to support the current organization.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Unit operational effectiveness and organizational efficiency will remain severely hindered by the continued use of this undersized and poorly configured facility. There are no other facilities available to address the force structure growth. The unit will not be able to optimize mission capabilities and readiness.
ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.
JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)	
(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Sep 09
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	70
(b) All Other Design Costs	91
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	161

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140415BB	173	65052	3,875

(d) Contract Cost	115
(e) In-House Cost	46
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	380
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	149
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	152

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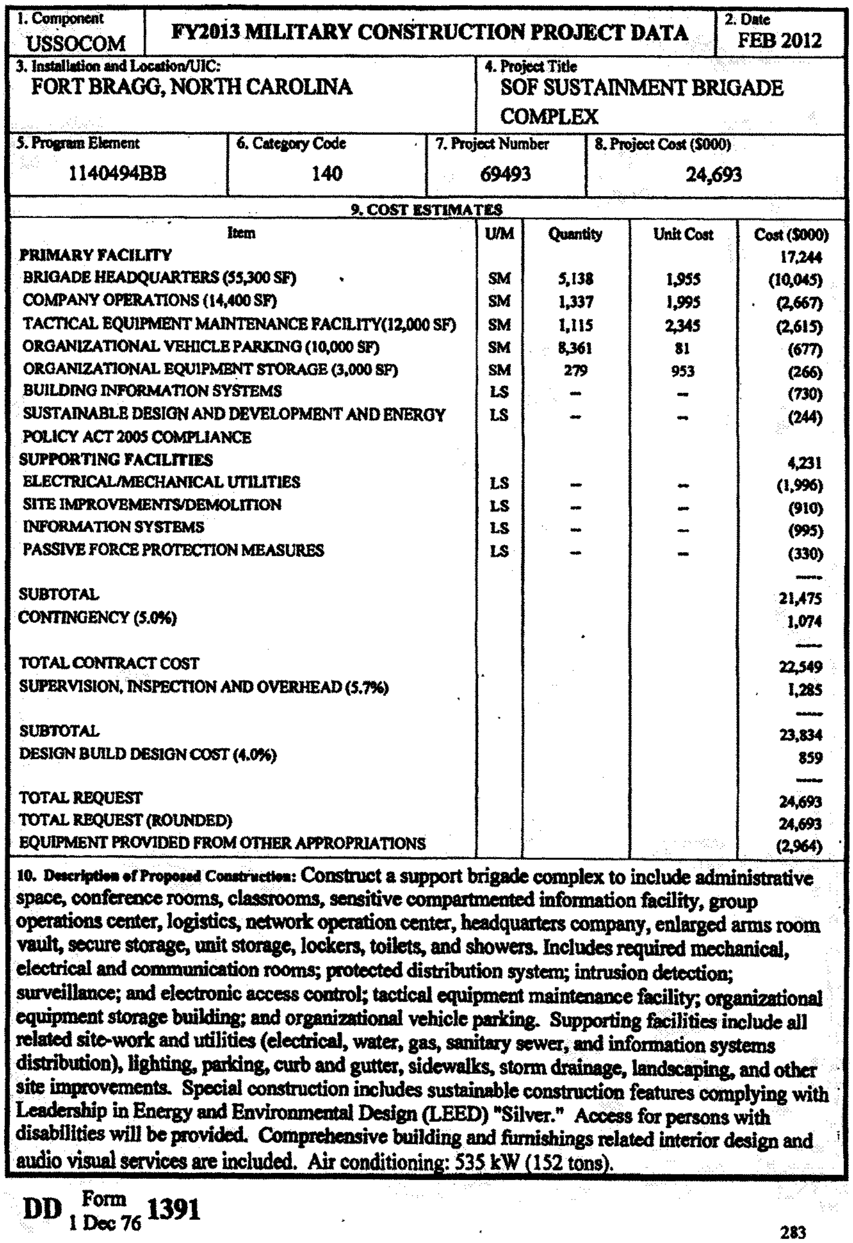

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69493	24,693

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				17,244
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS (55,300 SF)	SM	5,138	1,955	(10,045)
COMPANY OPERATIONS (14,400 SF)	SM	1,337	1,995	(2,667)
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY(12,000 SF)	SM	1,115	2,345	(2,615)
ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING (10,000 SF)	SM	8,361	81	(677)
ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE (3,000 SF)	SM	279	953	(266)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(730)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(244)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,231
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,996)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(910)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(995)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(330)
SUBTOTAL				21,475
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,074
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				22,549
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,285
SUBTOTAL				23,834
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				859
TOTAL REQUEST				24,693
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				24,693
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(2,964)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a support brigade complex to include administrative space, conference rooms, classrooms, sensitive compartmented information facility, group operations center, logistics, network operation center, headquarters company, enlarged arms room vault, secure storage, unit storage, lockers, toilets, and showers. Includes required mechanical, electrical and communication rooms; protected distribution system; intrusion detection; surveillance; and electronic access control; tactical equipment maintenance facility; organizational equipment storage building; and organizational vehicle parking. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 535 kW (152 tons).

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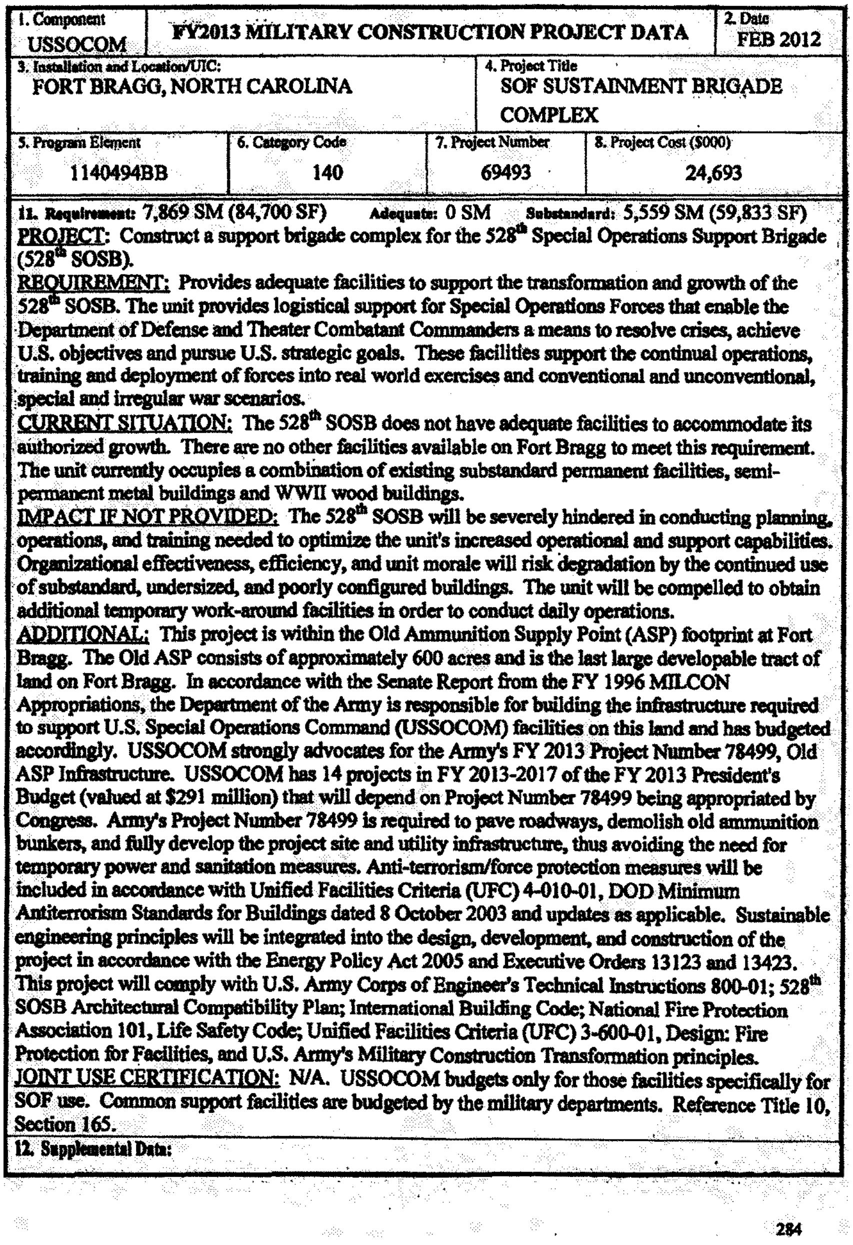

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69493	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,693

11. Requirement: 7,869 SM (84,700 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 5,559 SM (59,833 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a support brigade complex for the 528th Special Operations Support Brigade (528th SOSB).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the transformation and growth of the 528th SOSB. The unit provides logistical support for Special Operations Forces that enable the Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 528th SOSB does not have adequate facilities to accommodate its authorized growth. There are no other facilities available on Fort Bragg to meet this requirement. The unit currently occupies a combination of existing substandard permanent facilities, semi-permanent metal buildings and WWII wood buildings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 528th SOSB will be severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's increased operational and support capabilities. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by the continued use of substandard, undersized, and poorly configured buildings. The unit will be compelled to obtain additional temporary work-around facilities in order to conduct daily operations.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; 528th SOSB Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities, and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69493	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,693

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,005
(b) All Other Design Costs	495
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,500
(d) Contract Cost	1,200
(e) In-House Cost	300
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,989
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	622
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	353

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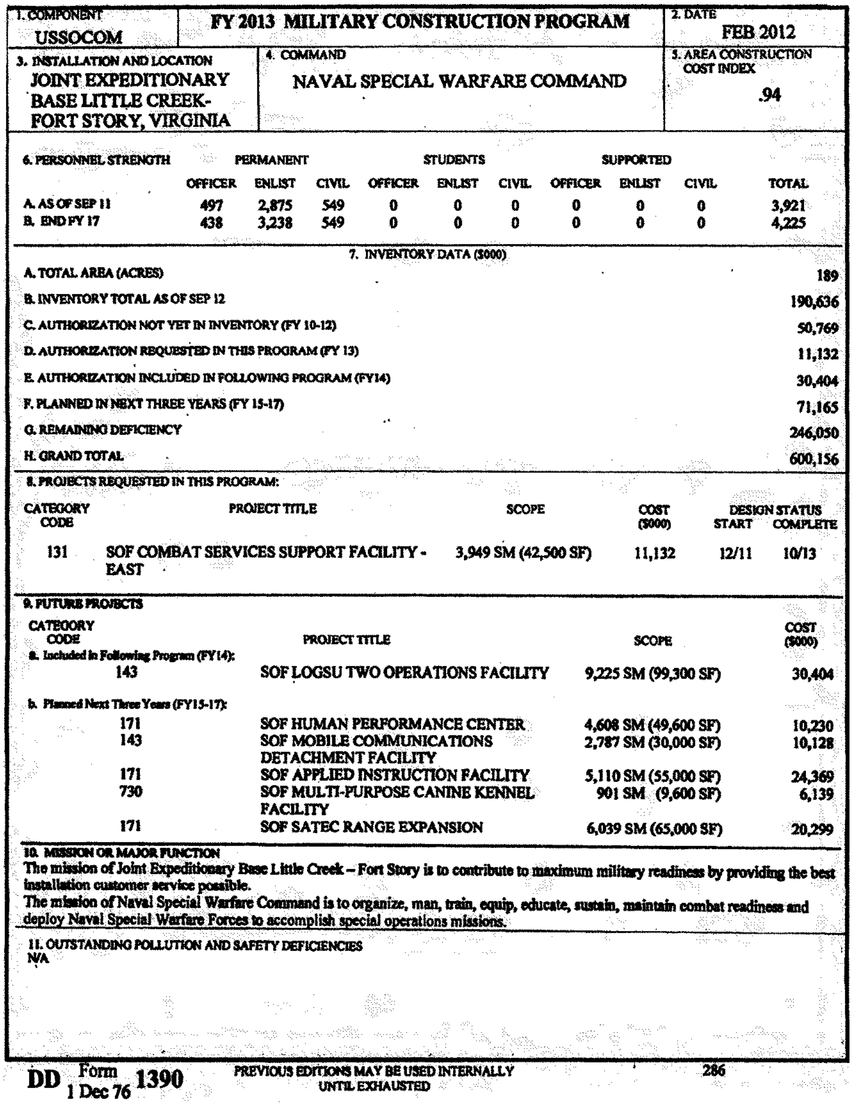

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK-FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX .94

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	497	2,875	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,921
B. END FY 17	438	3,238	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,225

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	189
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	190,636
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	50,769
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	11,132
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	30,404
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	71,165
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	246,050
H. GRAND TOTAL	600,156

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
131	SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY - EAST	3,949 SM (42,500 SF)	11,132	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14):			
143	SOF LOGSU TWO OPERATIONS FACILITY	9,225 SM (99,300 SF)	30,404
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
171	SOF HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER	4,608 SM (49,600 SF)	10,230
143	SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT FACILITY	2,787 SM (30,000 SF)	10,128
171	SOF APPLIED INSTRUCTION FACILITY	5,110 SM (55,000 SF)	24,369
730	SOF MULTI-PURPOSE CANINE KENNEL FACILITY	901 SM (9,600 SF)	6,139
171	SOF SATEC RANGE EXPANSION	6,039 SM (65,000 SF)	20,299

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Fort Story is to contribute to maximum military readiness by providing the best installation customer service possible.

The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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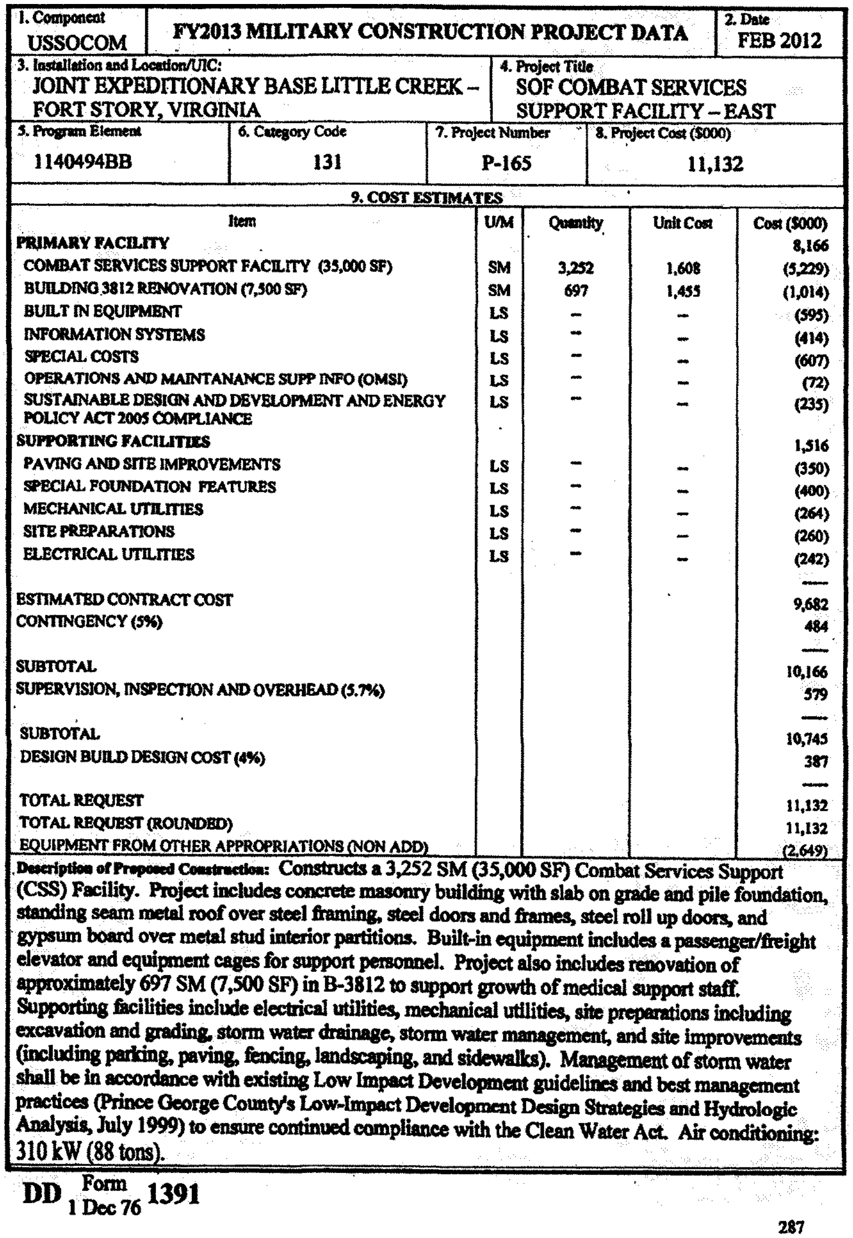

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-165	11,132

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				8,166
COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY (35,000 SF)	SM	3,252	1,608	(5,229)
BUILDING 3812 RENOVATION (7,500 SF)	SM	697	1,455	(1,014)
BUILT IN EQUIPMENT	LS	–	–	(595)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	–	–	(414)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	–	–	(607)
OPERATIONS AND MAINTANANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	–	–	(72)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	–	–	(235)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,516
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	–	–	(350)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	–	–	(400)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	–	–	(264)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	–	–	(260)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	–	–	(242)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				9,682
CONTINGENCY (5%)				484
SUBTOTAL				10,166
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				579
SUBTOTAL				10,745
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				387
TOTAL REQUEST				11,132
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				11,132
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,649)

Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 3,252 SM (35,000 SF) Combat Services Support (CSS) Facility. Project includes concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes a passenger/freight elevator and equipment cages for support personnel. Project also includes renovation of approximately 697 SM (7,500 SF) in B-3812 to support growth of medical support staff. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities, mechanical utilities, site preparations including excavation and grading, storm water drainage, storm water management, and site improvements (including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks). Management of storm water shall be in accordance with existing Low Impact Development guidelines and best management practices (Prince George County's Low-Impact Development Design Strategies and Hydrologic Analysis, July 1999) to ensure continued compliance with the Clean Water Act. Air conditioning: 310 kW (88 tons).

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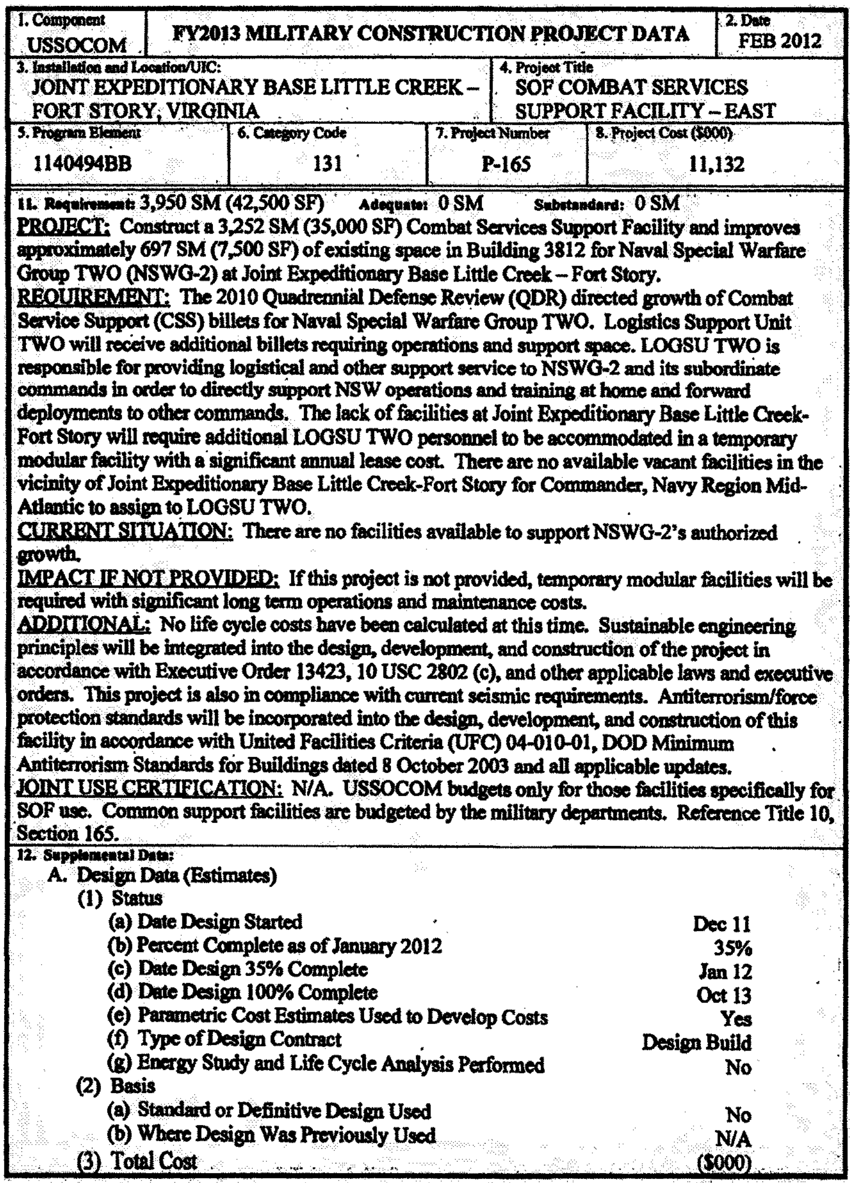


1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-165	11,132

11. Requirement: 3,950 SM (42,500 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct a 3,252 SM (35,000 SF) Combat Services Support Facility and improves approximately 697 SM (7,500 SF) of existing space in Building 3812 for Naval Special Warfare Group TWO (NSWG-2) at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Fort Story.

REQUIREMENT: The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) directed growth of Combat Service Support (CSS) billets for Naval Special Warfare Group TWO. Logistics Support Unit TWO will receive additional billets requiring operations and support space. LOGSU TWO is responsible for providing logistical and other support service to NSWG-2 and its subordinate commands in order to directly support NSW operations and training at home and forward deployments to other commands. The lack of facilities at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story will require additional LOGSU TWO personnel to be accommodated in a temporary modular facility with a significant annual lease cost. There are no available vacant facilities in the vicinity of Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story for Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic to assign to LOGSU TWO.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are no facilities available to support NSWG-2's authorized growth.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, temporary modular facilities will be required with significant long term operations and maintenance costs.

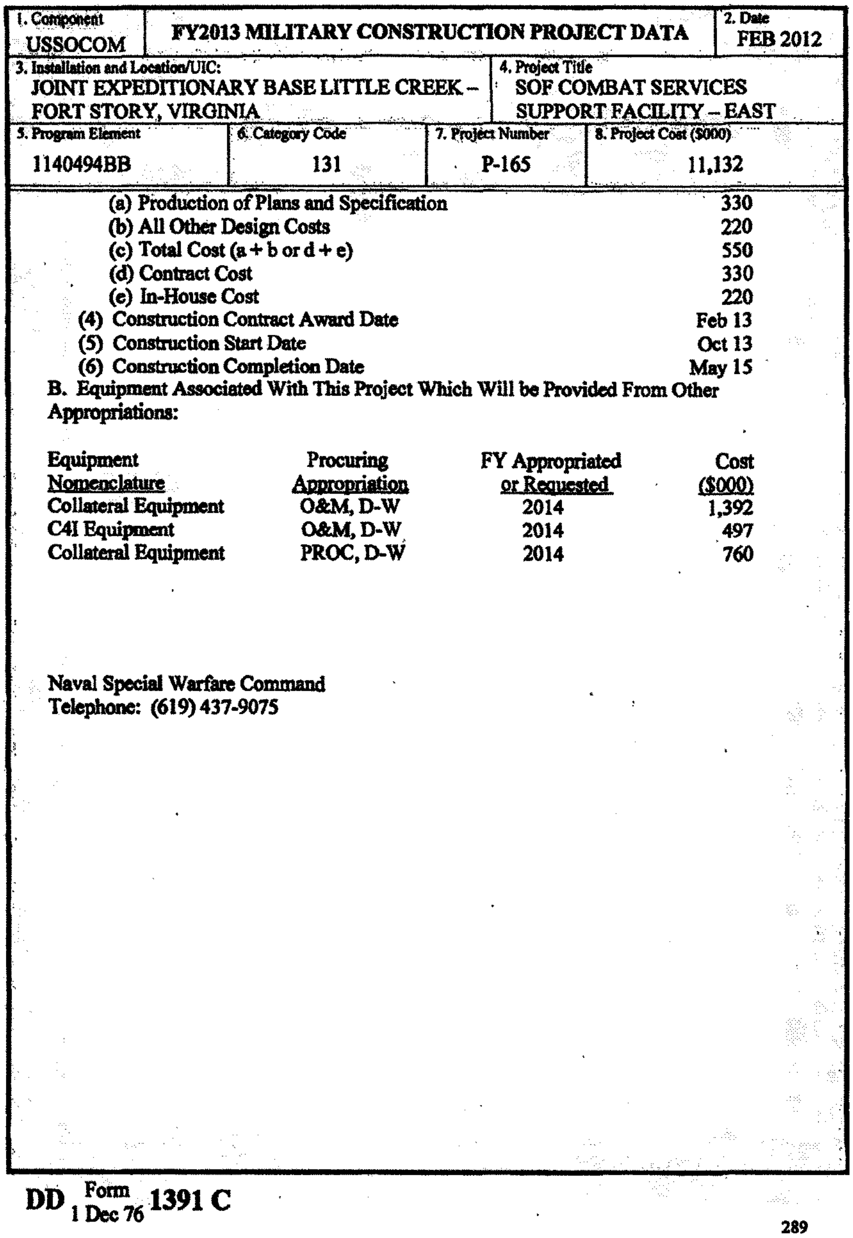
ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 USC 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with United Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)



1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number P-165	8. Project Cost ($000) 11,132

(a) Production of Plans and Specification	330
(b) All Other Design Costs	220
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	550
(d) Contract Cost	330
(e) In-House Cost	220
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,392
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	760

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.14

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	394	2,388	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,970
B. END FY 17	473	2,792	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,457

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	84.335
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	406,158
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	35,500
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	50,520
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	24,034
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	22,852
H. GRAND TOTAL	539,064

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
140	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	16,769 SM (180,000 SF)	46,553	07/11	03/13
140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL	1,065 SM (11,500 SF)	3,967	09/08	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
211	SOF TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE HANGAR	1,771SM(19,100SF)	3,474
140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL	929SM (10,000SF)	3,344
853	SOF EXPAND ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING	11,418SM(123,000SF)	3,552
442	SOF UNIT STORAGE/MOBLIZATION FACILITY	4,660SM(50,200SF)	9,097
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	1,394SM(15,000SF)	4,567

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of I Corps Headquarters, major combat and combat support units, Madigan Army Medical Center, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69445	46,553

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				36,368
BATTALION HQ AND COMPANY OPERATIONS(124,000SF)	SM	11,556	1,922	(22,211)
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTANENCE(12,500SF)	SM	1,161	2,675	(3,106)
ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING(32,000SY)	SM	26,756	82	(2,194)
DEPLOYMENT EQUIPMENT STORAGE BLDG(12,000SF)	SM	1,115	948	(1,057)
TUAV MAINTENANCE FACILITY(9,510SF)	SM	884	1,984	(1,754)
COMMUNICATIONS DATA CENTER(2,130SF)	SM	198	2,064	(409)
MWD KENNEL(12,000SF)	SM	1,115	1,736	(1,936)
MAINTENANCE FACILITY REPLACEMENT(7,960SF)	SM	740	1,847	(1,367)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	–	–	(1,750)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	–	–	(584)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,119
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	–	–	(1,280)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	–	–	(1,157)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	–	–	(1,012)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	–	–	(670)
SUBTOTAL				40,487
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,024
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				42,511
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,423
SUBTOTAL				44,934
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,619
TOTAL REQUEST				46,553
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				46,553
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(5,451)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility including company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas; a tactical equipment maintenance facility; organizational parking; a tactical unmanned aerial vehicle maintenance facility; a communications center; and military working dog kennel. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental

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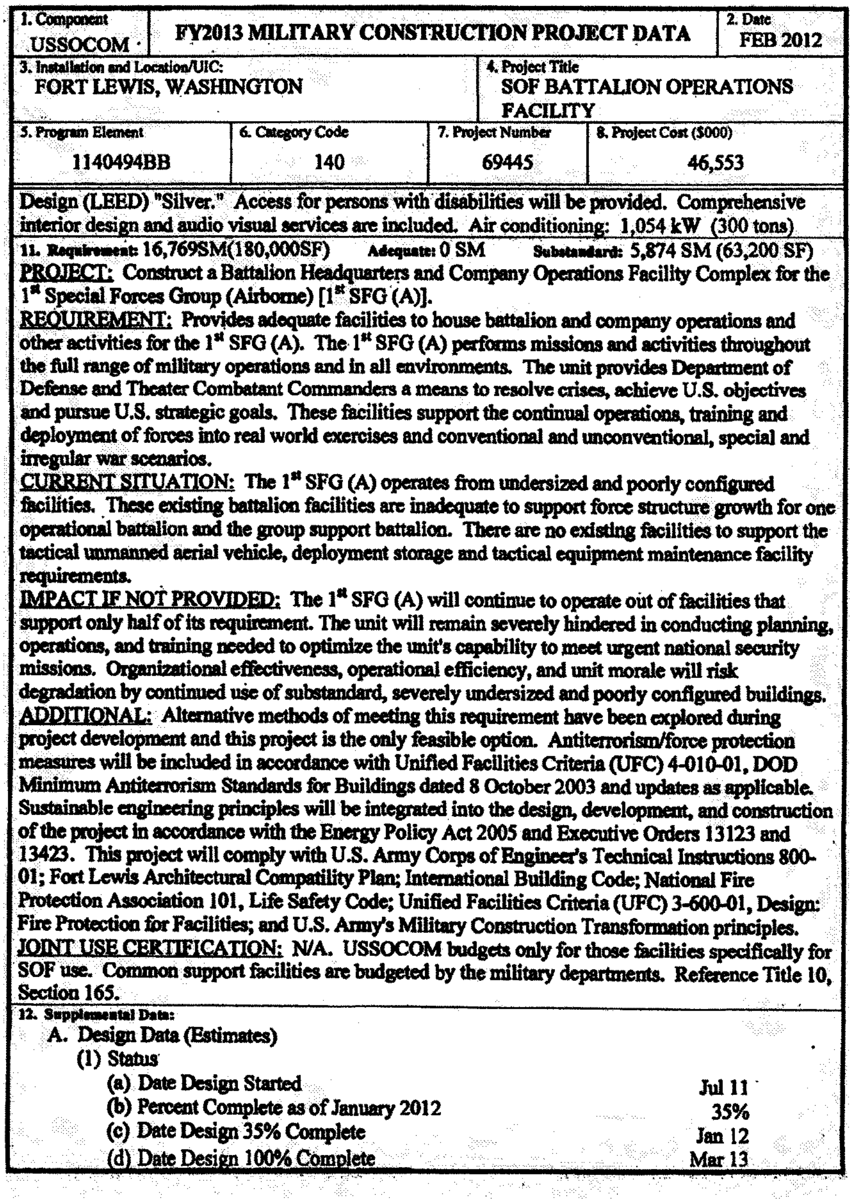

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69445	46,553

Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,054 kW (300 tons)

11. Requirement: 16,769SM(180,000SF) Adequate: 0 SM Substandard: 5,874 SM (63,200 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Battalion Headquarters and Company Operations Facility Complex for the 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne) [1st SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to house battalion and company operations and other activities for the 1st SFG (A). The 1st SFG (A) performs missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 1st SFG (A) operates from undersized and poorly configured facilities. These existing battalion facilities are inadequate to support force structure growth for one operational battalion and the group support battalion. There are no existing facilities to support the tactical unmanned aerial vehicle, deployment storage and tactical equipment maintenance facility requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 1st SFG (A) will continue to operate out of facilities that support only half of its requirement. The unit will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, operational efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard, severely undersized and poorly configured buildings.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Lewis Architectural Compatility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jul 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69445	46,553

(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,983
(b) All Other Design Costs	777
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	2,760
(d) Contract Cost	2,095
(e) In-House Cost	665
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,660
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,144
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	647

United States Army Special Operations Command
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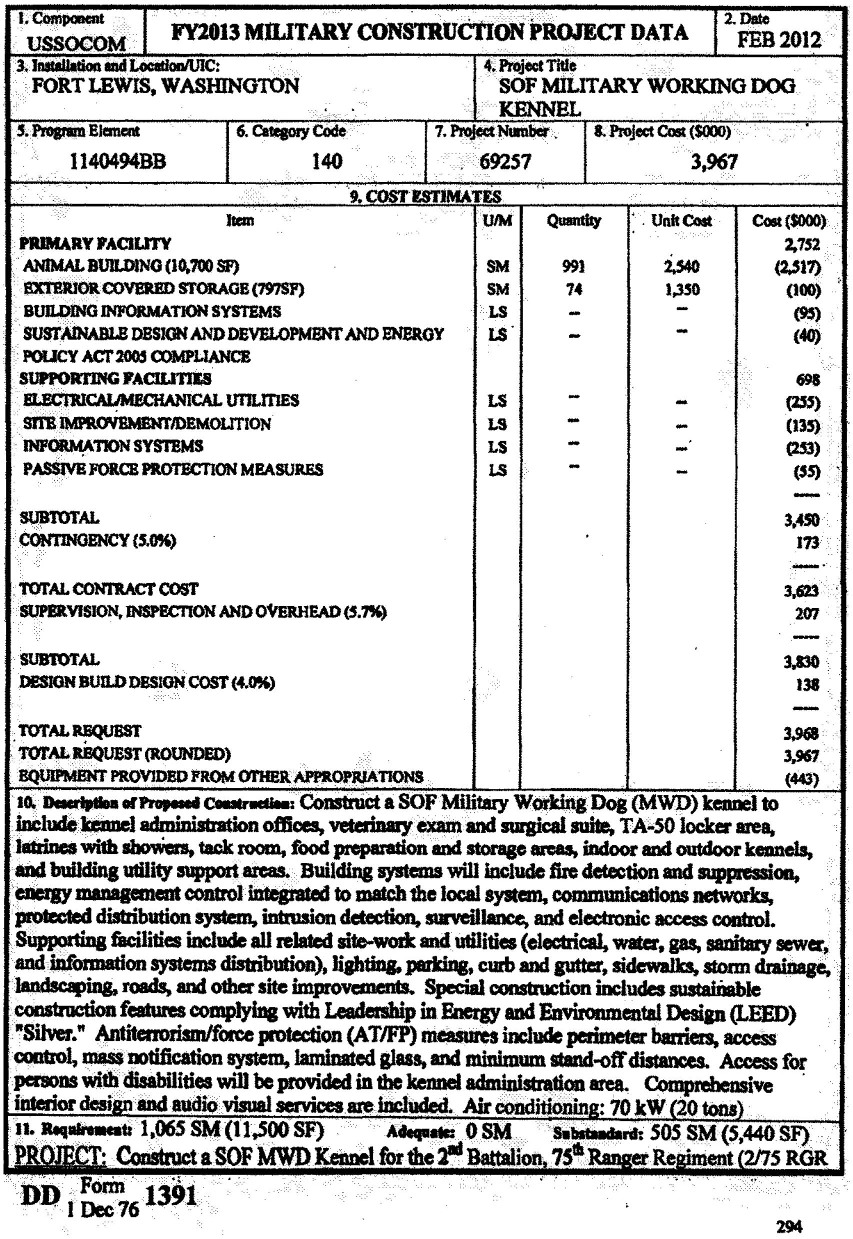

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69257	3,967

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,752
ANIMAL BUILDING (10,700 SF)	SM	991	2,540	(2,517)
EXTERIOR COVERED STORAGE (797SF)	SM	74	1,350	(100)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	–	–	(95)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	–	–	(40)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				698
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	–	–	(255)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	–	–	(135)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	–	–	(253)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	–	–	(55)
SUBTOTAL				3,450
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				173
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,623
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				207
SUBTOTAL				3,830
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				138
TOTAL REQUEST				3,968
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,967
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(443)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a SOF Military Working Dog (MWD) kennel to include kennel administration offices, veterinary exam and surgical suite, TA-50 locker area, latrines with showers, tack room, food preparation and storage areas, indoor and outdoor kennels, and building utility support areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures include perimeter barriers, access control, mass notification system, laminated glass, and minimum stand-off distances. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided in the kennel administration area. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 70 kW (20 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,065 SM (11,500 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 505 SM (5,440 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a SOF MWD Kennel for the 2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment (2/75 RGR

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69257	3,967

REGT).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the 75th Ranger Regiment MWD operations, sustainment, and training of canines and support personnel. The program requires special training and security requirements that installation kennels cannot provide. The unit will also provide veterinary support. The 75th Ranger Regiment is a rapidly deployable strike force that uses specialized equipment, operational techniques, and multiple modes of infiltration to capture or destroy hostile forces. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 1st Special Forces Group and the 2/75th Ranger Battalion currently share an existing abandoned dog pound. This facility is undersized to accommodate both missions and there are no other facilities at Fort Lewis to satisfy this requirement.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this project, the 2/75th Ranger Regiment will continue to use inadequate facilities for SOF MWD Operations. The kennel master, operations NCO, and handlers will have no work areas to support animal care, training, or supply and maintenance operations. The unit will continue to seek additional semi-permanent facilities to meet minimum requirements for kennel operation.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/Force Protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Lewis Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

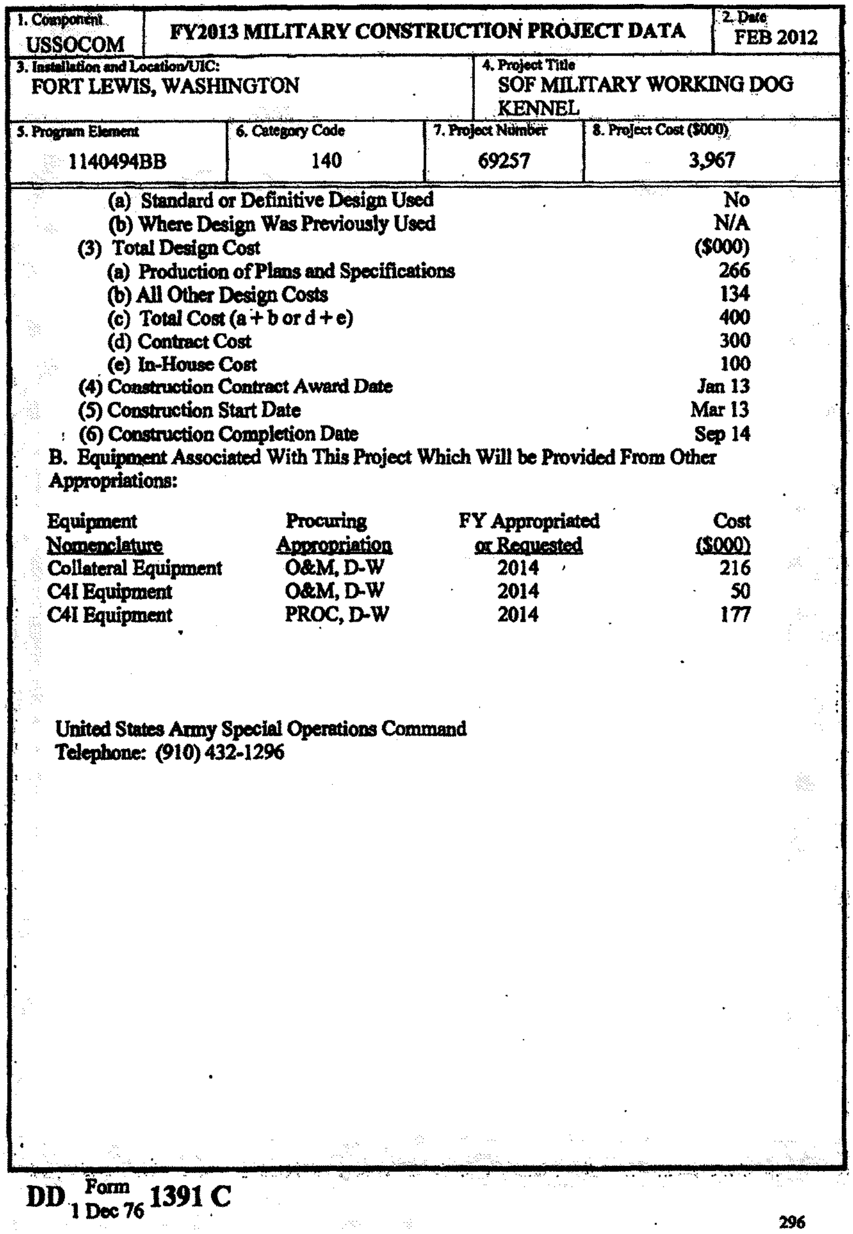
12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Sep 08
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis



1. Component		2. Date
USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:	4. Project Title
FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69257	3,967

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	266
(b) All Other Design Costs	134
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	400
(d) Contract Cost	300
(e) In-House Cost	100
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	216
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	50
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	177

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.36

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	114	588	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	715
B. END FY 17	143	752	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	909

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)	
A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,163
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	2,500,000
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 11-12)	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	6,490
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	14,237
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	60,700
H. GRAND TOTAL	2,581,427

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
171	SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY	929 SM (10,000 SF)	6,490	10/11	01/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
141	SOF SPECIAL TACTICS OPERATIONS FACILITY	4562 SM (49,100 SF)	14,237
c. RPM Backlog: N/A			

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Group and units plan and execute specialized and contingency operations using advanced aircraft (MC-130 and CV-22), tactics and air refueling techniques.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number QFQE053004	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,490

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				4,627
CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY (10,000 SF)	SM	929	4,857	(4,512)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	-	-	(115)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,186
UTILITIES	LS	-	-	(350)
PAVEMENTS	LS	-	-	(119)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	-	-	(200)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	-	-	(215)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	-	-	(22)
CRANE	LS	-	-	(5)
GENERATOR	LS	-	-	(275)
SUBTOTAL				5,813
CONTINGENCY (5%)				291
TOTAL CONTRACT COST				6,104
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (2.5%)				153
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				233
TOTAL REQUEST				6,490
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				6,490
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(1,251)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Concrete foundation and floor slab, steel frame, masonry walls, and sloped metal roof. Functional areas include briefing rooms, library, software preparation room, data base generation room, and administration. Includes utilities, parking, fire protection, stand-by power, and all necessary support. Air conditioning: 53 kW (15 tons)

11. Requirement: 929 SM (10,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct CV-22 Simulator Facility.

REQUIREMENT: A Special Operations Forces training facility is required to support the 352nd Special Operations Group's CV-22 mission rehearsal and crew upgrade training. Rehearsal devices provide realistic mission training, real world mission rehearsals, and emergency procedures training. Secure areas are required to develop software and database generation for the mission rehearsal imagery. Stand-by power is required to prevent inadvertent system shutdowns allowing for continued mission rehearsal and preventing system damage during power failures. Device arrival is scheduled for 2nd Quarter FY 2013.

CURRENT SITUATION: Permanent facility is late to need. With a construction period of eighteen months plus eight months of lead time for device build up and acceptance testing, ready for training (RFT) date will be no earlier than FY 2015. Unit standup is 3rd Quarter FY 2012. Workarounds will be required to include temporary duty (TDY) training expenses, additional flying

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	QFQE053004	6,490

hours for training, and temporary facility costs. Temporary facility will be non-motion; limiting realism of the training device. Arriving CV-22 aircrews in FY 2013 will not have required access to simulator training without going TDY weekly to another base. TDY training will interfere with pilot production at Kirtland AFB, NM, or will involve unreasonably frequent trips to Hurlburt Field, FL for recurring training. This aircraft is unique from other airframes; in order to maintain aircrew currency, pilots must train weekly in the simulator. Fifty percent of training for a CV-22 is conducted in the simulator.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Combat readiness of SOF CV-22 aircrews will be severely degraded to the inability of aircrews to accomplish training events required to maintain currency and qualification. If the facility is completed on time it will delay on site simulator build-up and acceptance testing will be delayed, resulting in a non-RFT capable full motion simulator. Temporary facilities will start approaching the five year limit; requiring a waiver and creating additional costs. Ultimately, lack of an adequate facility will impact aircrew readiness and negatively impact the 352nd SOG from carrying out their required USSOCOM/SOCEUR missions.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements" and Air Force Reserve Command Handbook 32-1001, "Standard Facility Requirements." An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders. Although not eligible for NATO funding, a precautionary pre-financing statement will be filed for this project to allow for possible recoupment if eligibility is established.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)	
(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Starts	Oct 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Jan 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	0

1. Component USSOCOM	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM		4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number QFQE053004	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,490

(b) All Other Design Costs	320
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	320
(d) Contract Cost	320
(e) In-House Cost	0
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jun 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2015	896
Collateral Equipment	Procurement	2015	355

Air Force Special Operations Command
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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marana, AZ	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number 53542	5. Program Element 1140415BB

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				4,919
PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY (24,400 SF)	SM	2,271	1,594	(3,620)
COVERED PARACHUTE PACKING AREA (19,600 SF)	SM	1,821	460	(838)
FITNESS CENTER (1,250 SF)	SM	116	1,397	(162)
COVERED PARKING (20 SPACES) (3,240 SF)	LS	301	425	(128)
ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM CONNECTION	LS	--	--	(16)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(72)
BLDG INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(83)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				917
ELECTRICAL SERVICE	LS	--	--	(186)
WATER, SEWER, AND GAS	LS	--	--	(248)
PAVING, WALKS, CURBS AND GUTTERS	LS	--	--	(240)
STORM DRAINAGE	LS	--	--	(76)
SITE IMP (144) DEMO (40)	LS	--	--	(157)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(10)

SUBTOTAL				5,836
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				292

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				6,128
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION, & OVERHEAD (5.7%)				349

TOTAL REQUEST				6,477
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				6,477
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(982)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a Parachute Training Facility (PTF) to be used by elements of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). This project will provide a 2271 SM (24,400 SF) PTF and will include 116 SM (1,250 SF) Fitness Center, 1821 SM (19,600 SF) Covered Parachute Packing Area, and 301 SM (3240 SF) covered parking area. The PTF will include administrative offices, conference area, classrooms, briefing rooms, class V vault, storage, latrines and showers, break room, loading/unloading area, parachute packing and storage space, rigger loft with storage space, bundle area and Jump Master Personnel Inspection area. The Covered Parachute Packing Area will consist of a lighted open shed space with an astro-turf type surface over a concrete or asphalt base. The Fitness Center will consist of a lighted and conditioned open space. Building information systems include multi-level communications networks and cable TV. Supporting facilities consist of electrical service, water service, septic tank system, emergency and security lighting, paving and sidewalks, gravel parking, fencing, storm drainage, site improvements, dumpster pads, demolition and passive antiterrorism/force protection measures. Heating and air conditioning will be provided from self-contained systems. Air conditioning: 285kW (81 tons)

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marana, AZ	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number 53542	5. Program Element 1140415BB

11. Requirement: 4509 SM (48,490SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 4738 SM (51,000 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Parachute Training Facility (Deficit Solution).

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide an adequate facility for cadre and students to perform parachute packing, storage, maintenance functions, and classroom training for 48 SOF personnel.

CURRENT SITUATION: Parachutes are currently being packed outside subject to adverse weather conditions. This present condition restricts parachute packing and maintenance functions to acceptable weather, thus reducing training and maintenance time. The new classroom space will relieve extremely crowded conditions, increase student capacity, and improve training capabilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not constructed, USSOCOM components will continue to have inadequate facilities to support parachute training and testing.

ADDITIONAL: This project is subject to all applicable provisions of the local Installation Design Guide. Site planning and improvements will preserve as much natural vegetation as possible. This project will comply with scope and design criteria of DoD 4270.1M, Construction Criteria, in effect 1 January 1987, as implemented by the US Army Corps of Engineers Architectural and Engineering Instructions (AEI), Design Criteria, dated 3 July 1994. Based on the absence of any acceptable viable alternatives to new construction, it was determined that a formal economic analysis was not required. Sustainable principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders. Antiterrorism/Force Protection measures will be in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01 dated 8 October 2003, "DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings".

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)	
(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Aug 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	NA
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	482
(b) All Other Design Costs	147
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	629

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Marana, AZ	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number 53542	5. Program Element 1140415BB

(d) Contract Cost	504
(e) In-House Cost	125
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Mar 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

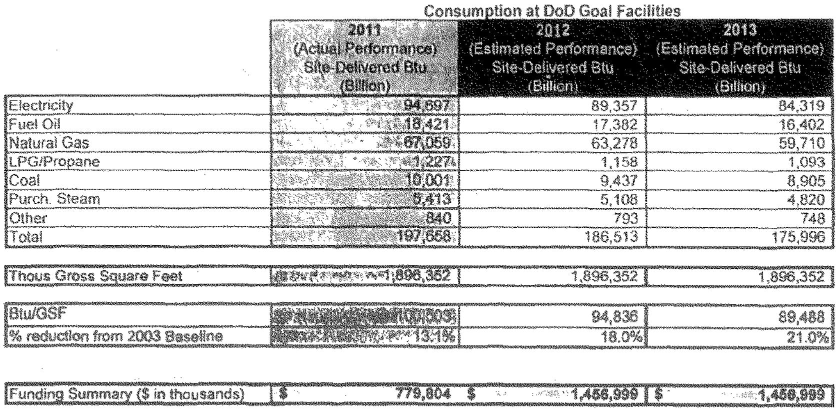
Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2013	286
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2013	696

Joint Special Operations Command
Teephone: (910) 243-0550

FY2013 Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP)

Project No.	Location	State	Project Title	Project Cost ($000)	SIR*
Army					
72923	Fort Hunter Liggett	CA	1 MW Solar Micro Grid (Cantonment 3)	$ 9,600	1.05
80359	Parks RFTA	CA	2 MW Solar PV	$ 9,256	1.56
77029	Fort Bliss	TX	Install a Fixed Microgrid System	$ 5,700	1.09
79561	Fort Carson	CO	Expand Non-Potable Water System	$ 4,000	1.34
78470	Tobyhanna AD	PA	Solar Walls in Eleven Buildings	$ 3,950	1.39
77795	Sea Girt	NJ	500 KW Solar PV	$ 3,000	1.48
78570	Fort Bragg	NC	Solar Heating and DDC Conversion	$ 2,700	1.73
78977	Fort Bliss	TX	Street - Parking Light Retrofit	$ 2,600	1.43
78781	Kelley Barracks	Germany	Replace Existing Street Lights with LED Lights	$ 1,550	1.81
79435	Kwajalein Atoll	Marshall Is.	Lighting Retrofit	$ 1,500	1.77
78938	Rock Island	IL	Factory Lighting Improvements	$ 1,250	2.62
78680	White Sands Missile Range	NM	Solar Hot Water and DDC Controls	$ 1,200	2.14
73043	Anniston AD	AL	Lighting Improvements	$ 1,100	1.40
78927	Camp Walker	Korea	Lighting Retrofit	$ 1,000	1.48
78870	Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Solar Wall for Building 212	$ 890	1.44
78827	Iowa AAP	IA	Geothermal and PV	$ 560	1.78
			Subtotal Army (16 projects)	**$ 49,856**	**1.42**
Navy					
P-536	NSA Mechanicsburg	PA	Energy Recirculation System at Bldg 633 Complex	$ 19,926	4.79
P089	JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam	HI	Construct LPA Satellite Compressor System	$ 6,610	3.80
P-1015	NAS Sigonella	Italy	Large Scale Photovoltaic (PV) Plant - Weapons Area	$ 6,121	1.92
P131	NAVSTA Rota	Spain	Solar Thermal for Domestic Hot Water (DHW) in 13 barracks	$ 2,671	3.67
P434	NAS Fallon	NV	Energy Management Control System in BQ	$ 1,970	2.75
P-503	NSA Panama City	FL	DDC Controls & Solar Water Heating	$ 1,710	2.81
P 992	Souda Bay	Greece	Building Envelope Upgrades on Several Buildings	$ 1,626	3.60
P-1016	NAS Sigonella	Italy	Irrigation effluent upgrade	$ 877	2.92
P090	JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam	HI	Install PV and Cool Roof at B-284 Fire Station JBPHH	$ 790	1.97
P435	NB Kitsap/ Bremerton	WA	Energy - Transpired Solar Collector	$ 770	1.71
P968	NSA Bahrain	Bahrain	Water Conservation Measures	$ 700	3.48
			Subtotal Navy (11 projects)	**$ 43,771**	**3.79**
Marine Corps					
P687	MCB Quantico	VA	CHP Microturbine Plant Camp Barrett	$ 7,943	0.49
LE12E600M	MCB Camp Lejeune	NC	Steam Decentralization Courthouse Bay	$ 5,701	1.92
			Subtotal Marine Corp (2 projects)	**$ 13,644**	**1.09**
Air Force					
DXEB113001	Clear	AK	Const Electric. Grid Connection & Replace Central Heat System	$ 15,337	8.42
YWHG120201	Whiteman	MO	Construct Energy Recovery System	$ 6,000	1.41
MXDP123000	Laughlin	TX	Install Base-wide Xeriscape	$ 4,800	1.00
ANZY110019	Arnold	TN	Steam Distribution Reduction	$ 3,606	1.70
			Subtotal Air Force (4 projects)	**$ 29,743**	**4.99**
DLA					
SPN-13E01	Susquehanna	PA	Install Solar Thermal Walls on Bldgs. 82, 83,84, and 85	$ 2,550	3.82
			Subtotal DLA (1 project)	**$ 2,550**	**3.82**
NRO					
10-2103-C	Aerospace Data Facility	CO	Waterside Economizer for Chiller Plant	$ 3,310	1.25
			Subtotal NRO (1 project)	**$ 3,310**	**1.25**
TMA					
P-001	NH Beaufort	SC	Facility Energy Improvements, Building 1	$ 981	6.20
MEDCOM-3	TAMC/Hawaii	HI	EMCS Upgrade Ph. 9	$ 657	1.81
MEDCOM-2	TAMC/Hawaii	HI	EMCS Upgrade Ph. 8	$ 415	2.02
P-004	NMC Portsmouth	VA	Decentralize Inefficient Steam / HHW System, Bldg 3	$ 330	24.80
P-002	NH Beaufort	SC	Lighting Systems Upgrades, Building 1	$ 263	1.80
			Subtotal TMA (5 projects)	**$ 2,646**	**6.34**
WHS					
ECIP13-PEN1	Pentagon Reservation	VA	Data Center Energy Improvements	$ 2,360	4.30
ECIP13-PEN2	Pentagon Reservation	VA	Recommissioning Phase 2	$ 2,120	3.30
			Subtotal WHS (2 projects)	**$ 4,480**	**3.83**
			Program Total (42 projects)	**$ 150,000**	**2.99**

* SIR is Savings to Investment ratio. ($ saved / $ invested)



Consumption at DoD Goal Facilities

	2011 (Actual Performance) Site-Delivered Btu (Billion)	2012 (Estimated Performance) Site-Delivered Btu (Billion)	2013 (Estimated Performance) Site-Delivered Btu (Billion)
Electricity	94,697	89,357	84,319
Fuel Oil	18,421	17,382	16,402
Natural Gas	67,059	63,278	59,710
LPG/Propane	1,227	1,158	1,093
Coal	10,001	9,437	8,905
Purch. Steam	5,413	5,108	4,820
Other	840	793	748
Total	197,658	186,513	175,996
Thous Gross Square Feet	1,896,352	1,896,352	1,896,352
Btu/GSF	100,503	94,836	89,488
% reduction from 2003 Baseline	13.1%	18.0%	21.0%
Funding Summary ($ in thousands)	$ 779,804	$ 1,456,999	$ 1,456,999

1. COMPONENT	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Various	4. COMMAND Secretary of Defense	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX Various

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A.										
B.										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA.

B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF

C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY

D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY

H. GRAND TOTAL

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
Various		NATO Headquarters	26,969	N/A	N/A

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

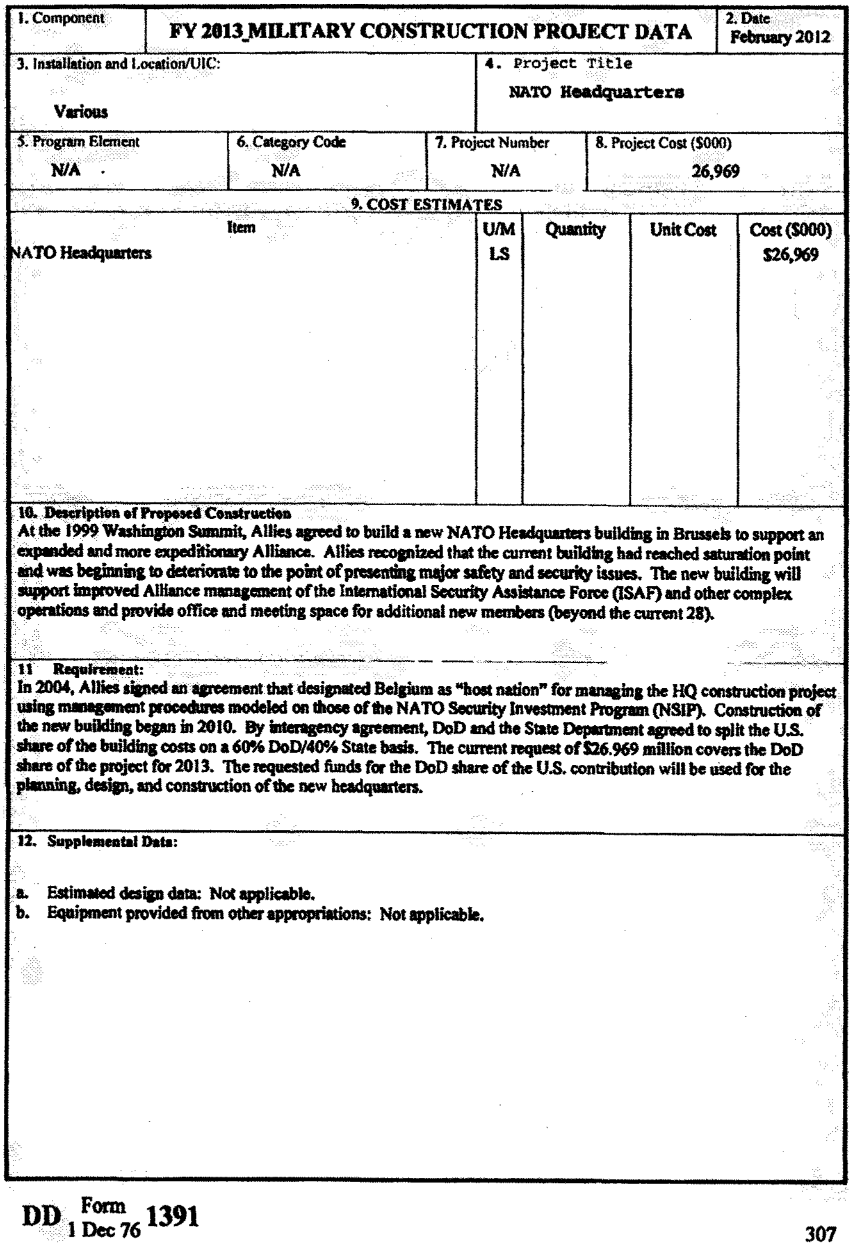
CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
Various	NATO Headquarters	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Various

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

None



1. Component	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Various	4. Project Title NATO Headquarters

5. Program Element N/A	6. Category Code N/A	7. Project Number N/A	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,969

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
NATO Headquarters	LS			$26,969

10. Description of Proposed Construction

At the 1999 Washington Summit, Allies agreed to build a new NATO Headquarters building in Brussels to support an expanded and more expeditionary Alliance. Allies recognized that the current building had reached saturation point and was beginning to deteriorate to the point of presenting major safety and security issues. The new building will support improved Alliance management of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and other complex operations and provide office and meeting space for additional new members (beyond the current 28).

11 Requirement:

In 2004, Allies signed an agreement that designated Belgium as "host nation" for managing the HQ construction project using management procedures modeled on those of the NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP). Construction of the new building began in 2010. By interagency agreement, DoD and the State Department agreed to split the U.S. share of the building costs on a 60% DoD/40% State basis. The current request of $26.969 million covers the DoD share of the project for 2013. The requested funds for the DoD share of the U.S. contribution will be used for the planning, design, and construction of the new headquarters.

12. Supplemental Data:

a. Estimated design data: Not applicable.
b. Equipment provided from other appropriations: Not applicable.

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1. COMPONENT	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Various	4. COMMAND Secretary of Defense	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX Various

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A.										
B.										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA.	
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF	
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY	
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM	10,000
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM	
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS	
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	
H. GRAND TOTAL	10,000

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
Various		Defense Level Contingency Construction	$10,000	Various	Various

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
Various	Defense Level Contingency Construction	

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Various

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES
Not Applicable

	($000)
A. AIR POLLUTION	
B. WATER POLLUTION	
C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	

1. Component	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Various	4. Project Title Contingency Construction

5. Program Element 0109511D	6. Category Code N/A	7. Project Number N/A	8. Project Cost ($000) Approp: $10,000

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
Construction of facilities in support of operations vital to the security of the United States				$10,000

10. Description of Proposed Construction

For FY 2013, $10.0 million is programmed to provide the Secretary of Defense with the capability to respond to unforeseen facilities requirements. This amount is required to undertake urgent, unforeseen military construction, the deferral of which is deemed inconsistent with national security interests.

The authority for the construction of these facilities is provided by Section 2804 of 10 U.S.C. Both the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will be notified by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, immediately upon reaching a decision to undertake construction under this authority.

11 Requirement:

12. Supplemental Data:

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1. COMPONENT	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Various	4. COMMAND Secretary of Defense	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX Various

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A.										
B.										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA.
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY
H. GRAND TOTAL

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
Various		Minor Construction	38,785	N/A	N/A

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
Various	Minor Construction (FY 2014-2017)	238,208

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Various

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

None

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1. Component	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Various	4. Project Title Minor Construction

5. Program Element N/A	6. Category Code N/A	7. Project Number N/A	8. Project Cost ($000) 38,785

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item		U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
Unspecified Minor Construction		LS			$38,785
DOD Education Activity	(4,091)				
Joint Chiefs of Staff	(6,440)				
U.S. Special Operations Command	(10,000)				
TRICARE Management Activity	(5,000)				
Defense Logistics Agency	(7,254)				
National Security Agency	(3,000)				
Defense Level Activities	(3,000)				

10. Description of Proposed Construction

Budget Subactivity: Unspecified Minor Construction

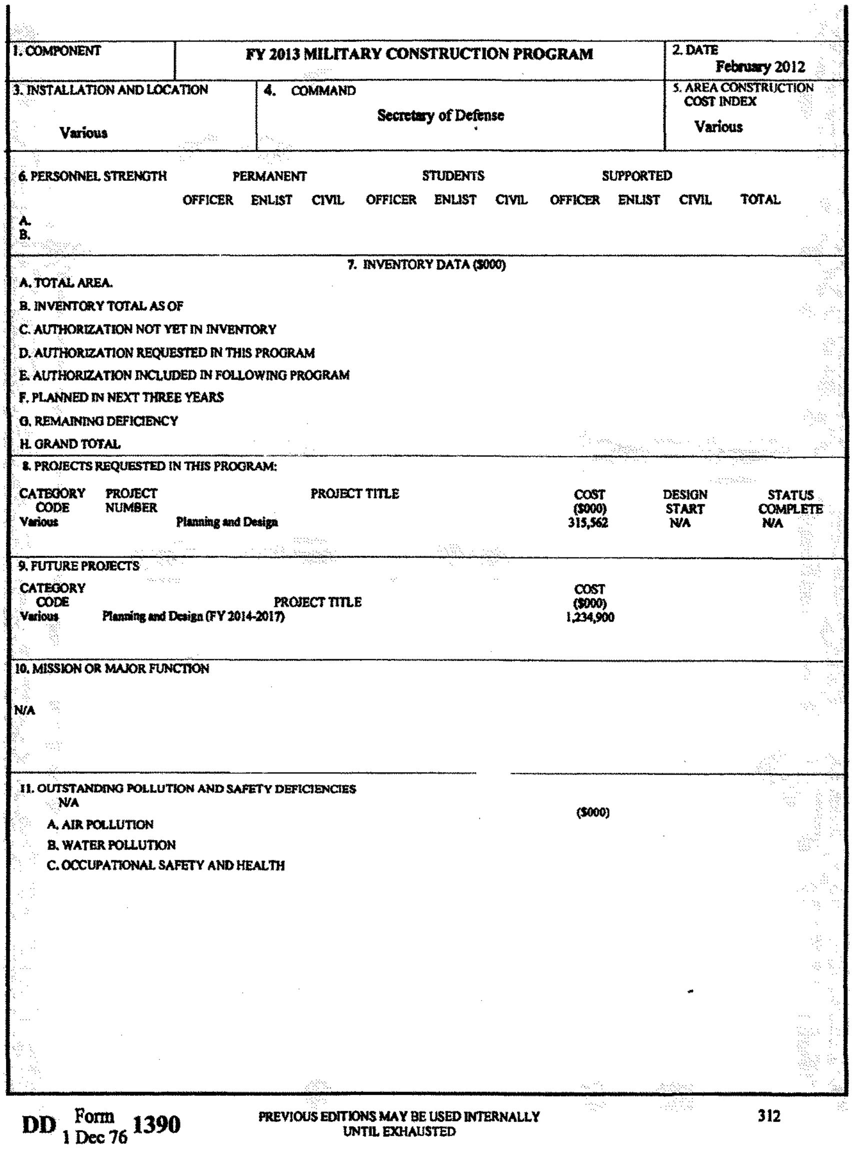
Title 10 USC 2805 provides statutory authority to carry out minor military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law. A minor military construction project is a military construction project (1) that is for a single undertaking at a military installation; and (2) that has an approved cost equal to or less than the amount specified by law as the maximum amount of a minor military construction project, currently $2,000,000 per project (Section 2803 of the DoD Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 amended Section 2805 of title 10 USC to raise the threshold for unspecified minor construction projects to $2,000,000, and Section 2811 of the DoD Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 amended Section 2805 of title 10 USC to raise the threshold for unspecified minor construction projects to correct life, health, or safety deficiencies to $3,000,000).

11 Requirement:

The $38,785,000 for FY 2013 is considered a reasonable estimate to provide the numerous Defense Agencies and Activities supported by this account a capability to react to requirements for construction, alteration, or modification of facilities resulting from: (1) unforeseen situations affecting mission performance or safety of life or property; and (2) opportunities to attain greater efficiency of operation whereby investment costs are rapidly offset (amortized) through savings in maintenance and operation costs. A lump sum amount of $6,440,000 is included to support exercise related construction projects for JCS sponsored exercises.

12. Supplemental Data:

a. Estimated design data: Not applicable.
b. Equipment provided from other appropriations: Not applicable.



1. COMPONENT	FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	2. DATE February 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION Various	4. COMMAND Secretary of Defense	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX Various

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A.										
B.										

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA.

B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF

C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY

D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM

E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM

F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS

G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY

H. GRAND TOTAL

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)	DESIGN START	STATUS COMPLETE
Various		Planning and Design	315,562	N/A	N/A

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	COST ($000)
Various	Planning and Design (FY 2014-2017)	1,234,900

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

N/A

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES ($000)
N/A

A. AIR POLLUTION

B. WATER POLLUTION

C. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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1. Component	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date February 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: Various	4. Project Title Planning and Design

5. Program Element N/A	6. Category Code N/A	7. Project Number N/A	8. Project Cost ($000) $315,562

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item		U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
Planning and Design					$315,562
DoD Education Activity	(105,569)				
TRICARE Management Activity	(105,700)				
U.S. Special Operations Command	(27,620)				
National Security Agency	(8,300)				
Washington Headquarters Services	(7,928)				
Missile Defense Agency	(4,548)				
Defense Intelligence Agency	(2,919)				
Defense Logistics Agency	(5,000)				
Defense Level Activities	(47,978)				

10. Description of Proposed Construction

Funds are to be utilized for preparing plans and specifications for construction of the Defense Agencies and Secretary of Defense Activities.

11 Requirement:

The estimated costs for most projects do not inlcude any amounts for feasibility studies, preliminary engineering or final plans and specifications. The accomplishment of the planning and design effort required to develop and execute the construction program for the Defense Activities is dependent on the provision of funds proposed by this item.

FY 2013 Defense Level funding covers planning and design for various defense agencies and activities, planning and design associated with exercise related construction, and covers efforts across the Department to standardize and distribute uniform design criteria.

Defense Level funding also covers all planning and design efforts associated with the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP). The FY 2013 ECIP program has been increased to $150 million, and Defense Level planning and design funding has been increased to cover the design activities necessary to support this program.

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[illegible]	State/ Country	[illegible] Year	[illegible] Location	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEFW	BE	2013	BRUSSELS	NATO Headquarters Facility	26,969
DEFW	ZU	2013	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Contingency Construction	10,000
DEFW	ZU	2013	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000
DEFW	BE	2014	BRUSSELS	NATO Headquarters Facility	38,513
DEFW	ZU	2014	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Contingency Construction	10,000
DEFW	ZU	2014	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000
DEFW	BE	2015	BRUSSELS	NATO Headquarters Facility	33,639
DEFW	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Contingency Construction	10,000
DEFW	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000
DEFW	BE	2016	BRUSSELS	NATO Headquarters Facility	6,531
DEFW	ZU	2016	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Contingency Construction	10,000
DEFW	ZU	2016	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000
DEFW	BE	2017	BRUSSELS	NATO Headquarters Facility	589
DEFW	ZU	2017	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Contingency Construction	10,000
DEFW	ZU	2017	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000
DFAS	TX	2013	RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	DFAS Facility	16,715
DISA	IL	2013	SCOTT AFB	Global NetOps Support Center Facility	84,111
DISA	GY	2013	STUTTGART-PATCH BARRACKS	DISA Europe Facility Upgrades	2,413
DISA	IL	2014	SCOTT AFB	DISA Facility Upgrades	2,615
DISA	IL	2015	SCOTT AFB	DISA Facility Upgrades	2,616
DISA	IL	2016	SCOTT AFB	DISA Facility Upgrades	2,616
DISA	IL	2017	SCOTT AFB	DISA Facility Upgrades	2,644
DLA	AZ	2013	YUMA	Truck Unload Facility	1,300
DLA	CA	2013	DEF FUEL SUPPORT POINT - SAN DIEGO	Replace Fuel Pier	91,563
DLA	CA	2013	EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE	Replace Fuel Storage	27,500
DLA	DE	2013	DOVER AFB	Replace Truck Off-Load Facility	2,000
DLA	FL	2013	HURLBURT FIELD	Construct Fuel Storage Facility	16,000
DLA	IN	2013	GRISSOM ARB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	26,800
DLA	LA	2013	BARKSDALE AFB	Upgrade Pumphouse	11,700
DLA	NC	2013	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	Replace Pipeline	1,850
DLA	PA	2013	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Replace Communications Building	6,800
DLA	PA	2013	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Replace Reservoir	4,300
DLA	PA	2013	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Replace Sewage Treatment Plant	6,300
DLA	GU	2013	ANDERSEN AFB	Upgrade Fuel Pipeline	67,500
DLA	GB	2013	GUANTANAMO BAY	Replace Fuel Pier	37,600
DLA	GB	2013	GUANTANAMO BAY	Replace Truck Load Facility	2,600
DLA	CA	2014	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT-TRACY	Facility Operations Center	7,300
DLA	CA	2014	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT-TRACY	Replace Box/Crate Shop	11,500
DLA	CA	2014	DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT-TRACY	Replace MHE-AMS Maintenance Facility	13,300
DLA	CA	2014	MIRAMAR	Replace POL Pipeline	5,078
DLA	FL	2014	JACKSONVILLE	Replace Underground Fuel Pipe Piping - NFD	9,600
DLA	GA	2014	HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD	Upgrade Fuel Island	9,900
DLA	HI	2014	PEARL HARBOR	Conversion of Warehouse to Admin	1,900
DLA	NJ	2014	MCGUIRE AFB	Replace Bulk Fuel Distriubtion Components	10,500
DLA	NM	2014	HOLLOMAN AFB	Type V Hydrant Fueling System	22,938

Organization	State/ Country	Fiscal Year	Site/Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
DLA	ND	2014	MINOT AFB	Replace Pipeline to Pumphouse	7,000
DLA	OK	2014	TINKER AFB	Add/Alter Hydrant Fuel System	29,000
DLA	OK	2014	TINKER AFB	Replace Transferline	7,000
DLA	PA	2014	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Expand Public Safety Facility	2,500
DLA	PA	2014	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Training Center	7,000
DLA	VA	2014	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RICHMOND	Operation Center - Phase 1	87,000
DLA	WA	2014	WHIDBEY ISLAND	Fuel Pier Breakwater	9,800
DLA	GB	2014	GUANTANAMO BAY	Construct MOGUS Fuel Tank	8,500
DLA	JA	2014	IWAKUNI	Hydrant Fuel System	35,958
DLA	JA	2014	KADENA AB	Construct AMC Hydrant Fueling System	26,553
DLA	JA	2014	YOKOSUKA	Replace Diesel Fuel Pumps	11,064
DLA	UK	2014	RAF MILDENHALL	Replace Jet Fuel Storage Tank (PS14)	16,000
DLA	CA	2015	FRESNO YOSEMITE IAP ANG	Replace Jet Fuel Storage Complex	11,100
DLA	CA	2015	LEMOORE	Aircraft Ready Fuel Storage & Distribution Sy	48,820
DLA	DE	2015	DOVER AFB	Increase Fuels Capability	16,200
DLA	FL	2015	PATRICK AFB	Replace JP-8 Tanks	6,700
DLA	GA	2015	ROBINS AFB	Repair/Upgrade Fuel Hydrant System 2089	8,500
DLA	HI	2015	PEARL HARBOR	Red Hill Fire Suppression & Ventalation Sys	19,800
DLA	MD	2015	ANDREWS AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	17,000
DLA	MI	2015	SELFRIDGE ANGB	Replace Aircraft Fueling System	30,500
DLA	NC	2015	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System West Ramp	8,500
DLA	OK	2015	OKLAHOMA CITY	General Purpose Warehouse	49,200
DLA	PA	2015	PHILADELPHIA	Replace Headquarters	35,000
DLA	SD	2015	ELLSWORTH AFB	Type III Hydrant Fueling System	6,700
DLA	VA	2015	CRANEY ISLAND	Construct JP-8 Storage Tanks	63,266
DLA	VA	2015	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RICHMOND	New East Gate	3,200
DLA	GY	2015	GEISSEN	Relocate GOV Fuel Station, Fac 335	1,300
DLA	UK	2015	RAF MILDENHALL	Fuel Hydrants HS 29-37	5,919
DLA	AK	2016	ELMENDORF AFB	Install North Jet Pipeline Booster Pump Stattion	4,350
DLA	CA	2016	TRAVIS AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	22,000
DLA	DE	2016	DOVER AFB	Type III Hydrant System	12,100
DLA	GA	2016	KINGS BAY	Site VI Fuel System Upgrades	9,387
DLA	GA	2016	ROBINS AFB	Repair/Upgrade Fuel Hydrant System B39	9,300
DLA	HI	2016	PEARL HARBOR	Consolidated Warehouse	30,738
DLA	MD	2016	ANDREWS AFB	Install Lateral Hydrant Pit Row	7,200
DLA	NV	2016	NELLIS AFB	Type III Hydrant Fueling System	38,500
DLA	NJ	2016	MCGUIRE AFB	Construct New Type III Hydrant System	5,600
DLA	NJ	2016	MCGUIRE AFB	Replace Hot Cargo Loading Area Hydrant System	4,150
DLA	OH	2016	COLUMBUS	Access Control Point Enhancements	8,200
DLA	OK	2016	TULSA IAP	Construct Fuels Storage Complex	14,800
DLA	PA	2016	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Bulk Shed	8,400
DLA	SC	2016	CHARLESTON AFB	Construct Hot Cargo Pad Fuel Hydrant System	14,000
DLA	SC	2016	SHAW AFB	High Capacity JP-8 Truck Fillstands	15,700
DLA	TX	2016	DYESS AFB	Repair JP-8 Fuel Transfer Pipeline	13,500
DLA	VA	2016	LANGLEY AFB	Replace Fuel Pier	10,200

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
DLA	VA	2016	QUANTICO	Fuel Tank Farm & Hydrants	16,210
DLA	GY	2016	SPANGDAHLEM AB	Install Fuel Line Connection North Side	2,900
DLA	JA	2016	OKINAWA	Procure Single Point Mooring	6,047
DLA	JA	2016	OKINAWA	Submarine Pipeline	4,650
DLA	KR	2016	OSAN AFB	General Purpose Warehouse	4,200
DLA	TK	2016	INCIRLIK AB	Refueling Hydrant System, "B" Ramp	17,852
DLA	UK	2016	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	Cargo Refueling Hydrant System	17,952
DLA	UK	2016	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	Hot Pit Hydrant Refueling System	9,000
DLA	AK	2017	EIELSON AFB	Replace Pipelin, North Pole to EAFB (21 KM)	27,000
DLA	GA	2017	MOODY AFB	Construct High Capacity Truck Fillstand	19,000
DLA	GA	2017	ROBINS AFB	General Purpose Warehouse	12,200
DLA	OH	2017	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	Type III Pressurized Hydrant Fueling System	11,000
DLA	PA	2017	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT NEW CUMBERLAND	Replace Mail Facility	3,000
DLA	VA	2017	DEF DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RICHMOND	Operations Center Phase 2	52,000
DLA	DG	2017	DIEGO GARCIA	Improve Refueling Capacity at Wharf	27,031
DLA	DG	2017	DIEGO GARCIA	Improve Refueling Capacity for POL Pier	6,200
DLA	GU	2017	AGANA NAVAL AIR STATION	Construct Fire Protection System	3,130
DLA	GU	2017	AGANA NAVAL AIR STATION	Harden Electrical Distribution Sys Fuel Farm	13,430
DLA	JA	2017	IWAKUNI	Alternative Truck Fuel Receipt System	9,676
DLA	JA	2017	IWAKUNI	Provide T-5 Capable Pier	16,512
DLA	JA	2017	KADENA AB	Tank Truck OffLoad Headers	10,869
DLA	JA	2017	YOKOSUKA	Construct Fueling Wharf	72,091
DLA	KR	2017	CAMP CARROLL	General Purpose Warehouse & Admin	42,300
DODEA	KY	2013	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Replace Barkley Elementary School	41,767
DODEA	GY	2013	VOGELWEH	Replace Vogelweh Elementary School	61,415
DODEA	GY	2013	WEISBADEN	Weisbaden High School Addition	52,178
DODEA	JA	2013	CAMP ZAMA	Renovate Zama High School	13,273
DODEA	JA	2013	KADENA AB	Replace Elementary School	71,772
DODEA	JA	2013	KADENA AB	Replace Stearley Heights Elementary School	71,773
DODEA	JA	2013	SASEBO	Replace Sasebo Elementary School	35,733
DODEA	JA	2013	ZUKERAN	Replace Zukeran Elementary School	79,036
DODEA	KR	2013	OSAN AFB	Replace Osan Elementary School	42,692
DODEA	UK	2013	MENWITH HILL STATION	Replace Menwith Hill Elementary/High School	46,488
DODEA	UK	2013	RAF FELTWELL	Feltwell Elementary School Addition	30,811
DODEA	AL	2014	FORT RUCKER	Fort Rucker PSES - replace school	43,822
DODEA	GA	2014	FORT BENNING	Faith MS addition	6,121
DODEA	GA	2014	FORT BENNING	White ES Replace School	40,764
DODEA	GA	2014	FORT STEWART, GEORGIA	Diamond ES - replace school	38,878
DODEA	KY	2014	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	FT Campbell HS, Const Addition and Renovate	30,237
DODEA	KY	2014	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Marshall ES - replace school	44,408
DODEA	KY	2014	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Wassom MS - replace school	38,157
DODEA	KY	2014	FORT KNOX	Van Voorhis Mudge Elementary - Consolidation	41,451
DODEA	MA	2014	HANSCOM AFB	Hanscom PS - replace school	38,897
DODEA	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	Pope Holbrook ES Consolidation	34,832
DODEA	SC	2014	FORT JACKSON	Pierce Terrace ES - Replace School	23,912

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Project Title	TOA ($000) Amount
DODEA	VA	2014	QUANTICO	Quantico MS/HS - Replace School	45,593
DODEA	GY	2014	ANSBACH	Rainbow ES - replace school	25,618
DODEA	GY	2014	BAUMHOLDER	Baumholder MS/HS - replace school	59,515
DODEA	GY	2014	GARMISCH	Garmisch ES/MS - replace school	17,693
DODEA	GY	2014	GRAFENWOEHR	Grafenwoehr ES Replace School	37,843
DODEA	GY	2014	ILLESHEIM	Illesheim ES - replace school	28,364
DODEA	GY	2014	KAISERLAUTERN AB	Kaiserslautern MS - replace school	47,401
DODEA	GY	2014	RAMSTEIN AB	Ramstein HS - replace school	81,092
DODEA	GY	2014	STUTTGART-PATCH BARRACKS	Patch ES - replace school	51,285
DODEA	GY	2014	WEISBADEN	DoDDS E Area Office	10,812
DODEA	GY	2014	WEISBADEN	Hainerberg ES - replace school	56,331
DODEA	GY	2014	WEISBADEN	Wiesbaden MS - replace school	55,042
DODEA	JA	2014	KADENA AB	Kadena MS - replace school	23,707
DODEA	JA	2014	YOKOSUKA	Kinnick HS - replace school	55,421
DODEA	KR	2014	CAMP WALKER	Daegu HS - replace school	76,832
DODEA	UK	2014	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	Lakenheath HS - replace school	66,638
DODEA	DE	2015	DOVER AFB	Welch ES/Dover MS - replace school	56,671
DODEA	KY	2015	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Jackson ES - replace school	43,741
DODEA	KY	2015	FORT KNOX	Fort Knox HS - renovate school	3,052
DODEA	KY	2015	FORT KNOX	Scott MS - replace school	36,815
DODEA	KY	2015	FORT KNOX	Walker MacDonald ESIS - replace schools	43,214
DODEA	NC	2015	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	Lejeune HS - replace school	35,000
DODEA	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	Butner ES - replace school	35,069
DODEA	SC	2015	BEAUFORT	Bolden ES - replace school	41,155
DODEA	BE	2015	BRUSSELS	Brussell ES/HS - replace school	35,351
DODEA	GY	2015	BAMBERG	Bamberg ES - replace school	52,444
DODEA	GY	2015	BAMBERG	Bamberg High School Replacement	51,849
DODEA	GY	2015	KAISERLAUTERN AB	Kaiserslautern ES - replace school	36,266
DODEA	GY	2015	LANDSTUHL	Landstuhl ES/MS- replace school	74,807
DODEA	GY	2015	SCHWEINFURT	Schweinfurt ES - replace school	44,786
DODEA	GY	2015	STUTTGART	Robinson Barracks ES/MS - replace school	56,036
DODEA	GB	2015	GUANTANAMO BAY	W.T. Sampson - replace school	31,943
DODEA	JA	2015	KADENA AB	Kadena ES - replace school	78,248
DODEA	JA	2015	MISAWA AB	Edgren HS - replace school	21,117
DODEA	JA	2015	OKINAWA	Killin ES - replace school	55,829
DODEA	JA	2015	OKINAWA	Kubasaki HS - replace school	62,129
DODEA	JA	2015	SASEBO	E.J. King HS - replace school	28,231
DODEA	PR	2015	PUNTA BORINQUEN	Ramey Unit School - replace school	57,654
DODEA	TK	2015	ANKARA	Ankara ES/HS - replace school	30,917
DODEA	UK	2015	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	Liberty IS - replace school	3,990
DODEA	GA	2016	FORT BENNING	Loyd ES -replace school	38,700
DODEA	GA	2016	FORT STEWART, GEORGIA	Brittin ES - replace school	42,295
DODEA	KY	2016	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Kentucky District Superintendents Office	5,529
DODEA	KY	2016	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Lincoln Elementary - replace school	46,909
DODEA	NY	2016	WEST POINT	West Point ES - replace school	49,604

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
DODEA	GY	2016	GEILENKIRCHEN AB	Geilenkirchen ES - replace school	25,670
DODEA	GY	2016	RAMSTEIN AB	Sembach ES - replace school	30,500
DODEA	GY	2016	RAMSTEIN AB	Sembach MS - replace school	40,791
DODEA	IT	2016	LIVORNO	Livorno ES/MS - replace school	27,730
DODEA	JA	2016	ATSUGI	Lanham ES - school addition	24,296
DODEA	JA	2016	KADENA AB	Kadena HS - replace renovate school	116,206
DODEA	JA	2016	MISAWA AB	Sollars ES -school addition	30,371
DODEA	JA	2016	YOKOTA AB	Japan DSO Facility	6,075
DODEA	KR	2016	CAMP HUMPHREYS	Virtual School Pacific (Humphreys)	8,505
DODEA	PO	2016	LAJES FIELD	Lajes E/HS - replace school	69,039
DODEA	SP	2016	MORON	Sevilla E/MS - replace school	8,462
DODEA	GA	2017	FORT BENNING	Georgia-Alabama DSO-Replace Facility	4,495
DODEA	KY	2017	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	Mahaffey MS - replace school	47,969
DODEA	GY	2017	ANSBACH	Bavaria District Superintendents Office	5,150
DODEA	GY	2017	HOHENFELS	Hohenfels ES - construct gym	5,869
DODEA	GY	2017	KAISERLAUTERN AB	Kaiserslautern ES - New School	55,542
DODEA	GY	2017	KAISERLAUTERN AB	Kaiserslautern MHS - New School	50,530
DODEA	GY	2017	RAMSTEIN AB	Ramstein ES - Kindergarten addition	8,341
DODEA	GY	2017	RAMSTEIN AB	Ramstein MS - replace school	57,886
DODEA	GU	2017	Joint Region Marianas	Guam DSO - Replace facility	9,020
DODEA	IT	2017	VICENZA	Mediterranean District Superintendent's Ofc	4,902
DODEA	KR	2017	CAMP WALKER	Daegu Elementary School - New School	48,602
DODEA	PR	2017	FORT BUCHANAN	Antilles HS - replace school	83,017
DODEA	UK	2017	ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH	Lakenheath ES - Replace school	92,869
MDA	NY	2013	FORT DRUM, NEW YORK	IDT Complex	25,900
MDA	RO	2013	Deveselu, Romania	Aegis Ashore Missile Defense System Complex	157,900
MDA	AK	2014	CLEAR AFS	UEWR Upgrade, Clear AFS, AK	14,500
MDA	PL	2016	POLAND	Aegis Ashore Missile Def Sys Cmplx, Poland	144,452
NGA	MO	2017	ST LOUIS	NGA West Facilities Modernization	265,504
NSA	CO	2013	BUCKLEY AIR FORCE BASE	Denver Power House	30,000
NSA	MD	2013	FORT MEADE	High Performance Computing Center Inc 2	300,521
NSA	MD	2013	FORT MEADE	NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/Site M Inc 1	25,000
NSA	UT	2013	CAMP WILLIAMS	IC CNCI Data Center 1 Inc 4	191,414
NSA	UK	2013	MENWITH HILL STATION	MHS Utilities and Roads	3,795
NSA	MD	2014	FORT MEADE	NSAW Recapital/Site M Inc 2	58,000
NSA	UK	2014	MENWITH HILL STATION	Mhs Power Substation	9,000
NSA	ZU	2014	FORT MEADE	High Performance Computing Capacity	431,000
NSA	MD	2015	FORT MEADE	NSAW Recapital./Site M Inc 3	45,600
NSA	MD	2015	FORT MEADE	South Campus Building Feeder	69,000
NSA	GY	2015	WEISBADEN	ETC Facility	3,033
NSA	MD	2016	FORT MEADE	Cooper Ave Facility & Stormwater Management	5,000
NSA	MD	2016	FORT MEADE	New Boiler Plant	26,500
NSA	MD	2016	FORT MEADE	North Campus Building Feeder	16,000
NSA	UK	2016	MENWITH HILL STATION	ETC Facility	3,000
NSA	MD	2017	FORT MEADE	CMC Replacement	41,838

Organization	State / Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	($000) Amount
SOCOM	CA	2013	CORONADO	SOF Close Quarters Combat/Dynamic Shoot Fac	13,969
SOCOM	CA	2013	CORONADO	SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170
SOCOM	CA	2013	CORONADO	SOF Mobile Comm Detachment Support Facility	10,120
SOCOM	CO	2013	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673
SOCOM	FL	2013	EGLIN AFB	SOF AVFID Ops and Maintenance Facilities	41,695
SOCOM	FL	2013	MACDILL AFB	SOF Joint Special Ops University Fac (JSOU)	34,409
SOCOM	HI	2013	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289
SOCOM	KY	2013	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313
SOCOM	KY	2013	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559
SOCOM	NM	2013	CANNON AFB	SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062
SOCOM	NC	2013	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399
SOCOM	NC	2013	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Survival Evasion Resist. Escape Tng Fac	5,465
SOCOM	NC	2013	FORT BRAGG	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481
SOCOM	NC	2013	FORT BRAGG	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373
SOCOM	NC	2013	FORT BRAGG	SOF Support Addition	3,875
SOCOM	NC	2013	FORT BRAGG	SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693
SOCOM	VA	2013	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Story	SOF Combat Services Support Facility - East	11,132
SOCOM	WA	2013	FORT LEWIS	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553
SOCOM	WA	2013	FORT LEWIS	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,967
SOCOM	XC	2013	CLASSIFIED LOCATION	SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,477
SOCOM	UK	2013	RAF MILDENHALL	SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,490
SOCOM	CA	2014	CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA	SOF Comm/Elec Maintenance Facility	11,841
SOCOM	CO	2014	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	SOF Ground Support Battalion	22,282
SOCOM	FL	2014	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF ADD/ALTER Operations Facility	8,713
SOCOM	FL	2014	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF Fuel Cell MX Hangar	19,642
SOCOM	FL	2014	KEY WEST	SOF Boat Docks	2,335
SOCOM	KY	2014	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	SOF Group Special Troops Battalion	26,342
SOCOM	NM	2014	CANNON AFB	SOF AFSOTC Squadron Operations Facility	19,693
SOCOM	NM	2014	CANNON AFB	SOF Fuselage Trainer Facility	4,060
SOCOM	NM	2014	CANNON AFB	SOF MC-130W Fuselage Trainer Facility	3,344
SOCOM	NM	2014	CANNON AFB	SOF Squadron Operations Facility (Cv-22)	14,589
SOCOM	NC	2014	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Performance Resiliency Center	11,145
SOCOM	NC	2014	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Sustainment Training Complex	28,977
SOCOM	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Annexes	37,689
SOCOM	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	SOF Combat Medic Skills Sustainment Course Bl	8,425
SOCOM	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	SOF Engineer Training Facility	10,419
SOCOM	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	SOF Language and Cultural Center	53,608
SOCOM	NC	2014	FORT BRAGG	SOF Upgrade Training Facility	14,719
SOCOM	VA	2014	DAM NECK	SOF Force Protection Improvements	4,054
SOCOM	VA	2014	DAM NECK	SOF Human Performance Center	11,147
SOCOM	VA	2014	LITTLE CREEK	SOF Desert Warfare Training Center	23,096
SOCOM	VA	2014	LITTLE CREEK	SOF LOGSU Two Operations Facility	30,404
SOCOM	JA	2014	CAMP LESTER OKINAWA	SOF Facility Augmentation	71,451
SOCOM	CA	2015	IMPERIAL BEACH	Sof Logistical Support Facility	41,733
SOCOM	CA	2015	IMPERIAL BEACH	Sof Support Activity Operations Facility Phas	28,623

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
SOCOM	CO	2015	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	SOF Language Training Facility	6,340
SOCOM	CO	2015	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	SOF Vehicle Maintenance Shop	10,124
SOCOM	FL	2015	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF Apron/Taxiway Extension	13,938
SOCOM	FL	2015	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF Light Aircraft Squadron OPS and Maint Fac	22,357
SOCOM	FL	2015	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF CV-22 Fuel Cell Mx Hangar	16,967
SOCOM	GA	2015	FORT STEWART, GEORGIA	SOF Company Operations Facility	7,698
SOCOM	KY	2015	CAMPBELL	SOF System Integration Maintenance Office Fac	15,223
SOCOM	MS	2015	STENNIS	SOF NAVSCIATTS Applied Instruction Facility	10,331
SOCOM	MS	2015	STENNIS	SOF Western Manuever Area (Phase 3)	8,103
SOCOM	MS	2015	STENNIS	Sof Western Manuever Area (Phase 2)	9,134
SOCOM	NV	2015	FALLON	SOF Truck Group Mulitplexer Vehicle Maint Fac	20,257
SOCOM	NM	2015	CANNON AFB	SOF C-130 Parking Apron Phase 2	10,529
SOCOM	NC	2015	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Intel/Ops Expansion	11,451
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Admin/Company Operations (Phase 3)	17,125
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	37,104
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	8,103
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Training Command Building	47,350
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Training Facility	4,161
SOCOM	NC	2015	FORT BRAGG	SOF Vehicle Maintenance Facility	12,483
SOCOM	VA	2015	LITTLE CREEK	SOF Consolidated Human Performance Center	10,230
SOCOM	VA	2015	LITTLE CREEK	SOF Mobile Comm Det Facility	10,128
SOCOM	WA	2015	FORT LEWIS	SOF Expand Organizational Parking	3,552
SOCOM	WA	2015	FORT LEWIS	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,344
SOCOM	WA	2015	FORT LEWIS	SOF Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	3,474
SOCOM	XC	2015	CLASSIFIED LOCATION	SOF Advanced Trauma Training Facility	46,409
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF CV-22 #4 ADAL for Composite MX Shop	74,801
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF CV-22 #4 AGE Storage/Mx Shop	8,119
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF CV-22 #4 Hangars/AMUs	22,327
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF CV-22 #4 MRSP and Parts Storage	5,379
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF CV-22 #4 Maintenance Hangar	30,446
SOCOM	ZU	2015	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Simulator Facility for CV-22 #4	11,163
SOCOM	ZU	2015	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Airfield Pavements for CV-22 #4	36,535
SOCOM	ZU	2015	VARIOUS WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Squadron Operations Facility CV-22 #4	13,802
SOCOM	CA	2016	CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facility	10,128
SOCOM	CA	2016	CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA	SOF Motor Transport Facility Expansion	7,409
SOCOM	CA	2016	CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA	SOF Performance Resiliency Center-West	8,522
SOCOM	CA	2016	CORONADO	SOF Logistics Support Unit One Ops Facility	48,112
SOCOM	CA	2016	CORONADO	SOF Support Activity (SUPPACT) Ops Facility	21,458
SOCOM	FL	2016	EGLIN AFB	SOF C-130 AGE Facility	9,845
SOCOM	GA	2016	FORT BENNING	SOF Deployment Equipment Storage Facility	3,158
SOCOM	GA	2016	FORT STEWART, GEORGIA	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	4,060
SOCOM	KY	2016	FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	SOF Logistics Support Operations Facility	3,355
SOCOM	NM	2016	CANNON AFB	SOF MRSP Storage Facility	15,326
SOCOM	NC	2016	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Marine Advisor Group Company/Team Facilit	51,707
SOCOM	NC	2016	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Marine Special Operations Regiment HQ	13,638

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
SOCOM	NC	2016	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Military Working Dog Facilities	3,209
SOCOM	NC	2016	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Motor Transport Maintenance Expansion	(195)
SOCOM	NC	2016	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Motor Transport Maintenance Expansion	20,848
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF 24 STS Facility (PH 2)	26,061
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Baffle Containment for Range 19C	7,119
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	29,942
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Intelligence Training Center	27,404
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Parachute Rigging Facility	10,759
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Parachute Rigging and Maritime Ops Expans	5,968
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Replace Maze and Tower	12,236
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Support Battalion Admin Facility	8,677
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF THOR3 Facility	6,699
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	13,195
SOCOM	NC	2016	FORT BRAGG	SOF Tactical Vehicle Maintenance Facility	15,225
SOCOM	VA	2016	FORT STORY	SOF Applied Instruction Facility	24,369
SOCOM	VA	2016	FORT STORY	SOF SATEC Range Expansion	20,299
SOCOM	WA	2016	FORT LEWIS	SOF THOR3 Facility	4,567
SOCOM	WA	2016	FORT LEWIS	SOF Unit Storage / Mobilization Facility	9,097
SOCOM	ZU	2016	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Maintenance Hanger	14,616
SOCOM	ZU	2016	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Special Training and Admin Addition	15,022
SOCOM	CA	2017	CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA	SOF EOD Facility - West	2,130
SOCOM	CA	2017	CORONA	SOF Basic Training Command	96,347
SOCOM	CA	2017	CORONA	SOF SEAL Team Ops Facility	55,842
SOCOM	CA	2017	CORONA	SOF SEAL Team Ops Facility	41,573
SOCOM	CA	2017	CORONADO	SOF NSWCEN Close Quarters Combat Facility	13,134
SOCOM	CO	2017	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	SOF THOR3 Facility	5,172
SOCOM	FL	2017	HURLBURT FIELD	SOF MX Operations Squadron Facility	8,012
SOCOM	FL	2017	KEY WEST	SOF Watercraft Maintenance and Storage Facili	12,272
SOCOM	GA	2017	HUNTER ANGS	SOF THOR3 Facility	5,172
SOCOM	HI	2017	PEARL HARBOR	SOF NSWCEN Undersea Operational Training Faci	47,666
SOCOM	NM	2017	CANNON AFB	SOF C-130 Hangar/AMU (RECAP)	16,227
SOCOM	NM	2017	CANNON AFB	SOF C-130 Parking Apron	15,821
SOCOM	NM	2017	CANNON AFB	SOF NSAV Med 2-Bay Hangar/AMU	26,876
SOCOM	NC	2017	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	SOF Paraloft Expansion	6,123
SOCOM	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	SOF Close Quarters Combat Range	7,201
SOCOM	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	SOF Military Working Dog Facility	4,716
SOCOM	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	SOF Parking Deck (Regional Studies & Ed Cente	14,807
SOCOM	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	14,706
SOCOM	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	14,706
SOCOM	VA	2017	DAM NECK	SOF Demolition Training Compound Expansion	11,460
SOCOM	VA	2017	DAM NECK	SOF Magazines	11,156
SOCOM	VA	2017	DAM NECK	SOF Multi-Purpose Canine Kennel Facility	6,139
SOCOM	WA	2017	KEYPORT	SOF Coldwater Training/Austere Environment Fa	5,477
SOCOM	UK	2017	RAF MILDENHALL	SOF Special Tactics Operations Fac (321 STS)	14,237
SOCOM	ZU	2017	UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE LOCATIONS	SOF Headquarters Expansion	28,191

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
TMA	CA	2013	TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA	Medical Clinic Replacement	27,400
TMA	CO	2013	PIKES PEAK	High Altitude Medical Research Lab	3,600
TMA	IL	2013	GREAT LAKES	Drug Laboratory Replacement	28,700
TMA	IL	2013	SCOTT AFB	Medical Logistics Warehouse	2,600
TMA	MD	2013	ANNAPOLIS	Health Clinic Replacement	66,500
TMA	MD	2013	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Base Installation Access./Appearance Plan	7,000
TMA	MD	2013	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Electrical Capacity and Cooling Towers	35,600
TMA	MD	2013	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Temporary Medical Facilities	26,600
TMA	MD	2013	FORT DETRICK	USAMRIID Stage I, Incr 7	19,000
TMA	MO	2013	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Dental Clinic	16,100
TMA	NM	2013	CANNON AFB	Medical/Dental Clinic Repalcement	71,023
TMA	NY	2013	FORT DRUM, NEW YORK	Soldier Specialty Care Clinic	17,300
TMA	NC	2013	CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	Medical Clinic Replacement	21,200
TMA	NC	2013	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	Medical Clinic Replacement	53,600
TMA	SC	2013	SHAW AFB	Medical Clinic Replacement	57,200
TMA	TX	2013	FORT BLISS	Hospital Replacement Incr 4	207,400
TMA	TX	2013	Joint Base San Antonio	Ambulatory Care Center Phase 3 Inc 2	80,700
TMA	VA	2013	NORFOLK	Veterinary Facility Replacement	8,500
TMA	GY	2013	RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS	Medical Center Replacement Incr 2	127,000
TMA	KR	2013	KUNSAN AIR BASE	Medical/Dental Clinic Addition	13,000
TMA	KR	2013	OSAN AFB	Hospital Addition/Alteration	34,600
TMA	KY	2014	FORT KNOX	Hospital Replacement PH 2	308,528
TMA	MD	2014	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	99,445
TMA	MD	2014	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Parking Garage	38,673
TMA	MD	2014	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Utility Upgrades	46,749
TMA	MD	2014	FORT DETRICK	USAMRIID Replacement Stage 1, Incr 8	13,000
TMA	MD	2014	Joint Base Andrews	Ambulatory Care Center Inc 2	88,600
TMA	NM	2014	HOLLOMAN AFB	Medial Clinic Replacement	59,769
TMA	TX	2014	FORT BLISS	Hospital Replacement Incr 5	506,681
TMA	GY	2014	RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS	Hospital Replacement, INCR 3	607,306
TMA	CA	2015	SAN DIEGO	Dental Clinic Replacement	38,616
TMA	CO	2015	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	Health Clinic Addition	11,664
TMA	CO	2015	PETERSON AFB	Dental Clinic Replacement	15,214
TMA	HI	2015	PEARL HARBOR	Medical Clinic Replacement	239,476
TMA	HI	2015	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Hospital Addition/Alteration PH 1	168,060
TMA	KS	2015	FORT LEAVENWORTH	Hospital Replacement PH 1	150,550
TMA	KY	2015	FORT KNOX	Hospital Replacement PH 2	257,519
TMA	MD	2015	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	218,074
TMA	MO	2015	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Blood Donor Center Replacement	14,910
TMA	MO	2015	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Hospital Replacement PH 1	152,145
TMA	OH	2015	WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	Satellite Pharmacy Replacement	6,183
TMA	SC	2015	BEAUFORT	Hospital Replacement	237,347
TMA	TX	2015	FORT BLISS	Veterinary Facility Replacement	13,997
TMA	TX	2015	Joint Base San Antonio	Ambulatory Care Center Phase 4	87,027
TMA	WA	2015	FORT LEWIS	Mother / Baby Women's Health Unit	197,991

Organization	State Country	Fiscal Year	Location Title	Line Item Title	TOA ($000) Amount
TMA	GY	2015	RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS	Hospital Replacemant Incr 4	446,533
TMA	GY	2015	SPANGDAHLEM AB	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	42,708
TMA	AZ	2016	DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	Medical Clinic Replacement	80,133
TMA	CA	2016	MIRAMAR	Aviation Survival Training Center	19,780
TMA	CA	2016	POINT LOMA ANNEX	Naval Health Research Center Replacement	33,473
TMA	CO	2016	SCHRIEVER AFB	Medical/Deantal Clinic Addition/Alteration	11,665
TMA	HI	2016	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Hospital Addition/Alteration Inc 1	391,748
TMA	ME	2016	KITTERY	Health Clinic Replacement	47,065
TMA	MD	2016	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	126,792
TMA	MD	2016	USUHS	Research Building	273,566
TMA	MS	2016	KEESLER AFB	Dental Clinic Replacement	28,097
TMA	MO	2016	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Hospital Replacement Inc 1	152,150
TMA	NE	2016	OFFUTT AFB	Areo Space Medicine Clinic Replacement	11,868
TMA	SC	2016	FORT JACKSON	Behavioral Health/Dental Clinic	30,836
TMA	SC	2016	PARRIS ISLAND	Dental Clinic Addition/Alteration	25,663
TMA	TX	2016	FORT BLISS	Blood Donor Center	14,847
TMA	TX	2016	SHEPPARD AFB	Medical Clinic Replacement	111,475
TMA	GY	2016	GEILENKIRCHEN AB	Medical Clinic Replacement	23,704
TMA	GY	2016	KAISERLAUTERN AB	Veterinary Facility Replacement	17,272
TMA	AZ	2017	FORT HUACHUCA	Troop Medical Clinic	17,353
TMA	CA	2017	LEMOORE	Aviation Survival Training Center Replacement	12,734
TMA	CO	2017	FORT CARSON, COLORADO	Health Clinic Addition/Alteration	14,309
TMA	DC	2017	BOLLING AFB	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	60,901
TMA	FL	2017	TYNDALL AFB	Medical/Dental Clinic Replacement	55,366
TMA	GA	2017	FORT GORDON	Blood Donor Center	12,835
TMA	GA	2017	FORT GORDON	Troop Medical Clinic	40,806
TMA	HI	2017	KANEOHE BAY	Dental Clinic Replacement	52,043
TMA	HI	2017	TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	Hospital Addition/Alteration Inc 2	259,944
TMA	MD	2017	BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL	Demolition/Replacement/Renovation	61,406
TMA	MD	2017	PATUXENT RIVER	Medical Clinic Replacement	72,108
TMA	MI	2017	GREAT LAKES NTC	Medical Clinic	65,663
TMA	MS	2017	COLUMBUS AFB	Dental Clinic Replacement	45,248
TMA	MO	2017	FORT LEONARD WOOD	Hospital Replacement Inc 2	304,440
TMA	NC	2017	FORT BRAGG	Satelite Pharmacy	3,823
TMA	ND	2017	GRAND FORKS AFB	Medical Clinic Alteration	11,516
TMA	OK	2017	FORT SILL	Hospital Addition/ Alteration	76,403
TMA	JA	2017	CAMP ZAMA	Health Clinic Addition/ Alteration	57,234
TMA	JA	2017	YOKOTA AB	Hospital Alteration	28,162
TMA	SP	2017	ROTA	Veterinary Facility Replacement	4,259
WHS	VA	2014	PENTAGON	Multi-Mission Facility	17,080
WHS	VA	2014	PENTAGON	PFPA Security Operastional Facility	32,986
WHS	VA	2014	PENTAGON	Power Plant Modernization-Phase Four	23,385
WHS	VA	2015	PENTAGON	Power Plant Modernization Phase four-electric	39,158
WHS	VA	2016	PENTAGON	Adit for Garbage Retention	3,541
WHS	VA	2016	PENTAGON	Motorpool/Maint Facility	5,869

Organization	State/Country	Fiscal Year	[illegible]	Location Title	[illegible] Title	[illegible]
WHS	VA	2016	PENTAGON		Power Plant Modernization Phase four-Mechanic	8,095
WHS	VA	2016	PENTAGON		Replace Waste Water Treatment Plant	21,958
WHS	VA	2017	PENTAGON		Helipad	40,213

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

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FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	DIA	DLA	NSA	TOTAL
New Construction	-	-	-	-
Improvements	-	-	-	-
Planning and Design	-	-	-	-
Construction Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	283	12	295
Operations	4,660	422	66	5,148
Maintenance	-	567	73	640
Leasing	35,333	-	10,822	46,155
O&M Subtotal	39,993	1,272	10,973	52,238
Reimbursable Program	3,500	-	-	3,500
Total Program	43,493	1,272	10,973	55,738

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, $52,238,000.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

The FY 2013 Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide request is $6,083,000 (excludes leasing costs, which will be addressed separately). The Operation and Maintenance includes maintenance and repair of government-owned housing units and associated real property; utility services; repair, replacement, transportation and handling of furniture and furnishings; refuse collection and disposal services; management services; and other miscellaneous support. Furnishings support for members of the Defense Attaché System are also included.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY
(Excludes Leased Units and Costs)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Inventory Data			
Units at Beginning of Year	216	215	215
Units at End of Year	215	215	215
Average Inventory for Year	215	215	215
Units Requiring O&M Funding			
a. Conterminous U.S.	170	170	170
b. U.S. Overseas	3	3	3
c. Foreign	-	-	-
d. Worldwide	42	42	42

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Unit Cost ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost ($)	Total Cost ($000)
Funding Requirements						
1. Operation						
a. Management	2,618	445	2,041	347	2,182	371
b. Services	170	29	176	30	182	31
c. Furnishings	123,393	4,559	87,708	2,788	133,070	4,746
d. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Obligations - Operation	126,181	5,033	89,925	3,165	135,434	5,148
Anticipated Reimbursements	0	800	0	800	0	800
Subtotal - Gross Obligations	126,181	5,833	89,925	3,965	135,434	5,948
2. Utilities						
Direct Obligations - Utilities	4,986	291	4,980	290	5,665	295
Anticipated Reimbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal - Gross Obligations	4,986	291	4,980	290	5,665	295
3. Maintenance						
a. M&R Dwellings	26,441	654	26,368	586	27,345	585
b. M&R Exterior Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. M&R Other Real Property	324	55	177	30	323	55
d. Alterations & Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct Obligations-Maintenance	26,765	709	26,545	616	27,668	640
Anticipated Reimbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal - Gross Obligations	26,765	709	26,545	616	27,668	640
Total Direct Obligations	157,932	6,033	121,450	4,071	168,767	6,083
Total Anticipated Reimbursements	0	800	0	800	0	800
Total Gross Obligations	157,932	6,833	121,450	4,871	168,767	6,883

* Based on number of units requiring O&M funding

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
New Construction	-	-	-
Improvements	-	-	-
Planning and Design	-	-	-
Construction Subtotal	-	-	-
Utilities	10	10	12
Operations	49	70	66
Maintenance	69	70	73
Leasing	9,565	10,100	10,822
O&M Subtotal	9,693	10,250	10,973
Total Program	9,693	10,250	10,973

NSA's Family Housing Program provides for housing for NSA (civilian and military) employees working overseas. The majority of housing is leased, with only three government-owned units. This funding provides for the leasing of housing units and the operations, maintenance, and utilities funding is used for the government-owned units.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY
(Excludes Leased Units and Costs)

Inventory Data	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Units in Being Beginning of Year	3	3	3
Units in Being End of Year	3	3	3
Average Inventory for Year	3	3	3
Units Requiring O&M Funding			
a. Conterminous U.S.			
b. U.S. Overseas	3	3	3
c. Foreign			
d. Worldwide			

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
Funding Requirements	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)
1. Operations						
a. Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Furnishings	16,333	49	23,333	70	22,000	66
d. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Operations	16,333	49	23,333	70	22,000	66
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	16,333	49	23,333	70	22,000	66
2. Utilities						
Direct Obligations-Utilities	3,333	10	3,333	10	4,000	12
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	3,333	10	3,333	10	4,000	12
3. Maintenance						
a. M&R Dwellings	23,000	69	23,333	70	24,333	73
b. M&R Exterior Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. M&R Other Real Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Alterations & Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Maintenance	23,000	69	23,333	70	24,333	73
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	23,000	69	23,333	70	24,333	73
Total Direct Obligations	42,666	128	49,999	150	50,333	151
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Obligations	42,666	128	49,999	150	50,333	151

*Based on total number of government owned units.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OP-5 Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

The Operation portion of the family housing program for NSA includes maintenance, repair and replacement of furnishings; utility services; refuse collection and disposal; and administrative support at the installation level for Government-owned units. Leasing costs are covered separately.

The Maintenance portion includes maintenance and repair of buildings and associated utilities systems, and other incidental improvements, including minor alteration and addition of Government-owned units. The increase in the Operations funding is program growth due to the fact that the three government-owned units are older and there is a need to replace some of the furniture and appliances. This replacement will occur over the next two years and will coincide with the current tenants' departure and the arrival of the new tenant.

Operation:

1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	49
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	49
3. Program Increase	21
4. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	70
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	70
6. Program Decrease	4
7. FY 2013 Budget Request	66

Utilities:

1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	10
2. FY 2011Appropriated Amount	10
3. Price Growth	0
4. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	10
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	10
6. Program Increase	2
7. FY 2013 Budget Request	12

Maintenance:

1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	69
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	69
3. Price Growth	1
4. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	70
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	70
6. Program Increase	3
6. FY 2013 Budget Request	73

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Furnishings Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Furnishings less Household Equip					Household Equipment					Total Furnishings				
	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total
FY 2011															
CONUS															
US O/S	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	41	0	47	0	6	43	0	49
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	41	0	47	0	6	43	0	49
FY 2012															
CONUS															
US O/S	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	60	0	68	0	8	62	0	70
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	60	0	68	0	8	62	0	70
FY 2013															
CONUS															
US O/S	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	58	0	64	0	6	60	0	66
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	58	0	64	0	6	60	0	66

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
New Construction	-	-	-
Improvements	-	-	-
Planning and Design	-	-	-
Construction Subtotal	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-
Operations	4,492	2,699	4,660
Maintenance	-	-	-
Leasing	34,055	36,552	35,333
O&M Subtotal	38,547	39,251	39,993
Reimbursable Program	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total Program	42,047	42,751	43,493

One of the missions of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), in its role as single manager for the Department of Defense (DOD) Human Intelligence (HUMINT) discipline, is the direction, operations, and support (including housing support) for the Defense HUMINT Service. Included in the Defense HUMINT service is the Defense Attaché System. The mission of the Defense Attaché System is a critical component of Human Intelligence collection capabilities within DOD and is the only component wholly controlled by the DIA. The missions of the Defense Attaché System are to: (1) observe and report military and politico-military information; (2) represent the DOD and the military services; (3) administer military assistance programs and foreign military sales as directed; and (4) advise the U.S. Ambassador on military and politico-military matters. These missions are accomplished through the Defense Attaché Offices (DAO), which are organic elements of the U.S. Diplomatic Missions.

Housing of the attachés and their support staff is controlled by the U.S. Embassy housing board at a level of expense and square footage that is equivalent to their Department of State counterparts.

The DIA's Budget Submission for the FY 2013 Family Housing Program funds 500 government leases (of which 147 are high cost leases) at DAOs worldwide. These funds provide for all lease costs which include utilities, residential protection services, custodial and fire protection services, furnishings and appliances, maintenance and repair of furnishings and appliances, and administrative services performed by the Department of State under the International Cooperative Administrative Support services (ICASS) and Memoranda of Understanding.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY
(Excludes Leased Units and Costs)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Inventory Data			
Units in Beginning of Year	42	42	42
Units in End of Year	42	42	42
Average Inventory for Year	42	42	42
Units Requiring O&M Funding			
a. Conterminous U.S.	-	-	-
b. U.S. Overseas	-	-	-
c. Foreign	-	-	-
d. Worldwide	42	42	42

Note: All DIA family housing units are leased.

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)
Funding Requirements						
1. Operations						
a. Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Furnishings	106,952	4,492	64,262	2,699	110,952	4,660
d. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Operations	106,952	4,492	64,262	2,699	110,952	4,660
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	800		800	-	800
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	106,952	5,292	64,262	3,499	110,952	5,460
2. Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Maintenance						
a. M&R Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. M&R Exterior Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. M&R Other Real Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Alterations & Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Obligations	106,952	4,492	64,262	2,699	110,952	4,660
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	800	-	800	-	800
Total Gross Obligations	106,952	5,292	64,262	3,499	110,952	5,460

*Based on total number of units requiring Operations funding.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Operations

OP-5 Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

The Family Housing Operations expenses for DIA include the purchase, transportation, maintenance and repair of furniture and appliances for members of the Defense Attaché System.

	($000)
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	4,492
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	4,492
3. Program Decrease	
a) Decrease costs due to personnel reduction in support of Defense Attaché System operations worldwide.	-1,793
4. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	2,699
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	2,699
6. Program Increase	
a) Increased costs due to additional personnel assigned in support of Defense Attaché System operations worldwide.	1,961
7. FY 2013 Budget Request	4,660

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Furnishings Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Furnishings less Household Equip					Household Equipment					Total Furnishings				
	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total
FY 2011															
CONUS															
US O/S	425	239	1,322	662	2,648	370	147	681	646	1,844	795	386	2,003	1,308	4,492
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	425	239	1,322	662	2,648	370	147	681	646	1,844	795	386	2,003	1,308	4,492
FY 2012															
CONUS															
US O/S	255	143	795	398	1,591	223	89	409	387	1,108	478	232	1,204	785	2,699
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	255	143	795	398	1,591	223	89	409	387	1,108	478	232	1,204	785	2,699
FY 2013															
CONUS															
US O/S	441	248	1,371	687	2,747	384	153	707	669	1,913	825	401	2,078	1,356	4,660
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	441	248	1,371	687	2,747	384	153	707	669	1,913	825	401	2,078	1,356	4,660

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
New Construction	-	-	-
Improvements	-	-	-
Planning and Design	-	-	-
Construction Subtotal	-	-	-
Utilities	281	280	283
Operation	492	396	422
Maintenance	640	546	567
Leasing	-	-	-
Subtotal O&M	1,413	1.222	1,272
Reimbursable Program	-	-	-
Total Program	1,413	1,222	1,272

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) has a family housing inventory of one hundred and seventy (170) units. There are 170 units at the Defense Distribution Center (140 at the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania depot and 30 at San Joaquin, California depot).

The 30 units at San Joaquin were built in 1964 and were completely renovated in FY 1989. The 140 units at Susquehanna were built prior to 1960 and 134 of those units have been completely renovated. Renovation of the remaining six units at Susquehanna is planned for FY 2011. These are the last six remaining units to be replaced to complete the Whole House Renovation project at Susquehanna.

The FY 2013 operation and maintenance budget request supports routine operation requirements that include management costs, utility costs, and replacement of household appliances and furniture. This request also supports cyclical maintenance requirements that include painting and window and carpet replacement at the San Joaquin units. The FY 2013 request also includes a requirement to complete a phased roof replacement project at Susquehanna.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY
(Excludes Leased Units and Costs)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Inventory Data			
Units in Being Beginning of Year	171	170	170
Units in Being End of Year	170	170	170
Average Inventory for Year	170	170	170
Units Requiring O&M Funding			
a. Conterminous U.S.	170	170	170
b. U.S. Overseas	-	-	-
c. Foreign	-	-	-
d. Worldwide	-	-	-

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)	Unit Cost* ($)	Total Cost ($000)
Funding Requirements						
1. Operations						
a. Management	2,618	445	2,041	347	2,182	371
b. Services	170	29	176	30	182	31
c. Furnishings	106	18	112	19	118	20
d. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Operations	2,894	492	2,329	396	2,482	422
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	2,894	492	2,329	396	2,482	422
2. Utilities						
Direct Obligations-Utilities	1,653	281	1,647	280	1,665	283
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	1,653	281	1,647	280	1,665	283
3. Maintenance						
a. M&R Dwellings	3,441	585	3,035	516	3,012	512
b. M&R Exterior Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. M&R Other Real Property	324	55	177	30	323	55
d. Alterations & Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct Obligations-Maintenance	3,765	640	3,212	546	3,335	567
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal-Gross Obligations	3,765	640	3,212	546	3,335	567
Total Direct Obligations	8,312	1,413	7,188	1,222	7,482	1,272
Anticipated Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Obligations	8,312	1,413	7,188	1,222	7,482	1,272

*Based on total number of government owned units.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

Operation and Maintenance Summary

Operation - Includes refuse collection and disposal, snow removal, entomological services, custodial services, street cleaning, moving and handling of government owned furnishings, and maintenance, repair, and replacement of household equipment. The Operation category also includes management costs associated with the administration of the family housing program, and the supplies and equipment required to support the management personnel and operate the housing office.

The increase in operation costs is mainly attributable to higher management costs. There is also a slight increase in the operations costs attributable to the anticipated routine replacement and maintenance of furnishings and equipment at San Joaquin, CA and Susquehanna, PA. The housing units will be maintained at Q1 (adequacy goal) condition level per DoD requirements. The updated and new equipment and furnishings will ensure that occupancy rates stay consistent and maintain Q1 condition levels.

Utilities – Included in this category of costs are electricity, gas, fuel oil, water and sewage requirements.

The slight increase in utilities costs is attributable to normal price growth. With consistent occupancy levels from FY 2012 to FY 2013 at San Joaquin, CA and Susquehanna, PA, water, gas, sewage, and electricity will only increase slightly due to rising unit costs for energy. Additionally, DLA has ongoing efforts that will help reach energy efficiency goals outlined in Executive Order 12759. Energy-efficient water-heaters have been installed, kitchen appliances are being replaced with new energy-efficient models, and walls and ceilings are being insulated to meet current energy standards. Also, all tenants are issued energy-saving guidelines as an energy-awareness tool.

Maintenance – In addition to routine maintenance, this category of costs also supports cyclical maintenance requirements such as floor refinishing and interior and exterior painting.

The primary contributor to the increase in FY 2013 is the anticipated increase in flooring and window replacement costs for the Susquehanna, PA units. The FY 2013 costs include an on-going phased window, flooring, and bathroom replacement project at San Joaquin, CA.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OP-5 Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

Operation

	($000)
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	412
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	492
3. Price Growth	7
4. Program Increases	
a. Funding for HRA at San Joaquin, CA	74
5. Program Decreases	
a. Fewer Maintenance projects at San Joaquin	-177
6. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	396
7. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	396
8. Price Growth	7
9. Program Increases	
a. Increase in Management costs	16
b. Replacement/Maintenance of Equipment and Furniture	3
10. FY 2013 Budget Request	422

Utilities

	($000)
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	297
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	281
3. Price Growth	7
4. Program Decreases	
a. Decrease in Electricity/Water usage at San Joaquin and Susquehanna	-8
5. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	280
6. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	280
7. Price Growth	7
8. Program Decreases	
a. Decrease in Water usage at San Joaquin and Susquehanna	-4
9. FY 2013 Budget Request	283

Maintenance

	($000)
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	707
2. FY 2011 Actual Amount	640
3. Price Growth	7
4. Program Decreases	
a. Decrease in Routine Maintenance projects	-101
5. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	546
6. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	546
7. Price Growth	7
8. Program Increases	
a. Increase in Maintenance of real property	14
9. FY 2013 Budget Request	567

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Furnishings Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Furnishings less Household Equip					Household Equipment					Total Furnishings				
	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total	Movg/ Hdling	Maint/ Repair	Replace ment	Initial Issue	Total
FY 2011															
CONUS															
US O/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	13.5	0.0	18.2	2.0	2.7	13.5	0.0	18.2
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	13.5	0.0	18.2	2.0	2.7	13.5	0.0	18.2
FY 2012															
CONUS															
US O/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	14.2	0.0	19.1	2.0	2.9	14.2	0.0	19.1
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	14.2	0.0	19.1	2.0	2.9	14.2	0.0	19.1
FY 2013															
CONUS															
US O/S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	15.2	0.0	20.4	2.0	3.2	15.2	0.0	20.4
Foreign															
Public															
Private															
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	15.2	0.0	20.4	2.0	3.2	15.2	0.0	20.4

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

LEASING SUMMARY

The FY 2013 leasing request by agency is as follows:

	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Estimate		FY 2013 Request	
	Total Cost ($000)	No Units	Total Cost ($000)	No. Units	Total Cost ($000)	No. Units
National Security Agency						
Direct Obligations	9,565	387	10,100	393	10,822	393
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Obligations	9,565	387	10,100	393	10,822	393
Defense Intelligence Agency						
Direct Obligations	34,055	500	36,552	500	35,333	500
Reimbursements	2,700		2,700		2,700	
Gross Obligations	36,755	500	39,252	500	38,033	500
Total Appropriation	46,320	887	49,352	893	48,855	893

Defense Agency leases are located exclusively overseas, in many cases at remote locations where housing comparable to western standards is scarce or nonexistent. Leasing in areas where suitable housing is in short supply is very expensive which accounts for the fact that the bulk of the high cost leases are concentrated in the Defense Agencies. These lease units support both activities in classified locations and the Defense Attaché System. Host government restrictions, security requirements, and safety and health improvements add additional costs to these leases in many locations. Detailed justification by agency is provided on the following pages.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Analysis of Leased Units

	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013		
Location	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)
Domestic Leases									
None									
Foreign Leases									
Standard	157	1,884	3,418	159	1,908	4,051	159	1,908	4,130
Special Crypto Activities	230	2,760	6,147	234	2,808	6,049	234	2,808	6,692
Total Foreign Lease	387	4,644	9,565	393	4,716	10,100	393	4,716	10,822
Grand Total	387	4,644	9,565	393	4,716	10,100	393	4,716	10,822

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATON AND MAINTENANCE
Leasing

OP-5 Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

	($000)
Leasing:	
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	9,565
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	9,565
3. Price Increase	535
4. FY 2012 Budget Request	10,100
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	10,100
6. Price Increase	722
7. FY 2013 Budget Request	10,822

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Analysis of Leased Units

	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013		
Location	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)	Units Auth.	Lease Months	Cost ($000)
Domestic Leases									
None									
Foreign Leases									
Classified Locations*	500	4,891	34,055	500	4,891	36,552	500	4,891	35,333
Reimbursable			2,700			2,700			2,700
Total Foreign Leases	500	4,891	36,755	500	4,891	39,252	500	4,891	38,033
Grand Total	500	4,891	36,755	500	4,891	39,252	500	4,891	38,033

*Due to the sensitive nature of this information, country detail, to include lease months, can be provided to the committee through channels.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Defense-wide
Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget Estimate

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Leasing

OP-5 Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases

An important element of DIA's mission is the operation and management of the Defense Attaché System (DAS) for the Defense Attaché Offices (DAOs) located at U.S. embassies in capital cities around the world. The FY 2013 budget request for DIA includes funding associated with ICASS and leases costs for the DAS worldwide which include many in high cost areas worldwide.

	($000)
1. FY 2011 President's Budget Request	34,055
2. FY 2011 Appropriated Amount	34,055
3. Program Increase	
a) Increased costs due to additional personnel assigned in support of Defense Attaché System operations worldwide.	2,497
4. FY 2012 President's Budget Request	36,552
5. FY 2012 Appropriated Amount	36,552
6. Program Decrease	
a) Decrease costs due to personnel cuts in support of Defense Attaché System operations worldwide.	-1,219
7. FY 2013 Budget Request	35,333

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DEFENSE-WIDE

FEBRUARY 2012

US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

U.S. Special Operations Command
Military Construction, Defense-Wide

FY 2013 President's Budget

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U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT SUMMARY
($ IN THOUSANDS)

State/Installation/Project	Authorization Request	Appropriation Request	Current Mission
California			
Naval Base Coronado			
SOF Close Quarters Combat and Dynamic Shooting Facility	13,969	13,969	C
SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170	31,170	C
SOF Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility	10,120	10,120	C
Colorado			
Fort Carson			
SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673	56,673	C
Florida			
Eglin Air Force Base			
SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance Facilities	41,695	41,695	C
MacDill Air Force Base			
SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	34,409	34,409	C
Hawaii			
Joint Base Pearl Harbor			
SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289	24,289	C
Kentucky			
Fort Campbell			
SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313	26,313	C
SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559	3,559	C
New Mexico			
Cannon Air Force Base			
SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062	22,062	C
North Carolina			
Camp Lejeune			
SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399	53,399	C

SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility	5,465	5,465	C
Fort Bragg			
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481	40,481	C
SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373	31,373	C
SOF Support Addition	3,875	3,875	C
SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693	24,693	C
Virginia			
Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story			
SOF Combat Services Support Facility-East	11,132	11,132	C
Washington			
Fort Lewis			
SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553	46,553	C
SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,967	3,967	C
United Kingdom			
RAF Mildenhall			
SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,490	6,490	C
Classified			
SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,477	6,477	C

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE
BY STATE AND COUNTRY
($ IN THOUSANDS)

State/ Country	Installation & Project	Project Cost	Total
California	Naval Base Coronado		
	SOF Close Quarters Combat and Dynamic Shooting Facility	13,969	
	SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170	
	SOF Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility	10,120	55,259
Colorado	Fort Carson		
	SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673	56,673
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base		
	SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance	41,695	41,695
	MacDill Air Force Base		
	SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	34,409	34,409
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor		
	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289	24,289
Kentucky	Fort Campbell		
	SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313	
	SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559	29,872
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base		
	SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062	22,062
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune		
	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399	
	SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility	5,465	58,864
	Fort Bragg		
	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481	
	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373	
	SOF Support Addition	3,875	
	SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693	100,422

Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story		
	SOF Combat Services Support Facility-East	11,132	11,132
Washington	Fort Lewis		
	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553	
	SOF Military Working Dog Facility	3,967	50,520
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Mildenhall		
	SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,490	6,490
Classified	SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,477	6,477

U.S. Special Operations Command FY 2013	**498,164**
Unspecified Minor Construction	**10,000**
Planning and Design	**27,620**
Grand Total	**535,784**

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE
BY FACILITY CATEGORY CODE
($ IN THOUSANDS)

Facility Category Code	Installation & Location	Project Title	Proposed Cost
Airfield Pavement/Aprons			
113	Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico	SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron (CZQZ083013)	22,062
Operations Facilities			
131	NB Coronado, California	SOF Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility (P-915)	10,120
131	JEB Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia	SOF Combat Services Support Facility-East (P-165)	11,132
140	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF Ground Support Battalion (69447)	26,313
140	Fort Lewis, Washington	SOF Battalion Operations Facility (69445)	46,553
140	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities (P-1218)	53,399
140	Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex (69382)	31,373
140	Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex (69493)	24,693
140	Fort Lewis, Washington	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel (69257)	3,967
141	Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Battalion Operations Facility (69287)	40,481
141	Fort Carson, Colorado	SOF Battalion Operations Complex 76367	56,673

141	Eglin Air Force Base, Florida	SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance Facilities (FTFA113004)	41,695
159	JB Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility (P-475)	24,289

Training Facilities

171	NB Coronado (La Posta), California	SOF Close Quarters Combat and Dynamic Shooting Facility (P-888)	13,969
171	NB Coronado, California	SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility (P-876)	31,170
171	MacDill AFB, Florida	SOF Joint Special Operations University (NVZR083702)	34,409
171	Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility (P-1393)	5,465
171	RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom	SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility (QFQE053004)	6,490
171	Classified	SOF Parachute Training Facility (53542)	6,477
173	Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Support Addition (65052)	3,875

Maintenance and Production Facilities

211	Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension (66597)	3,559

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE
BY CURRENT/NEW MISSION
($ IN THOUSANDS)

Location	Project Title	Cost	Current/New
NB Coronado, California	SOF Close Quarters Combat and Dynamic Shooting Facility	13,969	C
NB Coronado, California	SOF Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility	31,170	C
NB Coronado, California	SOF Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility	10,120	C
Fort Carson, Colorado	SOF Battalion Operations Complex	56,673	C
Eglin AFB, Florida	SOF AVFID Operations and Maintenance Facilities	41,695	C
MacDill AFB, Florida	SOF Joint Special Operations University Facility	34,409	C
JB Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	SOF SDVT-1 Waterfront Operations Facility	24,289	C
Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF Ground Support Battalion	26,313	C
Fort Campbell, Kentucky	SOF Landgraf Hangar Extension	3,559	C
Cannon AFB, New Mexico	SOF AC-130J Combat Parking Apron	22,062	C
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	SOF Marine Battalion Company/Team Facilities	53,399	C
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	SOF Survival Evasion Resistance Escape Training Facility	5,465	C
Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	40,481	C

Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Civil Affairs Battalion Complex	31,373	C
Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Support Addition	3,875	C
Fort Bragg, North Carolina	SOF Sustainment Brigade Complex	24,693	C
JEB Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia	SOF Combat Services Support Facility-East	11,132	C
Fort Lewis, Washington	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	46,553	C
Fort Lewis, Washington	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel	3,967	C
RAF Mildenhall,	SOF CV-22 Simulator Facility	6,477	C
Classified	SOF Parachute Training Facility	6,490	C

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.14

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	394	2272	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100
B. END FY 17	374	2755	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,907
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	109,135
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	57,722
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	55,259
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	346,822
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	329,160
H. GRAND TOTAL	898,098

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS	
				START	COMPLETE
171	SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT AND DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY	1,394 SM (15,000 SF)	13,969	12/11	10/13
171	SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY	7,432SM (80,000 SF))	31,170	12/11	10/13
131	SOF MOBILE COMM DET SUPPORT FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	10,120	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17)			
143	SOF LOGSU ONE OPERATIONS FACILITY #1	19,881 SM (214,000 SF)	41,733
143	SOF SUPPORT ACTIVITY (SUPPACT) OPERATIONS FACILITY #2	6,503 SM (70,000 SF)	28,623
143	SOF SUPPORT ACTIVITY (SUPPACT) OPERATIONS FACILITY #3	3,716 SM (40,000 SF)	21,458
143	SOF LOGSU ONE OPERATIONS FACILITY #2	10,219 SM (110,000 SF)	48,112
143	SOF SEAL TEAM OPERATIONS FACILITY	21,089 SM (227,000 SF)	55,842
143	SOF SEAL TEAM OPERATIONS FACILITY	7,711 SM (83,000 SF)	41,573
171	SOF BASIC TRAINING COMMAND	22,688 SM (244,000 SF)	96,347
171	SOF NSWCEN CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT FACILITY	2,137 SM (23,000 SF)	13,134

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Naval Base Coronado is to arm, repair, provision, service and support the U.S. Pacific Fleet and other operating forces. The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1390** PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-888	8. Project Cost ($000) 13,969

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				10,001
CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT FACILITY (15,000 SF)	SM	1,394	1,615	(2,251)
BAFFLED DYNAMIC RIFLE RANGE	EA	1	6,000,000	(6,000)
PISTOL RANGES	EA	4	360,000	(1,440)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(170)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(40)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(100)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				2,148
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(278)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(746)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(540)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(584)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				12,149
CONTINGENCY (5%)				607

SUBTOTAL				12,756
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				727

SUBTOTAL				13,483
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				486

TOTAL REQUEST				13,969
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				13,969
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(5,585)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) Close Quarters Combat (CQC) Range, one Baffled Dynamic Rifle Range, and four Pistol Ranges for Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) and Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC) at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor, formerly La Posta Training Camp). Unique aspects of the CQC include multiple entry points, multiple rooms and hallways, and internal and external stairwells, as well as multiple deconfliction points. The roofing system will be a dome-type system with air gaps for ventilation and will include a catwalk. Construction will consist of concrete and masonry, concrete slab on grade, lighting, and interior wall with ballistic steel wall panels to withstand 5.56/7.62mm ball ammunition. Other significant facility features include breachable doors and walls and rappelling-capable fixtures and features. Abrasion resistant 500 ballistic steel wall panels will be provided throughout the CQC. This project will also construct one Dynamic Baffled Rifle Range and four Pistol Ranges. Paving and site improvements include excavation and grading and storm drainage. Utilities include electrical distribution, exterior lighting, and water. The preparation of a

1. Component
USSOCOM

FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA

2. Date
FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC:
NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA

4. Project Title
SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	P-888	13,969

storm water pollution prevention plan is included and best management practices during construction will be employed that will reduce erosion at the site.

11. Requirement: 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 1,394 SM (15,000 SF) CQC facility, one Dynamic Baffled Rifle Range, and four Pistol Ranges for NSWG and NSWC at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor).

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide appropriate CQC and Dynamic Shooting capabilities for NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor) so SEAL Troops and Training Detachment (TRADET) instructors do not have to travel from San Diego to more distant locations for a four-week block of individual and unit level training in these highly perishable skills. The ranges involved will have a variety of training facilities that will provide an array of scenarios and capabilities with which to continually challenge SEALs in these vital combat skill sets. NSWG-1 is responsible for training, equipping, and deploying West Coast SEAL Teams to meet the exercise, contingency, and wartime requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders, Theatre Special Operations Commands and numbered fleets around the world. The NSWC is responsible for ensuring component maritime special operations forces are ready to meet the operational requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders. These facilities will support the continual training, deployment, and operations of SEALs and supporting forces in conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are limited local training facilities available to NSWG-1 and NSWC for CQC and Dynamic Shooting training. SEALs normally use a private sector range complex in Mississippi for such training, but it is expensive in terms of fees, travel cost, and frequency of war zone deployments (ITEMPO), and does not facilitate sustainment training outside of the primary blocks of instruction. An FY96 MILCON project P-192A, SOF Training Course Complex, provided limited capabilities at Camp Pendleton. When scheduling conflicts preclude use of the Mississippi private sector range, the situation is exacerbated by frequent Camp Michael Monsoor scheduling conflicts with NSWC SEAL Qualification Training (SQT) classes.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, training time for NSWG-1 SEALs and NSWC SQT classes will continue to be conflicted. SEALs will continue to be without appropriate and cost-effective local CQC and Dynamic Shooting training capabilities and some may deploy for combat with less-than-desired capabilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10,

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO (LA POSTA), CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT (CQC) and DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-888	8. Project Cost ($000) 13,969

Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	420
(b) All Other Design Costs	276
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	696
(d) Contract Cost	420
(e) In-House Cost	276
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,492
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	50
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	4,043

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-876	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,170

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				22,532
INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY (80,000 SF)	SM	7,432	2,530	(18,803)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(940)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(1,185)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(191)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(1,413)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,577
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,300)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(980)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,377)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(460)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(460)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				27,109
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,355

SUBTOTAL				28,464
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,622

SUBTOTAL				30,086
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				1,084

TOTAL REQUEST				31,170
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				31,170
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(6,031)

Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility to support Naval Special Warfare Center (NSWC) and Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) at Naval Base Coronado. Project includes a 100 meter Dynamic Range, a 25 meter Rogers (Reactive Shooting) Range, and a Multi-Purpose Range. Additional support spaces will include range control, administrative, mission planning, ready service lockers, temporary weapons storage and preparation, operational storage and target assembly, repair and maintenance. A special ventilation system with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters will be required in each functional portion of this facility to support simultaneous training evolutions by different entities. Special sound attenuation features will be included. Abrasion resistant 500 ballistic steel wall panels will be provided throughout this facility. Project includes a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, and steel roll-up doors. Supporting facilities include all required electrical and mechanical utilities. Site preparations will include excavation and grading, storm water drainage, storm water management, and site improvements including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 700 kW (199 tons).

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number P-876	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,170

11. Requirement: 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 7,432 SM (80,000 SF) Indoor Dynamic Shooting Facility for NSWC and NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide appropriate Dynamic Shooting capabilities for SEALs (Sea, Air, Land) at Naval Base Coronado (Silver Strand Training Complex) to sustain their perishable dynamic shooting skills without utilizing private sector ranges that require range fees and per diem. This project is also required to support Basic Marksmanship and Dynamic Shooting training requirements for SEAL and Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewmen (SWCC) candidates and Naval Special Warfare (NSW) combat support and combat service support personnel. NSWG-1 is responsible for training, equipping, and deploying West Coast SEAL Teams to meet the exercise, contingency, and wartime requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders, Theatre Special Operations Commands and numbered fleets around the world. The NSWC is responsible for ensuring component maritime special operations forces are ready to meet the operational requirements of Regional Combatant Commanders. To support the numbers and sizes of elements involved, NSWG-1 and the NSWC must now send trainees to private sector ranges that require range fees and per diem and increase the amount of time these elements must spend away from home. This facility's proximity to Coronado will allow SEALs greater flexibility for practicing these skills on a frequent basis and will help them to acquire and sustain higher skill levels to facilitate more accelerated training at other locations during unit level training.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are very limited indoor dynamic shooting facilities on the West Coast. An FY04 MILCON project (P-856, SOF Small Arms Range) constructed a 25-meter indoor small arms range with six Firing Points (FP) at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado. An FY1996 MILCON project (P-192A, SOF Training Course Complex) provided limited capabilities at Camp Pendleton. Neither of these facilities are properly sized or configured to effectively support training requirements for a SEAL Troop or NSWC SEAL Qualification Training (SQT) class.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, Dynamic Shooting training time for NSWG-1 SEALs and NSWC SQT classes will continue to be conflicted. NSWG-1 SEAL troops will continue to be without appropriate and cost-effective local Dynamic Shooting training capabilities and some may deploy for combat with less-than-desired capabilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF INDOOR DYNAMIC SHOOTING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	P-876	31,170

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	900
(b) All Other Design Costs	600
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,500
(d) Contract Cost	900
(e) In-House Cost	600
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Oct 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,193
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	199
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	4,639

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA		4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number P-915	8. Project Cost ($000) 10,120

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				7,162
MOBILE COMM DET SUPPORT FACILITY (25,000 SF)	SM	2,323	2,375	(5,517)
BUILT IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(685)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(310)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(270)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(70)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(310)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,639
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(354)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(360)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(270)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(260)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(395)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				8,801
CONTINGENCY (5%)				440

SUBTOTAL				9,241
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				527

SUBTOTAL				9,768
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				352

TOTAL REQUEST				10,120
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				10,120
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,142)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) Mobile Communications Detachment Facility for Naval Special Warfare Group ONE (NSWG-1) at Naval Base Coronado. This command provides operational communications support to SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams, and to Special Boat Squadrons for deployed fleet and joint units. Project includes a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes a passenger/freight elevator and equipment cages for support personnel. Functional spaces will include operations, planning, training, administrative, and mission support space as well as operational gear storage. Facility is required to be sited in an area with direct line of sight to communications satellites. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities, mechanical utilities; site preparations including excavation and grading, storm water drainage, and storm water management; and site improvements including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 221 kW (63 tons).

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-915	10,120

11. Requirement: 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a new 2,323 SM (25,000 SF) Mobile Communication Detachment Support Facility for NSWG-1 at Naval Base Coronado.

REQUIREMENT: The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review directed growth of Combat Support billets for NSWG-1 in Program Review 2011. Mobile Communication Detachment ONE (MCD-1) will receive additional billets requiring operations and support space. The Mobile Communications Detachment is responsible for providing operational communications support to SEAL Teams, SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams, and to Special Boat Squadrons. It organizes, trains, and integrates new equipment and developing tactics to provide the highest quality Naval Special Warfare communications operations and support, and prepares, implements, and reviews communications plans in coordination with higher authority, Naval Special Warfare Command components and other fleet and joint units. The lack of facilities at Naval Base Coronado has required existing MCD-1 personnel to be accommodated in a temporary modular facility with a $170K annual lease. Additional personnel will require another modular facility as there are no available vacant facilities in the vicinity of Naval Base Coronado for Commander, Navy Region Southwest to assign to MCD-1.

CURRENT SITUATION: No facility exists for growth in personnel.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, temporary modular facilities will be required with significant long term operations and maintenance costs.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CALIFORNIA	4. Project Title SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT SUPPORT FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number P-915	8. Project Cost ($000) 10,120

(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	300
(b) All Other Design Costs	200
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	500
(d) Contract Cost	300
(e) In-House Cost	200
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,392
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

Naval Special Warfare Command
Telephone: (619) 437-9075

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CARSON, COLORADO	5. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	218	1,087	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308
B. END FY 17	292	1,473	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	136,700
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	32,144
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	49,920
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	56,673
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	22,282
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	21,636
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	68,640
H. GRAND TOTAL	251,295

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	26,373SM(284,000SF)	56,673	01/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
140	SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION	2,453SM(2,6400SF)	22,282
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
214	SOF VEHICLE MAINTENCE SHOP	1,771SM(19,100 SF)	10,124
171	SOF LANGUAGE TRAINING FACILITY	1,250 SM (13,500 SF)	6,340
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	1,394SM(15,000SF)	5,172

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of organizations assigned to Fort Carson. Ensure the most efficient utilization of resources to operate Fort Carson and accomplish all assigned missions. Conduct mobilization operations to meet wartime requirements. Conduct operations in support of civil authorities in domestic emergencies. Special Operations Forces: Organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 76367	8. Project Cost ($000) 56,673

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				44,477
BATTALION HQ AND COMPANY OPS FACILITY(124,000SF)	SM	11,555	1,852	(21,400)
COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITY(80,000SF)	SM	7,435	1,845	(13,718)
BUILDING RENOVATION (74,400SF)	SM	6,918	707	(4,891)
ORGANIZATIONAL STORAGE BUILDING(5,000SF)	SM	465	995	(463)
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES(209,000SF)	SM	19,417	94	(1,825)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,260)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(920)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,810
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,940)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(1,200)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(992)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(678)

SUBTOTAL				49,287
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,464

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				51,751
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,950

SUBTOTAL				54,701
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,971

TOTAL REQUEST				56,672
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				56,673
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(6,413)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility, a detachment operations facility, a deployment storage facility and renovate two buildings. The facilities include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, unclassified and classified communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, emergency generator and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver" and special building foundations required for the expansive soils at Fort Carson. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,759 kW (500 tons).

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 76367	8. Project Cost ($000) 56,673

11. Requirement: 26,373 SM(284,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 4,858 SM (52,300 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility, a deployment storage facility and renovate two buildings for the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) [10th SFG (A)] at Fort Carson, Colorado.

REQUIREMENT: Provide adequate facilities to house and conduct battalion and company level operations for the 10th SFG (A). The 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) conducts its missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides the Department of Defense and theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual training and deployment of forces into real world and exercise environments, fighting both conventional and unconventional war scenarios and critical new missions are being added.

CURRENT SITUATION: The existing structures lack sufficient operational, storage and administrative space and prevent functional layouts required for efficient, synchronized unit operations. Building infrastructure is inadequate, and the communications infrastructure does not support modern data and information systems. Security and antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) requirements cannot be met in these facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: 10th SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will decline by continued use of substandard and poorly configured buildings. Operational, physical, and AT/FP security pose a considerable risk.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the EP Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Carson Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

1. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jan 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CARSON, COLORADO	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 76367	8. Project Cost ($000) 56,673

(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,218
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,142
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,360
(d) Contract Cost	2,520
(e) In-House Cost	840
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	4,218
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	780
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	1,415

United States Army Special Operations Command
Telephone: (910) 432-1296

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AUX FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.82

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	247	292
B. END FY 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	204	294	571

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,945
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 10	642,641
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-11)	37,400
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 12)	0
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY13)	41,695
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 14-16)	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	721,736

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MX FACILITIES	10,307 SM (110,900 SF)	41,695	10/11	08/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)

a. Included in Following Program (FY14)
NONE
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):
NONE
c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Wing and units with MC-130 converting to Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AVFID) Fixed Wing aircraft.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number FTFA113004	8. Project Cost ($000) 41,695

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				26,479
OPERATIONS FACILITIES (78,800 SF)	SM	7,322	2,575	(18,854)
MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (32,100 SF)	SM	2,985	1,355	(4,045)
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(3,035)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(545)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				11,090
UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(5,710)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(2,425)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,035)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	--	--	(635)
NOISE MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(497)
DEMOLITION (59,300 SF)	SM	5,509	143	(788)

SUBTOTAL				37,569
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,878

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				39,447
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,248

TOTAL REQUEST				41,695
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				41,695
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(4,599)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: (1) Operations facilities – construct concrete slab on grade foundation with masonry unit and metal stud construction with masonry veneer exterior finish, and sloped metal roof. Project consists of multi-story complex to house squadron specific and shared functions. Functional areas include: space to plan, brief and critique aircrews; to direct flight operations and to provide training. (2) Maintenance facilities – construct new [corrosion control, wash rack pad utility staging and storage, and air ground equipment (AGE) covered and open storage] and alter maintenance facility (accessories and fabrication) to include heating, ventilation and air conditioning; interior finishes; building exterior; and reconfiguration for active/reserve associate combined maintenance. All facilities include noise mitigation, secondary utilities (water, wastewater, natural gas and electricity), parking, fire protection and all necessary support. All necessary support includes primary infrastructure to include a road with perimeter fencing, primary utility lines and water storage. (3) Airfield pavements – construct new wash rack pad and reconfigure existing apron to convert MC-130E parking plan to AVFID Fixed Wing (FW) parking plan to include new markings, tie-downs, grounding, and airfield lighting. Additional taxiway and apron to integrate new wash rack pad into existing apron. Project includes demolition of 5,509 SM. Air conditioning: 1,142 kW (325 tons)

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number FTFA113004	8. Project Cost ($000) 41,695

11. Requirement: 10,307 SM (110,900 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 1,750 SM (18,840 SF)

PROJECT: Construct Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AVFID) facilities.

REQUIREMENT: AVFID personnel, equipment and aircraft are budgeted to stand up 1st quarter FY 2013; adding over 260 personnel and 16 aircraft to collocate within the Eglin complex an AVFID Fixed Wing (FW) mobility capability with the existing 6 SOS AVFID.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 919 SOW fleet of MC-130Es are scheduled to retire by FY2015. Existing Reserve Component 919 SOW, most significantly 711 SOS and 919 MXS, will be re-missioned in-place to capitalize on 36 years of SOF experience. New Active Component (AC) standup includes a special operations squadron, maintenance squadron and training operations unit. New operations units are standing up in temporary facilities. Collocation of the 711 SOS with the new units is key to operational synergy. Existing facilities were used to maximum extent, but a shortfall of operations space remains. AC maintenance squadron also includes an association with 919 SOW. Although a majority of the maintenance facilities can be modified to support AC maintenance growth, the accessories and fabrication facility is deficient in a space that allows a controlled environment for flow of parts to be stripped, repaired and repainted. It has previously been shut down for repairs due to safety and health violations. Not all issues could be resolved in the repair requiring some painting to be done in a non-standard fashion on the apron. Additionally, the existing facility must be reconfigured to absorb AC personnel. Airfield parking must be reconfigured for new aircraft to include a new wash rack pad and AGE yard that eliminates one facility, simultaneously resolving an airfield violation and provides greater safety.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Personnel will work in substandard temporary facilities with high and prolonged exposure to noise levels exceeding Air Force Occupational and Safety Handbook standards with the potential for long term hearing loss. The work environment will not meet appropriate interior noise planning levels with disruptive background noise during planning, briefing, critiquing and training of aircrews; reducing productivity and quality of life. Interim temporary facilities will exceed five year permanent MILCON replacement; not meeting the intent to keep these interim facilities to a minimum. Associate unit model will not be achieved; losing the DOD desired synergy between active and reserve units. Airfield will not be reconfigured so airfield violation will remain in place, increasing risk to personnel, equipment and aircraft.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements" and Air Force Reserve Command Handbook 32-1001, "Standard Facility Requirements." An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, AUXILIARY FIELD #3, FLORIDA	4. Project Title: SOF AVFID OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	FTFA113004	41,695

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Starts	Oct 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design Complete 100% Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,470
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,230
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,700
(d) Contract Cost	2,670
(e) In-House Cost	1,030
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Apr 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jan 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,739
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	860

Air Force Special Operations Command
Telephone: (850) 884-2260

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. COMMAND U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.95

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	763	296	976	849	672	665	0	0	0	4,221
B. END FY 17	763	296	976	3056	2779	2394	0	0	0	10,264

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	5,767
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	1,112,474
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	25,700
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	34,409
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	0
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,172,583

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
171	SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY	8,364 SM (90,000 SF)	34,409	11/11	09/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)	NONE		
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):	NONE		

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

6th Air Mobility Wing's mission is to generate and execute Air Refueling, Airlift and Contingency Response, while providing base support for joint, coalition and interagency partners.

The US Special Operations Command's mission is to provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests; and to synchronize planning of global operations against terrorist networks.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. Project Title SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number NVZR083702	8. Project Cost ($000) 34,409

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				26,692
EDUCATION FACILITY (90,000 SF)	SM	8,364	3,110	(26,012)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(680)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,311
UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(225)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(625)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(400)
STORM DRAINAGE	LS	--	--	(304)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURE	LS	--	--	(610)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION	LS	--	--	(1,997)

SUBTOTAL				31,003
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,550

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				32,553
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,856

TOTAL REQUEST				34,409
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				34,409
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(11,390)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a multi-story facility with pre-cast concrete exterior wall panels to match existing Building 501/501A architecture, reinforced concrete foundation on piles, concrete floor slab, structural steel framing, built-up roof, fire protection, assured telecommunication architecture, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, security systems and utilities. Project includes loading dock and receiving area, parking, landscaping, site improvements, communications infrastructure connecting to Building 501/501A complex and anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures. Heating and cooling will be provided. Air conditioning: 351 kW (100 tons).

11. Requirement: 8,364 SM (90,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct a Joint Special Operations University (JSOU) Facility.

REQUIREMENT: The project is required to collocate the JSOU with Headquarters United States Special Operations Command (HQ USSOCOM) on MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. HQ USSOCOM Commander's memorandum dated 30 June 2009 directed JSOU to relocate from Hurlburt Field, FL to HQ USSOCOM, MacDill AFB, FL. The Special Operations Force (SOF) Senior Enlisted Academy (SEA), Historian, and Library are accommodated within JSOU. Collocating the JSOU within the HQ USSOCOM compound will provide an opportune academic environment for students and instructors alike. Additionally, the synergy associated with relocating JSOU in the SOCOM footprint will have a positive impact on the command's critical global

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. Project Title SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number NVZR083702	8. Project Cost ($000) 34,409

mission capability.

CURRENT SITUATION: JSOU is presently located at an inadequately sized leased facility in Tampa, FL. A permanent facility supporting these requirements currently does not exist within the HQ USSOCOM compound.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The JSOU will continue to operate in an inadequately sized facility, forcing faculty to compromise on class size and frequency. A permanent and properly configured facility will not be available for JSOU or the SOF SEA. JSOU/SOF SEA will require off-base long-term leasing, which is very expensive ($1.749 million/year).

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development. This project is the only feasible option to meet this requirement. This project has been coordinated with the Installation Physical Security plan and required security improvements are included. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01; DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of Jan 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 12
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,036
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,643
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	3,679
(d) Contract Cost	2,500
(e) In-House Costs	1,179
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start	Mar 13
(6) Construction Complete	Jun 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will Be Provided From Other Appropriations:

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA	4. Project Title SOF JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIVERSITY FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	171	NVZR083702	34,409

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
C4I Requirement	O&M	2014	2,148
CE Requirements	O&M	2013	3,558
CE Requirements	O&M	2014	448
C4I Requirement	PROC	2013	5,236

United States Special Operations Command
Telephone: (813) 826-3600

DD Form 1 Dec 76 1391 C

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 2.12

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	53	308	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
B. END FY 17	75	406	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	540

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	25
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	28,304
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	22,758
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	24,289
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	47,666
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	17,850
H. GRAND TOTAL	140,867

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
159	SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPS FACILITY	6,131 SM (66,000 SF)	24,289	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17)			
171	SOF NSWCEN UNDERSEA OPERATIONAL TRAINING FACILITY	7,990 SM (86,000 SF)	47,666

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Joint Base Pearl Harbor – Hickam is to provide, manage, and continuously improve the shore installation services that we deliver in support of Fleet, Fighter and Family. Effectively direct the ashore battle space in support of Fleet Operations.

The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES
N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII	4. Project Title SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 159	7. Project Number P-475	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,289

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				19,371
SEAL DELIVERY TEAM BUILDING (40,000 SF)	SM	3,716	3,240	(12,040)
BUILDING 987 RENOVATION (26,000 SF)	SM	2,415	2,177	(5,257)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(205)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(555)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(323)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(544)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(447)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,753
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(215)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(367)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(540)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(136)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(495)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				21,124
CONTINGENCY (5%)				1,056

SUBTOTAL				22,180
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (6.2%)				1,264

SUBTOTAL				23,444
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				845

TOTAL REQUEST				24,289
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				24,289
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,994)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 3,716 SM (40,000 SF) Waterfront Operations Facility for SEAL (Sea, Air, Land) Delivery Vehicle Team One (SDVT-1) to support SEALs, divers, and technicians. Facility will include operations, training, planning, and mission support space, as well as individual and platoon equipment storage and load out areas. Space will also be provided to support the Naval Special Warfare Group THREE (NSWG-3) Tactical Athlete Center. Construction will be consistent with other NSWG-3 facilities at Pearl City. Project will be a concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll-up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes SEAL cages. Project also includes renovation of approximately 1,858 SM (20,000 SF) in Building 987 and construction of approximately 557 SM (6,000 SF) of second floor space in the existing Building 987 high bay. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities; mechanical utilities; site preparations including excavation and grading;

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII		4. Project Title SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 159	7. Project Number P-475	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,289

storm water drainage; storm water management; and site improvements to include parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks. Air conditioning: 351 kW (100 tons).

11. Requirement: 6,131 SM (66,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs a 3,716 SM (40,000 SF) Waterfront Operations Facility and improves approximately 2,415 SM (26,000 SF) of existing spaces in Building 987 for NSWG-3 at Joint Base Pearl Harbor – Hickam.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide Waterfront Operations facilities for NSWG-3 at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Undersea Enterprise Consolidation increased personnel loading of SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team ONE (SDVT-1) and these facilities will support additional SEALS, divers, and technicians with increased operations, planning, training, and support space. SDVT-1 conducts NSW operations involving undersea mobility platforms. SDVT-1 supports national taskings, Operations Plan execution, exercises, and other global operations as directed by USSOCOM. These facilities will support the recommendations of the NSW Undersea Enterprise Reorganization Team and will align resources with the relocation of the SEAL Delivery Vehicle Training School from Panama City, FL.

CURRENT SITUATION: Existing facilities at the SDVT-1 do not adequately support existing personnel, and will not accommodate additional SDVT-1 growth.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: NSWG-3 will be unable to implement recommended changes to the NSWC Undersea Enterprise. The geographically dispersed location of a limited number of unique assets will continue to cause inefficiencies in planning and execution.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 08 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM, HAWAII	4. Project Title SOF SDVT-1 WATERFRONT OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 159	7. Project Number P-475	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,289

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specification	720
(b) All Other Design Costs	480
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,200
(d) Contract Cost	720
(e) In-House Cost	480
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Oct 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,890
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	607

Naval Special Warfare Command
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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. C OMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.02

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	629	2,556	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,366
B. END FY 17	770	3,171	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,128

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	104,553
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	210,632
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	161,180
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	29,872
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	26,342
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	18,578
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	446,604

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
140	SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION	10,273 SM (111,000 SF)	26,313	01/11	03/13
211	SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION	1,115 SM (12,000 SF)	3,559	02/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14):			
140	SOF GROUP SPECIAL TROOPS BATTALION	11,397 SM (123,000 SF)	26,342
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
211	SOF SIMO FACILITY	1,914 SM (20,600SF)	15,223
144	SOF LOGISTICS SUPPORT OPERATIONS FAC	790SM(8,500SF)	3,355
c. RPM Backlog: N/A			

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), major combat and combat support forces, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69447	8. Project Cost ($000) 26,313

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				20,610
BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY(104,000 SF)	SM	9,660	1,851	(17,881)
OVERHEAD PROTECTION (6,600SF)	SM	613	655	(402)
ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM CONNECTION	LS	--	--	(31)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,931)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(365)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				2,274
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES				(795)
SITE IMPROMEMENT/DEMOLITION				(380)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS				(634)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES				(465)

SUBTOTAL				22,884
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,144

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				24,028
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,370

SUBTOTAL				25,398
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				915

TOTAL REQUEST				26,313
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				26,313
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,114)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story Ground Support Battalion (GSB) facility to include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, multi-level communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and emergency generator and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver" and special building foundations required for the expansive soils at Fort Carson. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 844 kW (240 tons).

11. Requirement: 10,273 SM (111,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 3,690 SM (39,700 SF)
PROJECT: Construct a support battalion facility for the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) [5th

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69447	26,313

SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to support approved force structure growth for the 5th SFG (A). The facility will house battalion level operations and six companies including a sustainment and distribution company, maintenance company and four forward support companies. The 5th SFG (A) performs missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives, and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces in real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are no adequate facilities to support the approved force structure growth. Until this project is complete, units will re-occupy substandard facilities vacated by other battalion elements moving into newly constructed facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 5th SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard battalion facilities that are poorly configured and inadequately sized for the expanded capabilities and mission of the GSB personnel. Operational, physical, and antiterrorism/force protection security pose a considerable risk.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Campbell Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; UFC 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities, and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jan 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY		4. Project Title SOF GROUND SUPPORT BATTALION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69447	26,313

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,113
(b) All Other Design Costs	447
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,560
(d) Contract Cost	1,219
(e) In-House Cost	341
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,100
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	646
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	368

United States Army Special Operations Command
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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	211	66597	3,559

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,505
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDITION (12,000 SF)	SM	1,115	2,184	(2,435)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(40)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(30)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				590
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(135)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(255)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(50)

SUBTOTAL				3,095
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				155

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,250
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				185

SUBTOTAL				3,435
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				124

TOTAL REQUEST				3,559
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,559
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(401)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story aircraft maintenance hangar addition including expansion of the engine, power train, airframe, machine, hydraulic shops and training space. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, multi-level communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning 70 kW(20 tons)

11. Requirement: 6,689 SM(72,000 SF) **Adequate:** 5,574 SM (60,000 SF) **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct an aircraft maintenance hangar addition for the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities and additional space for maintenance equipment to be compliant with current safety requirements and regulations. Provides adequate space for briefings and unit training. The 160th SOAR performs missions and activities throughout the full

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 211	7. Project Number 66597	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,559

range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides helicopter aviation support for general purpose forces and Special Operations Forces in support of Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders and assist in the resolution of crises, achievement and pursuit of U.S. strategic goals. Its missions have included attack, assault, and reconnaissance, and are usually conducted at night, at high speeds, low altitudes, and on short notice. These support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: Assigned maintenance personnel are constrained by limited shop and support space. Existing facility does not allow for inclusion of the mandatory safety/clearance zones around industrial shop equipment. The amount of equipment and aircraft requiring maintenance throughout the 160th SOAR has increased with the growth of the regiment. The current facility lacks space suitable to assemble personnel to provide required operational and training briefings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The unit will remain severely hindered in accomplishment of maintenance and training activities. Operations will remain in violation of current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards. Training will continue to be accomplished by dividing personnel into smaller groups and conducting repetitive sessions or by requiring personnel to go to an off-site location.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Campbell Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; UFC 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY	4. Project Title SOF LANDGRAF HANGAR EXTENSION

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	211	66597	3,559

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	240
(b) All Other Design Costs	120
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	360
(d) Contract Cost	250
(e) In-House Cost	110
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	223
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	127
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	51

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION CANNON AFB, NEW MEXICO	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.01

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	740	3,248	868	0	0	0	4	59	5	4,924
B. END FY 17	850	3983	836	0	0	0	4	59	5	5,972

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	4,542
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	2,419,422
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	327,100
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	22,062
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	41,686
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	94,624
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	2,904,894

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS	
				START	COMPLETE
113	SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON	59,922 SM (71,700 SY)	22,062	08/11	08/12

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
141	SOF SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY (CV-22)	3,418 SM (36,800 SF)	14,589
171	SOF FUSELAGE TRAINER FACILITY (CV-22)	1,300 SM (14,000 SF)	4,060
141	SOF AFSOTC SQUADRON OPS	4,260 SM (45,900 SF)	19,693
171	SOF FUSELAGE TRAINER FACILITY (MC-130W)	1,300 SM (14,000 SF)	3,344
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
113	SOF C-130 PARKING APRON PH 2	35,000 SM (41,900 SY)	10,529
218	SOF C-130 AGE FACILITY	3,760 SM (40,500 SF)	9,845
442	SOF MRSP STORAGE FACILITY	4,645 SM (50,000 SF)	15,326
211	SOF HANGAR/AMU	3,065 SM (33,000 SF)	16,227
211	SOF NSAV MED 2-BAY HANGAR/AMU	6,196 SM (66,700 SF)	26,876
113	SOF C-130 PARKING APRON & TAXIWAY	52,200 SM (62,430 SY)	15,821

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Wing with MC-130W, MC-130J, AC-130H, AC-130J, CV-22, Non-Standard Aviation, and Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) special operations squadrons.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

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PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	4. Project Title: SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 113	7. Project Number CZQZ083013	8. Project Cost ($000) 22,062

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				15,412
APRON & TAXIWAY (71,700 SY)	SM	59,922	202	(12,104)
FUSELAGE TRAINER (14,000 SF)	SM	1,301	2,290	(2,979)
AIRFIELD MARKING	LS	--	--	(31)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(298)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,466
UTILITIES - OTHER	LS	--	--	(510)
UTILITIES – LIGHTING/DUCTBANK	LS	--	--	(1,076)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,245)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(210)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	--	--	(758)
AIRCRAFT TIE DOWNS AND GROUNDING	EA	2,530	232	(587)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(80)

SUBTOTAL				19,878
CONTINGENCY (5%)				994

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				20,872
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,190

TOTAL REQUEST				22,062
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				22,062
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(597)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Airfield pavements - clear, excavate, place base material and concrete pavement. Includes asphalt shoulder, base for concrete Heating Degree Days Zone B, airfield markings, demolition, storm water retention, storm drainage, lighting and communications duct banks, water line for fire protection and all other necessary support. Training facility - concrete foundation and floor slab, steel frame, masonry walls, and sloped metal roof. Functional areas include classrooms, briefing rooms, library, software preparation room, data base generation room, and administration. Includes utilities, parking, fire protection, stand-by power, and all necessary support. Air conditioning: 70.4 kW (20 tons)

11. Requirement: 59,922 SM (71,700 SY) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Constructs an AC-130J Combat Parking Apron (CAPA) and MC-130 Fuselage Trainer (FuT) Facility.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide additional parking for AC-130J aircraft that are scheduled to be based at Cannon between FY 2011 and FY 2015. Parking space is required for loading, unloading, servicing and fueling. This ramp must also meet specific munitions handling and explosive safety requirements for gunship operations. This CAPA requirement enables the loading and unloading of munitions and the extended parking of an aircraft loaded with munitions.

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	4. Project Title: SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	113	CZQZ083013	22,062

The FuT facility will support the beddown of C-130 aircraft. Facility must include high bay area and oversized doors to house a full-length C-130 FuT device along with support areas. C-130 operations at base level require specialized devices including the fuselage trainer to fulfill aircrew and maintenance training and certification requirements.

CURRENT SITUATION: Existing aircraft apron does not provide sufficient parking for bed down of AC-130J aircraft scheduled for Cannon. Additionally, the gunship's unique CAPA requirements require a 1250-foot separation from facilities to ensure proper explosive quantity distance criteria is observed for the protection of personnel and facilities. Apron is designed to support C-130 hangar development Project # CZQZ083012, SOF Hangar/AMU. The design isolates propeller aircraft away from remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) and other small aircraft. Existing parking in close proximity of RPA creates a propeller wash issue that creates a hazard of flipping and damaging RPAs. MC-130 FuT, currently housed in an interim facility that lies in the footprint of this apron, must be replaced.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not funded there will be inadequate space on Cannon to accept aircraft in FY 2015 and beyond. Hangars without adjacent parking apron will adversely impact maintenance, flying operations and the overall mission at Cannon. Establishment of an airfield waiver to park aircraft closer than authorized will be required creating a safety issue. Inadequate aircraft separation creates a higher risk to personnel, aircraft and adjacent facilities for unintended collisions. RPA remain in danger of damage due to high velocity propeller wash. Without replacement of the FuT facility, the existing facility will still have to be demolished and expensive aircraft training equipment will have to be stored outdoors exposed to the elements, decreasing its useful life and limiting training of aircrew and emergency personnel.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements". An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 Oct 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Starts	Aug 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, NEW MEXICO	4. Project Title: SOF AC-130J COMBAT PARKING APRON

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	113	CZQZ083013	22,062

(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,174
(b) All Other Design Costs	784
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,958
(d) Contract Cost	1,273
(e) In-House Cost	685
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jan 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	398
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	199

Air Force Special Operations Command
Telephone: (850) 884-2260

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. COMMAND U.S. MARINE FORCES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (MARSOC)	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 0.99

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	303	1658	174	40	180	0	0	0	0	2355
B. END FY 17	384	2541	281	110	300	0	0	0	0	3616

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	156,000
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	91,610
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	8,580
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	58,864
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	40,122
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	109,781
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	0
H. GRAND TOTAL	308,957

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
140	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/ TEAM FACILITIES	19,759 SM (212,0600 SF)	53,399	11/11	09/13
171	SOF SURVIVIAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY	1,926 SM (20,723 SF)	5,465	11/11	09/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
179	SOF SUSTAINMENT TRAINING COMPLEX	8,359 SM (89,976 SF)	28,977
740	SOF PERFORMANCE RESILIENCY CENTER	3,650 SM (39,288 SF)	11,145
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
140	SOF INTEL/OPS EXPANSION	3,676 SM (39,568 SF)	11,451
730	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	669 SM (7,201 SF)	3,209
610	SOF MARINE SPECIAL OPERATIONS REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS	2,787 SM (30,000 SF)	13,638
214	SOF MOTOR TRANSPORT MAINTENANCE EXPANSION	5,853 SM (63,000 SF)	20,653
140	SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/ TEAM FACILITIES	17,429 SM (187,604 SF)	54,707
211	SOF PARALOFT EXPANSION	2,323 SM (25,004 SF)	6,123

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune is to operate a training Base that promotes the combat readiness of the operating forces and the mission of other tenant commands by providing training opportunities, facilities, services and support that are responsive to the needs of marines, sailors and their families.

The mission of U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC) is to recruit, organize, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy task organized, scalable and responsive U.S. Marine Corps Special Operations Forces (MARSOF) world-wide to accomplish special operations missions assigned by CDRUSSOCOM, and/or Geographic Combatant Commanders employing special operations forces.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

DD Form 1 Dec 76 1390 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number P-1218	8. Project Cost ($000) 53,399

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				40,385
BATTALION HQ (32,000 SF)	SM	2,974	2,530	(7,524)
COMPANY HQ/TEAM OPS FACILITIES (141,000 SF)	SM	13,067	2,148	(28,068)
COMPANY STORAGE BUILDINGS (16,000 SF)	SM	1,487	1,190	(1,770)
COVERED GEAR CLEANING/DRYING BUILDINGS (8,000 SF)	SM	744	1,190	(885)
COVERED LOADING/STAGING AREAS (16,000 SF)	SM	1,487	856	(1,273)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(330)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(98)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(437)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES	LS	--	--	6,055
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(607)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,025)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,300)
ROADS, PARKING, SIDEWALKS	LS	--	--	(1,010)
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(82)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(1,990)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(41)

SUBTOTAL				46,440
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,322

SUBTOTAL				48,762
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,779

SUBTOTAL				51,541
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,858

TOTAL REQUEST				53,399
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				53,399
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(6,556)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a 2,974 SM (32,000 SF) SOF Marine Battalion Headquarters with Aid Station and Battalion Supply, 13,067 SM (140,600 SF) Company Headquarters/Team Operations Facilities, Company Storage, and miscellaneous supporting structures/utilities. Construct single-story rigid framed buildings with brick veneer over metal studs, standing seam metal roof, metal soffits and trim, translucent wall panels, and rigid framed canopy loading areas. Built-in equipment includes gear storage cages, compressor, mezzanine storage, oil-water separator, and casework. Special construction features include pile foundations and storm water best management practices. Electrical systems include: primary power distribution, lighting, energy monitoring/control systems, intrusion detection system, telephone/data switch/server rooms, photovoltaic cells, electrical switch gear, transformers, circuits, and fire

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	P-1218	53,399

alarms. Mechanical systems include: plumbing; fire protection; compressed air; dehumidification; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; energy management control systems; and direct digital controls. Information systems include telephone, data, local area network, mass notification and intercom. Site and building utility systems/connections will include utility distribution systems, traffic control, parking, electrical power, domestic water, fire protection water, sanitary sewer, sewage pump station, perimeter security fencing, gates, storm water management, fire alarm, telephone communication, fiber optics, and cable television. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. Air conditioning: 1,750 kW (500 tons)

11. Requirement: 19,759 SM (213,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct facilities for a Battalion Headquarters and four subordinate companies that comprise the 3d Marine Special Operations Battalion (3d MSOB) under U.S. Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC).

REQUIREMENT: The Secretary of Defense directed the standup of a Marine Corps operational component of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as a counterpart to the existing Navy, Army and Air Force Special Operations component commands. USSOCOM has been charged by the President and by the Secretary of Defense with the lead in the war against terrorism and overseas contingency operations. MARSOC officially stood up in 2006 without benefit of permanent facilities. Obtaining adequate facilities is paramount to fully develop the extremely complex and demanding MARSOC capability. Adequate facilities are required to support the full operational capability of 3d MSOB, MARSOC mission as the unit grows to full strength through 2015 at the Stone Bay MARSOC Compound. MARSOC has been assigned to a geographical footprint in a remote sector of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. Development of the MARSOC Complex is ongoing with both active and planned MILCON projects. MARSOC has SOF unique training and operational requirements. A facility shortfall remains even as the operational capability and demand placed on the new Command continues to evolve.

CURRENT SITUATION: No battalion or company operations facilities exist at Stone Bay Compound to support the migration of 3d MSOB. Current inadequate interim facilities are being used, which are located in geographically separated areas of Camp Lejeune. These interim facilities are planned for demolition and/or reuse by other tenants aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: MARSOC mission preparation and execution are jeopardized. MARSOC will be unable to adequately support operational Battalion and Company level units if they are forced to continue to use temporarily assigned, inadequate, and geographically separated facilities.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF MARINE BATTALION COMPANY/TEAM FACILITIES

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	P-1218	53,399

SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	No
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	2,221
(b) All Other Design Costs	2,000
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	4,221
(d) Contract Cost	3,900
(e) In-House Cost	321
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Aug 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Aug 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,387
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,083
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	833
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

Marine Special Operations Command
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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITIES				3,847
SERE LAB FACILITY (17,200 SF)	SM	1600	2,133	(3,413)
COVERED MOCK-UP PADS (3,500 SF)	SM	326	855	(279)
BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(75)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(30)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(50)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				906
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(60)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(210)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(165)
ROADS, PARKING, SIDEWALKS	LS	--	--	(160)
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION	LS	--	--	(75)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(185)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTIVE MEASURES	LS	--	--	(51)

SUBTOTAL				4,753
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				238

SUBTOTAL				4,991
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				284

SUBTOTAL				5,275
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				190

TOTAL REQUEST				5,465
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				5,465
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(1,350)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a (1,600 SM (172,000 SF) applied instruction facility for Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Training, and 326 SM (3,500 SF) covered mock-up pads. Constructs single-story rigid framed buildings with brick veneer over metal studs, standing seam metal roof, metal soffits and trim, translucent wall panels, and rigid framed canopy loading areas. Mock-up pads will be open type shelters over concrete pads. Built-in equipment includes gear storage cages, compressor, mezzanine storage, oil-water separator, and casework. Special construction features include pile foundations and stormwater best management practices. Electrical systems include: primary power distribution, lighting, energy monitoring/control systems, intrusion detection system, telephone/data switch/server rooms, photovoltaic cells, electrical switch gear, transformers, circuits, and fire alarms. Mechanical systems include: plumbing; fire protection; compressed air; dehumidification; heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems;

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

energy management control systems; and direct digital controls. Information systems include telephone, data, local area network, mass notification and intercom. Site and building utility systems/connections will include utility distribution systems, traffic control, parking, electrical power, domestic water, fire protection water, sanitary sewer, sewage pump station, perimeter security fencing, gates, storm water management, fire alarm, telephone communication, fiber optics, and cable television. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. Air conditioning: 175 kW (50 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,926 SM (20,700 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct an applied instruction lab for SERE Training, which will also support Advanced Urban Reconnaissance and Infiltration (Special Activities) Training.

REQUIREMENT: The Secretary of Defense directed the standup of a Marine Corps operational component of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as a counterpart to the existing Navy, Army and Air Force Special Operations component commands. USSOCOM has been charged by the President and by the Secretary of Defense with the lead in the war against terrorism and overseas contingency operations. MARSOC officially stood up in 2006 without benefit of permanent facilities. Obtaining adequate facilities is paramount to fully develop the extremely complex and demanding MARSOC capability. Adequate training labs for SERE and Advanced Urban Techniques are required at MCB Camp Lejeune, NC, to support MARSOC's mission. MARSOC Special Operations Forces (SOF) has unique training and operational requirements that necessitate having priority of use facilities readily available for training and mission preparation. The facility shortfalls remain even as the operational capability and demand placed on the Command continues to evolve.

CURRENT SITUATION: Adequate training facilities that can provide priority of use to MARSOC do not currently exist at Camp Lejeune.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without adequate essential SERE and Advanced Urban Reconnaissance and Infiltration facilities at Camp Lejeune, training and mission preparation requirements will not be met. MARSOC SOF mission preparation and execution are jeopardized and Marines will not be adequately prepared to fulfill war-time mission requirements.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with Unified Facilities Code 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
114494BB	171	P-1393	5,465

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Nov 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Sep 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	No
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A

(3) Total Design Cost ($000)

(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	324
(b) All Other Design Costs	108
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	432
(d) Contract Cost	302
(e) In-House Cost	130

(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Apr 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Jul 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jul 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	522
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	448
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	127
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	253

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1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX .92

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	1,458	6,361	1,586	2,304	11,832	24	0	0	0	23,565
B. END FY 17	1,258	5,614	1,656	2,840	12,329	24	0	0	0	23,721

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	160,861
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	495,648
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	92,836
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	100,422
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY 14)	125,658
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	315,525
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	533,410
H. GRAND TOTAL	1,663,499

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
141	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	13,637 SM (147,000 SF)	40,481	02/11	03/13
140	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	10,699 SM (115,000 SF)	31,373	11/10	03/13
173	SOF SUPPORT ADDITION	1,675 SM (18,000 SF)	3,875	09/09	03/13
140	SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX	7,869 SM (84,700 SF)	24,693	02/11	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
171	SOF REGIONAL STUDIES & EDUCATION CENTER	16,597 SM (179,000 SF)	54,406
171	SOF ENGINEER TRAINING FACILITY	3,940 SM (42,400 SF)	10,419
171	SOF UPGRADE TRAINING FACILITY	3,783 SM (40,700 SF)	14,719
144	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	10,219 SM (110,000 SF)	37,689
171	SOF COMBAT MEDIC SKILLS SUSTAINMENT COURSE BUILDING	2,508 SM (27,000 SF)	8,425
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
610	SOF TRAINING COMMAND BUILDING	13,006 SM (140,000 SF)	47,350
214	SOF VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,161 SM (12,500 SF)	12,483
140	SOF ADMIN/COMPANY OPERATIONS	5,574 SM (60,000 SF)	17,125
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,201 SM (12,900 SF)	8,103
140	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS COMPLEX	11,699 SM (126,000 SF)	37,104
171	SOF INTELLIGENCE TRAINING CENTER	8,919 SM (96,000 SF)	27,404
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	929 SM (10,000 SF)	6,699
610	SOF SUPPORT BATTALION ADMIN FACILITY	3,412 SM (36,700 SF)	8,677
218	SOF PARACHUTE RIGGING FACILITY	3,283 SM (35,300 SF)	10,759
178	SOF BAFFLE CONTAINMENT FOR RANGE 19C	4,600 SM (49,000 SF)	7,119
214	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	1,202 SM (12,900 SF)	15,225
140	SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	2,378 SM (25,600 SF)	29,942
218	SOF PARACHUTE RIGGING AND MARITIME OPS EXPANSION	2,303 SM (24,800 SF)	5,968
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	4,026 SM (43,300 SF)	13,195
853	SOF PARKING DECK (REGIONAL STUDIES & ED CENTER)	16,258 SM (175,000 SF)	14,807

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140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG FACILITY	1,115 SM (12,000 SF)	4,716
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	14,706
214	SOF TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	2,323 SM (25,000 SF)	14,706
178	SOF CLOSE QUARTERS COMBAT RANGE	1,500 SM (16,150 SF)	7,201
171	SOF REPLACE MAZE AND TOWER	850 SM (9,150 SF)	12,236

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of 18th Airborne Division (Airborne), major combat and combat support forces, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1390** PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 69287	8. Project Cost ($000) 40,481

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				28,148
BATTALION HQ WITH CLASSROOMS(18,100 SF)	SM	1,682	2,460	(4,138)
COMPANY OPERATIONS(116,000 SF)	SM	10,744	1,920	(20,628)
SPECIAL COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION(4,020SF)	SM	374	2,480	(928)
OVERHEAD PROTECTION(9,000SF)	SM	837	480	(402)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,539)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(513)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				7,058
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(2,760)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(2,585)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(998)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(715)

SUBTOTAL				35,206
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,760

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				36,966
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,107

SUBTOTAL				39,073
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,408

TOTAL REQUEST				40,481
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				40,481
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(4,861)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a two-story battalion headquarters and company operations facility including company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, emergency generator, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver". Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,269kW (361 tons).

11. Requirement: 13,637 SM (147,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 3,425 SM (36,900 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Battalion Headquarters and Company Operations Facility for the 3rd

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391**

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	141	69287	40,481

Special Forces Group (Airborne) [3rd SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to house battalion and company operations for the 3rd SFG (A). The 3rd SFG (A) forces perform missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 3rd SFG (A) operates from undersized and poorly configured battalion and company operations facilities. Storage and planning areas are severely inadequate accommodating less than 30% of authorized space. Building infrastructure is inadequate and failing, and the communications infrastructure does not support modern data and information systems. Security and antiterrorism/force protection requirements cannot be met in these facilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 3rd SFG (A) will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, operational efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard, severely undersized and poorly configured buildings.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria UFC) 4-010-01; DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 141	7. Project Number 69287	8. Project Cost ($000) 40,481

(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,300
(b) All Other Design Costs	1,160
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	2,460
(d) Contract Cost	1,600
(e) In-House Cost	860
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,262
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,019
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	580

United States Army Special Operations Command
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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX	

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69382	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,373

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				21,861
BATTALION HEADQUARTERS(36,200 SF)	SM	3,363	2,122	(7,136)
COMPANY OPERATIONS(78,900 SF)	SM	7,336	1,712	(12,559)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,522)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(644)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				5,424
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(2,217)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(1,490)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,267)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(450)

SUBTOTAL				27,285
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,364

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				28,649
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,633

SUBTOTAL				30,282
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,091

TOTAL REQUEST				31,373
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				31,373
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(3,621)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct two battalion headquarters and company operations facilities including secure administrative and operational work areas, classrooms, and conference rooms. The company operations areas will include company administrative and readiness modules with arms vault and mission planning areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 855 kW (243 tons).

11. Requirement: 10,699 SM (115,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 5,749 SM (61,881 SF)

PROJECT: Construct two battalion headquarters and company operations facilities for the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade.

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the transformation and growth of the

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69382	31,373

96th Civil Affairs Battalion into the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade. Civil Affairs units engage and influence civil populace by planning, executing, and transitioning Civil Affairs operations in Army, joint, interagency, and multinational operations to support commanders engaging the civil component of their operational environment, in order to enhance civil-military operations or other stated U.S. objectives before, during, or after other military operations. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 95th Civil Affairs Brigade's facilities are inadequate to accommodate its authorized growth. There are no other facilities available on Fort Bragg. The unit currently occupies a combination of existing permanent facilities, semi-permanent metal buildings and WWII wood buildings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 95th Civil Affairs Brigade will continue to operate out of facilities that accommodate less than 43% of the unit's requirement. Effective and efficient unit planning, operations, supply operations, and training will be hindered by the continued use of substandard, undersized, and poorly configured buildings. Unit morale and retention may be adversely affected.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69382	8. Project Cost ($000) 31,373

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Nov 10
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,026
(b) All Other Design Costs	834
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,860
(d) Contract Cost	1,322
(e) In-House Cost	538
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	2,466
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	432
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	723

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 173	7. Project Number 65052	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,875

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,936
SUPPORT ADDITION(3,000 SF)	SM	279	2,500	(698)
RENOVATE EXISTING FACILITY (15,000 SF)	SM	1,396	1,358	(1,896)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(230)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(112)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				434
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(150)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(110)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(134)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(40)

SUBTOTAL				3,370
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				169

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,539
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				202

SUBTOTAL				3,741
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				135

TOTAL REQUEST				3,876
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,875
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(681)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct an addition and renovate an existing one-story steel frame, block and brick general purpose administrative facility including office, storage, laboratory, and maintenance space. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), emergency generator, lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 159 kW (45 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,675 SM (18,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 1,396 SM (15,000 SF)

PROJECT: Construct an addition and renovate an existing support building.

REQUIREMENT: Construct and renovate a general purpose administrative facility to provide personnel assigned to United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) adequate space for assigned missions. The unit performs missions and activities throughout the full range of

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1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA		4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION	
5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 173	7. Project Number 65052	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,875

military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.
CURRENT SITUATION: Existing facility is inadequate to house approved force structure growth and equipment. This project will provide additional space and renovate existing space to meet current mission requirements. The existing facility does not meet current life, safety and health codes and is not properly configured to support the current organization.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Unit operational effectiveness and organizational efficiency will remain severely hindered by the continued use of this undersized and poorly configured facility. There are no other facilities available to address the force structure growth. The unit will not be able to optimize mission capabilities and readiness.
ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Bragg Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.
JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)	
(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Sep 09
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	70
(b) All Other Design Costs	91
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	161

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUPPORT ADDITION

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 173	7. Project Number 65052	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,875

(d) Contract Cost	115
(e) In-House Cost	46
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	380
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	149
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	152

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DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391 C**

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69493	8. Project Cost ($000) 24,693

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				17,244
BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS (55,300 SF)	SM	5,138	1,955	(10,045)
COMPANY OPERATIONS (14,400 SF)	SM	1,337	1,995	(2,667)
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITY(12,000 SF)	SM	1,115	2,345	(2,615)
ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING (10,000 SF)	SM	8,361	81	(677)
ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE (3,000 SF)	SM	279	953	(266)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(730)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(244)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,231
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,996)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(910)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(995)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(330)

SUBTOTAL				21,475
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				1,074

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				22,549
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				1,285

SUBTOTAL				23,834
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				859

TOTAL REQUEST				24,693
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				24,693
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(2,964)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a support brigade complex to include administrative space, conference rooms, classrooms, sensitive compartmented information facility, group operations center, logistics, network operation center, headquarters company, enlarged arms room vault, secure storage, unit storage, lockers, toilets, and showers. Includes required mechanical, electrical and communication rooms; protected distribution system; intrusion detection; surveillance; and electronic access control; tactical equipment maintenance facility; organizational equipment storage building; and organizational vehicle parking. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive building and furnishings related interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 535 kW (152 tons).

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69493	24,693

11. Requirement: 7,869 SM (84,700 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 5,559 SM (59,833 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a support brigade complex for the 528th Special Operations Support Brigade (528th SOSB).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the transformation and growth of the 528th SOSB. The unit provides logistical support for Special Operations Forces that enable the Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 528th SOSB does not have adequate facilities to accommodate its authorized growth. There are no other facilities available on Fort Bragg to meet this requirement. The unit currently occupies a combination of existing substandard permanent facilities, semi-permanent metal buildings and WWII wood buildings.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 528th SOSB will be severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's increased operational and support capabilities. Organizational effectiveness, efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by the continued use of substandard, undersized, and poorly configured buildings. The unit will be compelled to obtain additional temporary work-around facilities in order to conduct daily operations.

ADDITIONAL: This project is within the Old Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) footprint at Fort Bragg. The Old ASP consists of approximately 600 acres and is the last large developable tract of land on Fort Bragg. In accordance with the Senate Report from the FY 1996 MILCON Appropriations, the Department of the Army is responsible for building the infrastructure required to support U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) facilities on this land and has budgeted accordingly. USSOCOM strongly advocates for the Army's FY 2013 Project Number 78499, Old ASP Infrastructure. USSOCOM has 14 projects in FY 2013-2017 of the FY 2013 President's Budget (valued at $291 million) that will depend on Project Number 78499 being appropriated by Congress. Army's Project Number 78499 is required to pave roadways, demolish old ammunition bunkers, and fully develop the project site and utility infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for temporary power and sanitation measures. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; 528th SOSB Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities, and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

1. Component USSOCOM	FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA	4. Project Title SOF SUSTAINMENT BRIGADE COMPLEX

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69493	24,693

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Feb 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,005
(b) All Other Design Costs	495
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	1,500
(d) Contract Cost	1,200
(e) In-House Cost	300
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,989
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	622
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	353

United States Army Special Operations Command
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DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391 C**

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK-FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. COMMAND NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX .94

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	497	2,875	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,921
B. END FY 17	438	3,238	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,225

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	189
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 12	190,636
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 10-12)	50,769
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	11,132
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	30,404
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	71,165
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	246,050
H. GRAND TOTAL	600,156

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
131	SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY - EAST	3,949 SM (42,500 SF)	11,132	12/11	10/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14):			
143	SOF LOGSU TWO OPERATIONS FACILITY	9,225 SM (99,300 SF)	30,404
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
171	SOF HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER	4,608 SM (49,600 SF)	10,230
143	SOF MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS DETACHMENT FACILITY	2,787 SM (30,000 SF)	10,128
171	SOF APPLIED INSTRUCTION FACILITY	5,110 SM (55,000 SF)	24,369
730	SOF MULTI-PURPOSE CANINE KENNEL FACILITY	901 SM (9,600 SF)	6,139
171	SOF SATEC RANGE EXPANSION	6,039 SM (65,000 SF)	20,299

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

The mission of Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Fort Story is to contribute to maximum military readiness by providing the best installation customer service possible.

The mission of Naval Special Warfare Command is to organize, man, train, equip, educate, sustain, maintain combat readiness and deploy Naval Special Warfare Forces to accomplish special operations missions.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1390** PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED PAGE NO.

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 131	7. Project Number P-165	8. Project Cost ($000) 11,132

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				8,166
COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY (35,000 SF)	SM	3,252	1,608	(5,229)
BUILDING 3812 RENOVATION (7,500 SF)	SM	697	1,455	(1,014)
BUILT IN EQUIPMENT	LS	--	--	(595)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(414)
SPECIAL COSTS	LS	--	--	(607)
OPERATIONS AND MAINTANANCE SUPP INFO (OMSI)	LS	--	--	(72)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(235)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,516
PAVING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(350)
SPECIAL FOUNDATION FEATURES	LS	--	--	(400)
MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(264)
SITE PREPARATIONS	LS	--	--	(260)
ELECTRICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(242)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				9,682
CONTINGENCY (5%)				484

SUBTOTAL				10,166
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				579

SUBTOTAL				10,745
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4%)				387

TOTAL REQUEST				11,132
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				11,132
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON ADD)				(2,649)

Description of Proposed Construction: Constructs a 3,252 SM (35,000 SF) Combat Services Support (CSS) Facility. Project includes concrete masonry building with slab on grade and pile foundation, standing seam metal roof over steel framing, steel doors and frames, steel roll up doors, and gypsum board over metal stud interior partitions. Built-in equipment includes a passenger/freight elevator and equipment cages for support personnel. Project also includes renovation of approximately 697 SM (7,500 SF) in B-3812 to support growth of medical support staff. Supporting facilities include electrical utilities, mechanical utilities, site preparations including excavation and grading, storm water drainage, storm water management, and site improvements (including parking, paving, fencing, landscaping, and sidewalks). Management of storm water shall be in accordance with existing Low Impact Development guidelines and best management practices (Prince George County's Low-Impact Development Design Strategies and Hydrologic Analysis, July 1999) to ensure continued compliance with the Clean Water Act. Air conditioning: 310 kW (88 tons).

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-165	11,132

11. Requirement: 3,950 SM (42,500 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct a 3,252 SM (35,000 SF) Combat Services Support Facility and improves approximately 697 SM (7,500 SF) of existing space in Building 3812 for Naval Special Warfare Group TWO (NSWG-2) at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek – Fort Story.

REQUIREMENT: The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) directed growth of Combat Service Support (CSS) billets for Naval Special Warfare Group TWO in Program Review (PR) 2011. Logistics Support Unit TWO will receive additional billets requiring operations and support space. LOGSU TWO is responsible for providing logistical and other support service to NSWG-2 and its subordinate commands in order to directly support NSW operations and training at home and forward deployments to other commands. The lack of facilities at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story will require additional LOGSU TWO personnel to be accommodated in a temporary modular facility with a significant annual lease cost. There are no available vacant facilities in the vicinity of Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story for Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic to assign to LOGSU TWO.

CURRENT SITUATION: There are no facilities available to support NSWG-2's authorized growth.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not provided, temporary modular facilities will be required with significant long term operations and maintenance costs.

ADDITIONAL: No life cycle costs have been calculated at this time. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 USC 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and executive orders. This project is also in compliance with current seismic requirements. Antiterrorism/force protection standards will be incorporated into the design, development, and construction of this facility in accordance with United Facilities Criteria (UFC) 04-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and all applicable updates.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Dec 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Oct 13
(e) Parametric Cost Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Cost	($000)

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: JOINT EXPEDITIONARY BASE LITTLE CREEK – FORT STORY, VIRGINIA	4. Project Title SOF COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT FACILITY – EAST

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	131	P-165	11,132

(a) Production of Plans and Specification	330
(b) All Other Design Costs	220
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	550
(d) Contract Cost	330
(e) In-House Cost	220
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Oct 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	May 15

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,392
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	497
Collateral Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	760

Naval Special Warfare Command
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DD Form 1 Dec 76 **1391 C**

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. COMMAND U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.14

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	394	2,388	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,970
B. END FY 17	473	2,792	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,457

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	84.335
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	406,158
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 09-12)	35,500
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	50,520
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	24,034
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	22,852
H. GRAND TOTAL	539,064

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	COMPLETE
140	SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	16,769 SM (180,000 SF)	46,553	07/11	03/13
140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL	1,065 SM (11,500 SF)	3,967	09/08	03/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
211	SOF TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE HANGAR	1,771SM(19,100SF)	3,474
140	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL	929SM (10,000SF)	3,344
853	SOF EXPAND ORGANIZATIONAL PARKING	11,418SM(123,000SF)	3,552
442	SOF UNIT STORAGE/MOBLIZATION FACILITY	4,660SM(50,200SF)	9,097
171	SOF THOR3 FACILITY	1,394SM(15,000SF)	4,567

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Support and training of I Corps Headquarters, major combat and combat support units, Madigan Army Medical Center, special operations forces, reserve component training, and other tenant and satellite activities and units. Special Operations Forces: organize, train, equip, and validate readiness of special operations forces for world-wide deployment in support of combatant commanders.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES

N/A

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69445	8. Project Cost ($000) 46,553

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				36,368
BATTALION HQ AND COMPANY OPERATIONS(124,000SF)	SM	11,556	1,922	(22,211)
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTANENCE(12,500SF)	SM	1,161	2,675	(3,106)
ORGANIZATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING(32,000SY)	SM	26,756	82	(2,194)
DEPLOYMENT EQUIPMENT STORAGE BLDG(12,000SF)	SM	1,115	948	(1,057)
TUAV MAINTENANCE FACILITY(9,510SF)	SM	884	1,984	(1,754)
COMMUNICATIONS DATA CENTER(2,130SF)	SM	198	2,064	(409)
MWD KENNEL(12,000SF)	SM	1,115	1,736	(1,936)
MAINTENANCE FACILITY REPLACEMENT(7,960SF)	SM	740	1,847	(1,367)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,750)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(584)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				4,119
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(1,280)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(1,157)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(1,012)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(670)

SUBTOTAL				40,487
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				2,024

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				42,511
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				2,423

SUBTOTAL				44,934
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				1,619

TOTAL REQUEST				46,553
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				46,553
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(5,451)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a battalion headquarters and company operations facility including company administrative and readiness modules with arms vaults, classrooms, conference rooms, team rooms, and mission planning areas; a tactical equipment maintenance facility; organizational parking; a tactical unmanned aerial vehicle maintenance facility; a communications center; and military working dog kennel. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69445	46,553

Design (LEED) "Silver." Access for persons with disabilities will be provided. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 1,054 kW (300 tons)

11. Requirement: 16,769SM(180,000SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 5,874 SM (63,200 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Battalion Headquarters and Company Operations Facility Complex for the 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne) [1st SFG (A)].

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to house battalion and company operations and other activities for the 1st SFG (A). The 1st SFG (A) performs missions and activities throughout the full range of military operations and in all environments. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 1st SFG (A) operates from undersized and poorly configured facilities. These existing battalion facilities are inadequate to support force structure growth for one operational battalion and the group support battalion. There are no existing facilities to support the tactical unmanned aerial vehicle, deployment storage and tactical equipment maintenance facility requirements.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The 1st SFG (A) will continue to operate out of facilities that support only half of its requirement. The unit will remain severely hindered in conducting planning, operations, and training needed to optimize the unit's capability to meet urgent national security missions. Organizational effectiveness, operational efficiency, and unit morale will risk degradation by continued use of substandard, severely undersized and poorly configured buildings.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Lewis Architectural Compatitility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Jul 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69445	8. Project Cost ($000) 46,553

(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	1,983
(b) All Other Design Costs	777
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	2,760
(d) Contract Cost	2,095
(e) In-House Cost	665
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	3,660
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	1,144
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	647

United States Army Special Operations Command
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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 140	7. Project Number 69257	8. Project Cost ($000) 3,967

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				2,752
ANIMAL BUILDING (10,700 SF)	SM	991	2,540	(2,517)
EXTERIOR COVERED STORAGE (797SF)	SM	74	1,350	(100)
BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(95)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(40)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				698
ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(255)
SITE IMPROVEMENT/DEMOLITION	LS	--	--	(135)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(253)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(55)

SUBTOTAL				3,450
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				173

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				3,623
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.7%)				207

SUBTOTAL				3,830
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				138

TOTAL REQUEST				3,968
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				3,967
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(443)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a SOF Military Working Dog (MWD) kennel to include kennel administration offices, veterinary exam and surgical suite, TA-50 locker area, latrines with showers, tack room, food preparation and storage areas, indoor and outdoor kennels, and building utility support areas. Building systems will include fire detection and suppression, energy management control integrated to match the local system, communications networks, protected distribution system, intrusion detection, surveillance, and electronic access control. Supporting facilities include all related site-work and utilities (electrical, water, gas, sanitary sewer, and information systems distribution), lighting, parking, curb and gutter, sidewalks, storm drainage, landscaping, roads, and other site improvements. Special construction includes sustainable construction features complying with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver." Antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) measures include perimeter barriers, access control, mass notification system, laminated glass, and minimum stand-off distances. Access for persons with disabilities will be provided in the kennel administration area. Comprehensive interior design and audio visual services are included. Air conditioning: 70 kW (20 tons)

11. Requirement: 1,065 SM (11,500 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 505 SM (5,440 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a SOF MWD Kennel for the 2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment (2/75 RGR

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69257	3,967

REGT).

REQUIREMENT: Provides adequate facilities to support the 75th Ranger Regiment MWD operations, sustainment, and training of canines and support personnel. The program requires special training and security requirements that installation kennels cannot provide. The unit will also provide veterinary support. The 75th Ranger Regiment is a rapidly deployable strike force that uses specialized equipment, operational techniques, and multiple modes of infiltration to capture or destroy hostile forces. The unit provides Department of Defense and Theater Combatant Commanders a means to resolve crises, achieve U.S. objectives and pursue U.S. strategic goals. These facilities support the continual operations, training and deployment of forces into real world exercises and conventional and unconventional, special and irregular war scenarios.

CURRENT SITUATION: The 1st Special Forces Group and the 2/75th Ranger Battalion currently share an existing abandoned dog pound. This facility is undersized to accommodate both missions and there are no other facilities at Fort Lewis to satisfy this requirement.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Without this project, the 2/75th Ranger Regiment will continue to use inadequate facilities for SOF MWD Operations. The kennel master, operations NCO, and handlers will have no work areas to support animal care, training, or supply and maintenance operations. The unit will continue to seek additional semi-permanent facilities to meet minimum requirements for kennel operation.

ADDITIONAL: Alternative methods of meeting this requirement have been explored during project development and this project is the only feasible option. Antiterrorism/Force Protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings dated 8 October 2003 and updates as applicable. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005 and Executive Orders 13123 and 13423. This project will comply with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Technical Instructions 800-01; Fort Lewis Architectural Compatibility Plan; International Building Code; National Fire Protection Association 101, Life Safety Code; Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, Design: Fire Protection for Facilities; and U.S. Army's Military Construction Transformation principles.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status

(a) Date Design Started	Sep 08
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Mar 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Costs	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No

(2) Basis

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON	4. Project Title SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140494BB	140	69257	3,967

(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	266
(b) All Other Design Costs	134
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	400
(d) Contract Cost	300
(e) In-House Cost	100
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Sep 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	216
C4I Equipment	O&M, D-W	2014	50
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2014	177

United States Army Special Operations Command
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DD Form 1 Dec 76 1391 C

1. COMPONENT USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**	2. DATE FEB 2012
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. COMMAND AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND	5. AREA CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX 1.36

6. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERMANENT			STUDENTS			SUPPORTED			
	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	OFFICER	ENLIST	CIVIL	TOTAL
A. AS OF SEP 11	114	588	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	715
B. END FY 17	143	752	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	909

7. INVENTORY DATA ($000)

A. TOTAL AREA (ACRES)	1,163
B. INVENTORY TOTAL AS OF SEP 11	2,500,000
C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FY 11-12)	0
D. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (FY 13)	6,490
E. AUTHORIZATION INCLUDED IN FOLLOWING PROGRAM (FY14)	0
F. PLANNED IN NEXT THREE YEARS (FY 15-17)	14,237
G. REMAINING DEFICIENCY	60,700
H. GRAND TOTAL	2,581,427

8. PROJECTS REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM:

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)	DESIGN STATUS START	DESIGN STATUS COMPLETE
171	SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY	929 SM (10,000 SF)	6,490	10/11	01/13

9. FUTURE PROJECTS

CATEGORY CODE	PROJECT TITLE	SCOPE	COST ($000)
a. Included in Following Program (FY14)			
NONE			
b. Planned Next Three Years (FY15-17):			
141	SOF SPECIAL TACTICS OPERATIONS FACILITY	4562 SM (49,100 SF)	14,237

c. RPM Backlog: N/A

10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTION

Special Operations Group and units plan and execute specialized and contingency operations using advanced aircraft (MC-130 and CV-22), tactics and air refueling techniques.

11. OUTSTANDING POLLUTION AND SAFETY DEFICIENCIES N/A

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number QFQE053004	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,490

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				4,627
CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY (10,000 SF)	SM	929	4,857	(4,512)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(115)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				1,186
UTILITIES	LS	--	--	(350)
PAVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(119)
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	LS	--	--	(200)
COMMUNICATIONS	LS	--	--	(215)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(22)
CRANE	LS	--	--	(5)
GENERATOR	LS	--	--	(275)

SUBTOTAL				5,813
CONTINGENCY (5%)				291

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				6,104
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (2.5%)				153
DESIGN BUILD DESIGN COST (4.0%)				233

TOTAL REQUEST				6,490
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				6,490
EQUIPMENT FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS (NON-ADD)				(1,251)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Concrete foundation and floor slab, steel frame, masonry walls, and sloped metal roof. Functional areas include briefing rooms, library, software preparation room, data base generation room, and administration. Includes utilities, parking, fire protection, stand-by power, and all necessary support. Air conditioning: 53 kW (15 tons)

11. Requirement: 929 SM (10,000 SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 0 SM

PROJECT: Construct CV-22 Simulator Facility.

REQUIREMENT: A Special Operations Forces training facility is required to support the 352nd Special Operations Group's CV-22 mission rehearsal and crew upgrade training. Rehearsal devices provide realistic mission training, real world mission rehearsals, and emergency procedures training. Secure areas are required to develop software and database generation for the mission rehearsal imagery. Stand-by power is required to prevent inadvertent system shutdowns allowing for continued mission rehearsal and preventing system damage during power failures. Device arrival is scheduled for 2nd Quarter FY 2013.

CURRENT SITUATION: Permanent facility is late to need. With a construction period of eighteen months plus eight months of lead time for device build up and acceptance testing, ready for training (RFT) date will be no earlier than FY 2015. Unit standup is 3rd Quarter FY 2012. Workarounds will be required to include temporary duty (TDY) training expenses, additional flying

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**		2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM		4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY	
5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number QFQE053004	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,490

hours for training, and temporary facility costs. Temporary facility will be non-motion; limiting realism of the training device. Arriving CV-22 aircrews in FY 2013 will not have required access to simulator training without going TDY weekly to another base. TDY training will interfere with pilot production at Kirtland AFB, NM, or will involve unreasonably frequent trips to Hurlburt Field, FL for recurring training. This aircraft is unique from other airframes; in order to maintain aircrew currency, pilots must train weekly in the simulator. Fifty percent of training for a CV-22 is conducted in the simulator.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Combat readiness of SOF CV-22 aircrews will be severely degraded to the inability of aircrews to accomplish training events required to maintain currency and qualification. If the facility is completed on time it will delay on site simulator build-up and acceptance testing will be delayed, resulting in a non-RFT capable full motion simulator. Temporary facilities will start approaching the five year limit; requiring a waiver and creating additional costs. Ultimately, lack of an adequate facility will impact aircrew readiness and negatively impact the 352nd SOG from carrying out their required USSOCOM/SOCEUR missions.

ADDITIONAL: This project meets the criteria/scope in Air Force Handbook 32-1084, "Facility Requirements" and Air Force Reserve Command Handbook 32-1001, "Standard Facility Requirements." An economic analysis has been initiated and completion is pending. Anti-terrorism/force protection measures will be included in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. Sustainable engineering principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with the Energy Policy Act 2005, Executive Orders 13123 and 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders. Although not eligible for NATO funding, a precautionary pre-financing statement will be filed for this project to allow for possible recoupment if eligibility is established.

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: N/A. USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Starts	Oct 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Jan 13
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	N/A
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	0

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: RAF MILDENHALL, UNITED KINGDOM	4. Project Title: SOF CV-22 SIMULATOR FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number QFQE053004	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,490

(b) All Other Design Costs	320
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	320
(d) Contract Cost	320
(e) In-House Cost	0
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Jan 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Jun 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2015	896
Collateral Equipment	Procurement	2015	355

Air Force Special Operations Command
Telephone: (850) 884-2260

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CLASSIFIED	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number 53542	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,477

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PRIMARY FACILITY				4,919
PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY (24,400 SF)	SM	2,271	1,594	(3,620)
COVERED PARACHUTE PACKING AREA (19,600 SF)	SM	1,821	460	(838)
FITNESS CENTER (1,250 SF)	SM	116	1,397	(162)
COVERED PARKING (20 SPACES) (3,240 SF)	LS	301	425	(128)
ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM CONNECTION	LS	--	--	(16)
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY POLICY ACT 2005 COMPLIANCE	LS	--	--	(72)
BLDG INFORMATION SYSTEMS	LS	--	--	(83)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				917
ELECTRICAL SERVICE	LS	--	--	(186)
WATER, SEWER, AND GAS	LS	--	--	(248)
PAVING, WALKS, CURBS AND GUTTERS	LS	--	--	(240)
STORM DRAINAGE	LS	--	--	(76)
SITE IMP (144) DEMO (40)	LS	--	--	(157)
PASSIVE FORCE PROTECTION MEASURES	LS	--	--	(10)

SUBTOTAL				5,836
CONTINGENCY (5.0%)				292

TOTAL CONTRACT COST				6,128
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION, & OVERHEAD (5.7%)				349

TOTAL REQUEST				6,477
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				6,477
EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(982)

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Construct a Parachute Training Facility (PTF) to be used by elements of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). This project will provide a 2271 SM (24,400 SF) PTF and will include 116 SM (1,250 SF) Fitness Center, 1821 SM (19,600 SF) Covered Parachute Packing Area, and 301 SM (3240 SF) covered parking area. The PTF will include administrative offices, conference area, classrooms, briefing rooms, class V vault, storage, latrines and showers, break room, loading/unloading area, parachute packing and storage space, rigger loft with storage space, bundle area and Jump Master Personnel Inspection area. The Covered Parachute Packing Area will consist of a lighted open shed space with an astro-turf type surface over a concrete or asphalt base. The Fitness Center will consist of a lighted and conditioned open space. Building information systems include multi-level communications networks and cable TV. Supporting facilities consist of electrical service, water service, septic tank system, emergency and security lighting, paving and sidewalks, gravel parking, fencing, storm drainage, site improvements, dumpster pads, demolition and passive antiterrorism/force protection measures. Heating and air conditioning will be provided from self-contained systems. Air conditioning: 285kW (81 tons)

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CLASSIFIED	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element	6. Category Code	7. Project Number	8. Project Cost ($000)
1140415BB	171	53542	6,477

11. Requirement: 4509 SM (48,490SF) **Adequate:** 0 SM **Substandard:** 4738 SM (51,000 SF)

PROJECT: Construct a Parachute Training Facility (Deficit Solution).

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide an adequate facility for cadre and students to perform parachute packing, storage, maintenance functions, and classroom training for 48 SOF personnel.

CURRENT SITUATION: Parachutes are currently being packed outside subject to adverse weather conditions. This present condition restricts parachute packing and maintenance functions to acceptable weather, thus reducing training and maintenance time. The new classroom space will relieve extremely crowded conditions, increase student capacity, and improve training capabilities.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: If this project is not constructed, USSOCOM components will continue to have inadequate facilities to support parachute training and testing.

ADDITIONAL: This project is subject to all applicable provisions of the local Installation Design Guide. Site planning and improvements will preserve as much natural vegetation as possible. This project will comply with scope and design criteria of DoD 4270.1M, Construction Criteria, in effect 1 January 1987, as implemented by the US Army Corps of Engineers Architectural and Engineering Instructions (AEI), Design Criteria, dated 3 July 1994. Based on the absence of any acceptable viable alternatives to new construction, it was determined that a formal economic analysis was not required. Sustainable principles will be integrated into the design, development, and construction of the project in accordance with Executive Order 13423, 10 United States Code (USC) 2802 (c), and other applicable laws and Executive orders. Antiterrorism/Force Protection measures will be in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01 dated 8 October 2003, "DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings".

JOINT USE CERTIFICATION: USSOCOM budgets only for those facilities specifically for SOF use. Common support facilities are budgeted by the military departments. Reference Title 10, Section 165.

12. Supplemental Data:

A. Design Data (Estimates)

(1) Status	
(a) Date Design Started	Aug 11
(b) Percent Complete as of January 2012	35%
(c) Date Design 35% Complete	Jan 12
(d) Date Design 100% Complete	Aug 12
(e) Parametric Estimates Used to Develop Cost	Yes
(f) Type of Design Contract	Design-Bid-Build
(g) Energy Study and Life Cycle Analysis Performed	No
(2) Basis	
(a) Standard or Definitive Design Used	No
(b) Where Design Was Previously Used	NA
(3) Total Design Cost	($000)
(a) Production of Plans and Specifications	482
(b) All Other Design Costs	147
(c) Total Cost (a + b or d + e)	629

1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012

3. Installation and Location/UIC: CLASSIFIED	4. Project Title SOF PARACHUTE TRAINING FACILITY

5. Program Element 1140415BB	6. Category Code 171	7. Project Number 53542	8. Project Cost ($000) 6,477

(d) Contract Cost	504
(e) In-House Cost	125
(4) Construction Contract Award Date	Feb 13
(5) Construction Start Date	Mar 13
(6) Construction Completion Date	Mar 14

B. Equipment Associated With This Project Which Will be Provided From Other Appropriations:

Equipment Nomenclature	Procuring Appropriation	FY Appropriated or Requested	Cost ($000)
Collateral Equipment	O&M, D-W	2013	286
C4I Equipment	PROC, D-W	2013	696

Joint Special Operations Command
Telephone: (910) 243-0550

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1. Component USSOCOM	**FY 2013 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA**	2. Date FEB 2012
3. Installation and Location/UIC: VARIOUS	4. Project Title SOF PLANNING AND DESIGN	

5. Program Element 1140494BB	6. Category Code	7. Project Number VARIOUS	8. Project Cost ($000) 27,620

9. COST ESTIMATES

Item	U/M	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost ($000)
PLANNING AND DESIGN	LS	-	-	27,620

10. Description of Proposed Construction: Funds to be utilized under Title 10 USC 2807 for architectural and engineering services and construction design. Funding is required for regular program projects, unspecified minor construction, emergency construction, land appraisals, and special projects as directed. Engineering investigations, such as field surveys and foundation explorations, will be undertaken as necessary.

11. Requirement: All projects in a military construction program presented for approval must be based on sound engineering and the best cost data available. For this reason, design is initiated to establish project estimates in advance of program submittal to the congress. Based on this preliminary design, final plans and specifications are then prepared. These costs for architectural and engineering services and construction design are not provided for in the construction project cost estimates.

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Department of Defense

Military
Construction
Program

FY 2013 BUDGET

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Security Investment Program

February 2012

Justification Data Submitted to Congress

NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (NSIP)

Budget Justification for FY 2013 President's Budget

NATO's Roles and Missions:
Over the last three decades, the United States government, through its representatives at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has worked vigorously to reform and revise the infrastructure program. In 1991, in response to the fall of the Berlin Wall and dismantling of the Warsaw Pact, the NATO Secretary General called for a Fundamental Review of the NATO Infrastructure Program with the objective of downsizing, streamlining and updating the program to conform to new security realities. The review culminated in 1993 with the formal adoption of new rules and procedures for the program. The resulting NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP) procedures were carefully recast under extensive United States guidance to: (1) allow our forces to obtain the maximum operational benefit, whether stationed in Europe or transiting to other regions; and (2) to position U.S. contractors to be competitive when bidding on project solicitations. Further, in response to the global economic crisis, NATO has accomplished considerable reform over the last three years that will result in a much more intensive management of the NSIP to ensure that only the highest priority projects are funded, and that NATO uses its limited funds to maximum effectiveness.

NATO is a collective security organization of twenty-eight sovereign nations. The NSIP budget decisions are based on consensus decision-making among the 28 member nations. Procedures and project execution decisions are likewise arrived at by consensus. Absent U.S. agreement, NATO projects will not be approved or executed. Currently, the military planning staffs of the Allied Command, Operations (ACO), and the Allied Command, Transformation (ACT), develop all NSIP construction and procurement projects based on prioritized and accepted requirements to support the Alliance's war-fighting capabilities. These projects are bundled in Capability Packages, which NATO military and civilian decision-makers review in detail based on guidance from the member nations' governments. In addition, ACO military staff screen urgent theater operational requirements for ongoing military operations and submit them to NATO headquarters for approval using special expedited procedures.

Continuing U.S. Commitment to NATO:
The U.S. has an abiding national security interest in a stable, integrated European Region. Our political and military presence there fosters the conditions necessary to ensure democratic and market-based institutions take root throughout the region.

Despite the promising developments in Europe since the end of the Cold War, there remain a wide range of other threats to peace and stability in Europe and adjacent regions: dangers posed by global terrorist attacks; nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; regional conflicts which have surfaced absent the centralized control of the former Soviet Union; hostile governments and political unrest in the Middle East; and various other economic and environmental dangers to U.S. national security interests. The existence of these threats to regional stability and U.S. interests there serves to underscore the need for a continued U.S. political and military presence in Europe, and the need for a robust, proactive North Atlantic

Treaty Organization, serving as the essential defense and security organization in Europe. From a strategic standpoint, NATO is the only forum enabling the U.S. and its European Allies to consult and develop common views and solutions to security challenges, not only in Europe, but also on a global scale.

The United States' representatives on NSIP decision-making committees at all levels of review and approval are well-aware of United States' interests in achieving a European security environment in which NATO continues to play a key role, both in its current and future enlarged configuration. NATO resource managers, in coordination with national representatives, will continue to monitor European security developments and ensure that NATO common budget programs both anticipate and respond to new mission requirements.

Overall Program Requirements:

General:
NATO Security Investment Program projects meet Alliance military requirements for a wide range of facilities and capabilities. Projects include effective surveillance and intelligence capabilities, flexible command and control systems (including secure and reliable communications), mobility within and between regions, adequate logistics and transportation support, and the infrastructure to support both forward deployed and reinforcing forces.

Given the tight fiscal environment, NATO has had to postpone many long-term defense investments requirements, focusing instead on requirements for active Operations and Missions (notably Afghanistan) and focusing in on its highest priority, most urgent capability requirements. At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, Heads of State and Governments approved the Lisbon Critical Capabilities Commitment which was based on a U.S. initiative to redirect the NSIP to concentrate the limited funding on capabilities of greatest benefit to the Alliance. For example, the NSIP will focus on funding operational facilities supporting the Alliance Global Hawk unmanned reconnaissance aircraft and coherent, interoperable command and control systems within the Afghanistan theater of operations. NATO deployment of this system would take some burden off of U.S. reconnaissance assets in Afghanistan.

The FY 2013 budget of $254.2 million supports the U.S. share of the NSIP program. The FY 2013 funding requirement for NSIP takes into account ongoing military operations, the changing and continuing threat to peace, the revised NATO funding eligibility criteria, maximum use of existing inventory, and national political and economic realities. This is also considered an adequate funding level to cover restoration and upgrade requirements for existing facilities and systems, payments for incrementally funded projects, minor works, new requirements, and recurring administrative and other program support costs (audits, cost overruns, and cancellation fees).

NATO Security Investment Program: FY 2013 U.S. Budget Requirements:
Based on the existing cost sharing agreement and budgeted exchange rates, the U.S. cost share of the NSIP for fiscal year 2013 is $264.4 million. Approximately $10.2 million of the total fiscal year 2013 program is expected to be available from recoupments of prior year work funded by the U.S. Applying this amount toward the requirement of $264.4 million decreases the need for appropriation in fiscal year 2013 by a corresponding amount since this is an alternate source of funds. The fiscal year 2013 request for new appropriation is $254.2 million.

The U.S. national contribution to NSIP serves multiple political purposes, allowing the U.S. to play a major leadership role in transatlantic affairs. Our active participation in the NSIP assures the United States of a continuing front-line role in shaping and influencing the collective defense posture of the Alliance, and works produced by the program provide direct, on-the-ground benefits to U.S. military service personnel across the European continent and in forward-deployed locations such as Afghanistan.

Program Priorities and Eligibility Criteria:
In procedures adopted in May 1993, the program's funding criteria for facilities construction and restoration all but eliminates NATO facility funding for the European allies but continues full support for U.S. requirements at European bases. With few exceptions, funding is no longer programmed in any NATO country for the construction, restoration, or upgrade of facilities that are used specifically for that nation's NATO-assigned forces (this applies principally to most European allies and has the practical effect of disqualifying their facility requirements for NATO funding). However, projects will still be funded to support operational facility requirements for those NATO-assigned forces deployed outside of their national borders. As a result, U.S. European operational facility requirements will continue to be eligible for NATO funding.

The highest Alliance priority is to support on-going military operations in Afghanistan and the Balkans. In 2005, NATO agreed to expand the common funded eligibility rules to include NSIP funding for key operational enabling capabilities in-theater such as medical facilities, fuel depots, and airfields. Projects for ongoing military operations in Afghanistan and the Balkans are a substantial portion of the NSIP today. NATO common funding for such projects generally increases Alliance burden sharing for projects that would otherwise go unfunded (to the detriment of U.S. objectives in these three areas of operations), or be funded by the U.S.

Program and Project Approval Procedures:
Under the current NSIP programming procedures, U.S. construction requirements are an integral part of the NATO Military Commanders' Capability Packages. With the exception of ongoing military operations requirements, all NSIP project requirements are stated in terms of Capability Packages, assembled, reviewed and approved by the NATO Military Authorities (NMAs). Individual projects within capability packages are stratified (prioritized) by the NMAs in accordance with their criticality to enable the Strategic Commanders to meet NATO's military Level of Ambition. Due to limited funding levels, lower priority procurement and construction requirements have been deferred. In some instances, projects for the restoration and upgrade of existing facilities are funded as "stand alone" projects but are still subject to a NATO priority analysis.

For each military operation, ACO develops an Alliance Operation and Mission (AOM) Requirements and Resource Plan (ARRP) which identifies all unfulfilled and potential new requirements that should be included in NATO's medium term resource planning. These plans are updated biannually and reflect any changes approved through the periodic mission reviews. However, NATO procedures allow for emergency submissions in order to address new priorities that arise for urgent projects to support ongoing military operations and in response to unexpected threats. All projects for ongoing military operations are considered in an expedited manner by the Investment Committee (IC) based upon the military advice of the ACO staff and agreed NSIP eligibility criteria for the operation, including deployed headquarters facilities, aerial ports of disembarkation, theater medical support, engineering, fuel depots, and theater communications equipment and assets.

Capability packages can be categorized in the following six areas:

- Deployable Capabilities. Deployable equipment and assets to support NATO military operations such as ground based sensors for air surveillance, communications and information systems, and command and control assets.

- Capabilities in Support of Deploying Forces. Logistics support for NATO deployments and long-term operations, including ammunition and fuel depots; fuel pipelines; and facilities for the reception and staging of reinforcement forces from the U.S.

- Training, Exercise, and Education in Support of Deployable Forces. Restoration and upgrade of facilities to support NATO interoperability training for deployable forces, and improvements at existing NATO joint training areas, firing ranges, and facilities for computer-assisted training.

- Command, Control and Communications (C3). Upgrades to equipment and software for NATO core communications network and automated information systems; air command and control systems, radars, adaptation of NATO C3 and air Command and Control (C2) systems in support of theater missile defense, and alliance ground surveillance.

- Maintain the NATO Command Structure. Costs associated with the implementation of the new command structure, construction of new military headquarters buildings, and expansion of existing HQ facilities.

While the capability package and ARRP process provides a great deal of insight into specific projects, the Department is unable to guarantee to the Congress that all projects will be authorized within a given budget year. The budget is prepared 10 months prior to the start of the fiscal year and forecast in detail for an additional 12 months. NATO planners must propose projects that meet anticipated operational requirements needed to sustain alliance military capabilities.

U.S. Requirements:
The NSIP remains a key source of funding for U.S. infrastructure requirements in the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) Theater, restoring and upgrading existing NATO operational facilities, and providing new operational facilities at U.S. enduring locations. The NSIP investments contribute to providing U.S. forces operational benefits, whether stationed in Europe, transiting to other regions or forward deployed in support of NATO operations. NSIP is also a key source of funding for operations in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) theater, enabling critical command and control in Afghanistan.

Since the mid-1990's NATO has approved and funded infrastructure projects benefiting several key U.S. operating locations. Two significant examples of NSIP investment supporting U.S. requirements can be found at Aviano Air Base, Italy and at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. At Aviano, NATO funded over $465 million for the bed down of 2 fighter squadrons. The projects include both operational and community support facilities, the latter being a special exception to ensure the maintenance of a permanent fighter aircraft presence in northern Italy. At Ramstein, NATO has invested over $210 million to provide strategic air transport infrastructure to include parking aprons, freight and passenger terminal facilities, and a C-5-capable hangar.

Another notable example of NATO investment can be found at Naval Station Rota, Spain, where NATO has invested $151 million in port infrastructure upgrades to provide logistics support and resupply facilities for NATO maritime forces. Additional NSIP investment at Rota will manifest itself through the approved NATO capability package for strategic air transport. This NATO capability package includes nearly $83 million for infrastructure upgrades and recoupment eligibility to support NATO's Southern European Strategic Air Transport requirements.

Allied agreement to fund the unique U.S. requirements noted above is particularly significant given that the allies must shoulder the bulk of the costs of NATO-required construction and facility restoration within their own borders, while NATO support for U.S. facility requirements in Europe remains unchanged. The shift in the principal focus of the program to NATO-wide requirements such as command and control, communications, information management equipment and associated software, and other advanced technology also continues to favor U.S. companies who have been highly successful in NATO's international competitive bidding process.

As of November 2011, the U.S. has received NATO funded infrastructure support of about $2.9 billion for its ongoing military operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans, and Iraq to include over $2.0 billion in Afghanistan. Much of this has funded International Security Assistance Force Joint Command headquarters construction, airfield improvements, communications systems, and force protection.

In addition to U.S. specific requirements, there are a number of theater-wide and common-use systems and facilities in which the U.S. has a vested interest and which must be maintained and upgraded. These facilities are essential for the conduct of military operations and political consultations. U.S. forces, as well as other allied units and the NATO command structure, are dependent on the availability of properly functioning systems and facilities with:

- Secure and reliable communications networks linking NATO static and mobile command centers with the national headquarters of NATO member nations.
- Other specialized strategic and tactical communications systems for the control of military operations.
- New or expanded/renovated facilities to support the new NATO command structure.
- Interconnecting systems of early warning, coastal, and air defense radar.
- Cross-border pipeline systems supporting military petroleum, oil, and lubricants requirements that connect refineries, fuel depots, airfields, and other major NATO bases.

- Fuel and ammunition depots, storage for pre-positioned equipment and materiel, and air/sea embarkation and reception facilities for use by U.S. and allied reinforcement forces.

- Joint training facilities and ranges.

Funding Issues:

U.S. credibility, as well as the ability for NATO to make payments to U.S. contractors for NATO-awarded projects and urgently needed U.S. operational support facilities, is directly related to the Department's ability to secure appropriations that will satisfy its prorated share of NATO contributions.

NSIP funded facilities and airfield improvements at Ramstein Air Base, Germany; Incirlik Air Base, Turkey; Aviano Air Base, Italy and RAF Mildenhall, United Kingdom play a key role in supporting the ongoing operations in Afghanistan and the Balkans. In the event of a Major or Lesser Regional Conflict, NATO airfields, bulk fuel storage and pipeline systems, and access through the Alliance, will play a pivotal role in deployment, sustainment, and redeployment of U.S. based forces. Readiness and availability of the facilities at these and other locations is contingent on the U.S. meeting its contribution obligations.

NSIP funding for facilities and improvements in the theater of operations is also necessary to support NATO's expanded roles. The NATO Operation in Afghanistan covers the entire country with troop strengths exceeding 130,000 from 49 nations. In Afghanistan, NATO is committed to ensuring the security of the Alliance by engaging with forces who threaten peace. This operation continues to require greater funding from the NSIP. With the development and construction of headquarters, airfields, and lines of communication, the NSIP is called upon to resource these current and emerging military requirements.

At one time, NATO had over 50,000 troops in Kosovo, however, substantial improvements in security, government stability and the stand-up of the Kosovo Security Force, has enabled NATO to reduce its troop strengths and presence, thus new NSIP funded improvements are now primarily force protection requirements due to troop consolidation. Further NATO troop withdrawals are contingent upon stability and security throughout the country. NSIP funded improvements are critical to the success of these operations, but are also contingent upon the U.S. meeting it contribution obligations.

Summary and Budget Request:

In summary, the Department's FY 2013 NSIP budget request of $$254.2 million provides support for the planned FY 2013 program, and is based on NATO resource requirements for the NSIP program, the existing cost sharing agreement, and budgeted exchange rates. The U.S. cost share amount for fiscal year 2013 of $264.4 million is the sum of the fiscal year 2013 request for new appropriation of $254.2 million, and $10.2 million expected to be available from recoupments of prior year work funded by the U.S.